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THE

YORK

ALMANAC

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR.

OF

UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1825.

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERIDIAN OF YORK.

North Lat. ..... 43° 38' 10''
West Long. ..... 79 36' 0''

YORK, U. C.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL, ESQ.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And Sold by all the Agents for the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, Throughout Canada.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hoped this work will be found more complete, comprehensive, and accurate, than any thing of the kind hitherto attempted in this Province It is, however, scarcely possible to avoid some errors, from the very nature of the undertaking, but we hope they are few. Great attention has been paid to the astronomical calculations. The prognostications of weather can never be quite certain although there may be just grounds for the expectation of a particular kind of weather, at a certain period to come, by reason of planetary influence. These calculations are at least amusing, and are therefore inserted according to ancient usage.

The MILITIA APPOINTMENTS *being taken from the Adjutant General's Office are of course accurate. Indeed, every thing depending upon the statements obtained from the Public Offices in York, must be correct, since the heads of the various Departments have, with much kindness, given every facility towards the satisfactory completion of this undertaking:—for which they have the Proprietor's warmest acknowledgements.*

A general, though necessarily a brief, account of CANADA,*—together with a few useful instructions to Emigrants, and a great number of valuable Tables, are added, with a view of rendering this work a useful Companion to every class of Persons in this Country.* *

Since the two first editions several important additions have been made, amongst which the STATISTICAL TABLES, *formed from the* ASSESSMENT ROLLS *and the* POPULATION RETURNS, *are perhaps the most valuable, as they will shew at one view, when the whole are collected, what are the resources of the country, in a manner that must be perfectly clear and indisputable; and, a comparison of years, will prove the amount of increase or decrease.*

A very comprehensive CHRONOLOGY *has been likewise added, to mark some interesting epochs in the History of the World.*

CHARLES FOTHERGILL,

YORK, U. C.
November 1st, 1824.

Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty.

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* *It will, indeed, be found particularly useful to occasional visiters, and travellers through the country, being a matter-of-fact book compiled from the most authentic sources.*

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ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1825.

EPOCHS, AND COMMON NOTES.

EPOCHS.

Of the Julian Period	6538
Of the Mundane Æra	5828
Since the Birth of Christ, according to Chronologers	1829
Of the Vulgar Christian Æra	1825
Since the Discovery of America	333
Since the treaty which confirmed the possession of Canada to the British Crown	62
Since the British acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States of America, at the Peace of 1783	42
Since the Division of the Province of Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada	34
Of the Reign of His Majesty George IV	6

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B.	Solar Cycle	14
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	2	Roman Indiction	13
Epact	11	Julian Period	6538

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuages	Jan. 30	Low Sunday	April 10
Quinquages, or Shrove Sunday	Feb. 13	Rogation Sunday	May 8
Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent	Feb. 16	Ascencion Day, or Holy Thursday	12
Mid Lent Sunday	March 13	Whit Sunday	May 22
Palm Sunday	March 27	Trinity Sunday	29
Easter Day	April 6	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring—Sun enters ♈, March 20.
Summer—Sun enters ♋, June 21.
Autumn—Sun enters ♎, September 23.
Winter—Sun enters ♑, December 21.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1825.

May 31st.—The Moon will be Eclipsed, but in a very slight manner, being no more than about 1-5th of a degree, which will happen at 46 minutes past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and here *invisible*.

June 16th.—The Sun will be Eclipsed at 13 minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning;—here *invisible*.

Nov. 25th—The Moon will be Eclipsed at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; here *invisible*.

Dec. 9th.—The Sun will be Eclipsed, partly VISIBLE, and calculated as follows:—

Beginning at 3h. 33 minutes *afternoon*.—☉ sets about 7 Digits, Eclipsed at 4h. 26 minutes.—On the ☉'s Southern limb, and more we cannot say, as the Sun will then be sinking below the horizon of Canada.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

To determine the distance of Lightning, count the number of *Seconds* between the *flash* and the *clap of Thunder*, and allow rather less than a *quarter of a mile* for each second.

The middle of the room is the safest situation in a Thunder Storm, and lower rooms are more safe than upper chambers.

The Planet *Venus* will be the Evening Star until the 19th of May; then the Morning Star to the end of the year.

THE SUN WITH THE SEVEN PLANETS.

☉ The Sun,	♂ Mars,
☿ Mercury,	♃ Jupiter,
♀ Venus,	♄ Saturn,
⊕ The Earth,	♅ Georgian Sidus.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries,	♎ Libra,
♉ Taurus,	♏ Scorpio,
♊ Gemini,	♐ Sagittarius,
♋ Cancer,	♑ Capricornus,
♌ Leo,	♒ Aquarius,
♍ Virgo,	♓ Pisces,

MOON'S RISING AND SETTING.

At four days old it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.	15,—at full, it rises about 6 in the evening,
5—about 11,	16—at 1-4 after 7,
6—about 12,	17—at 1-2 after 8,
7—at near 1 in the morning	18—at about 10,
	19—at about 11,
	20—at about 12,

N. B This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for, that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

OF THE CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Many persons, understanding that the mean time between one new Moon and another is 20 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and a fraction, imagine that, to find the full or quarters of the Moon, they have only to add a half or fourth part of that time; and when they do not find the changes marked in the Calendar to correspond with this method, they impute it to mistake in the calculation of those changes. It is therefore, necessary to put them in mind, that the great inequality of the Moon's motions renders the above rule extremely inaccurate, so that nineteen times in twenty it must fail in giving the true conjunction or change.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR.

The First Column contains the Days of the Month; the Second the days of the Week; the Third Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c; the Fourth, Prognostications of Weather, the Fifth, the Places of the Moon; the Sixth and Seventh, the Rising and Setting of the Sun; and the Last the Rising and Setting of the Moon.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, &c. OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Diameters in English Miles.	Mean distances from the Sun, as determined from observations of the transit of Venus, in 1761.	Annual period round the Sun			Diurnal rotation on its axis			Hourly motion of its orbit.	Hourly motion of its equator	Inclination of axis to orbit		
			Y.	D.	H.	D.	H.	M.					
Sun	890,000					25	6	0		3,818	80°	0	0"
Mercury	3,000	36,841,468	0	87	23	unknown.			109,699	unknown.	unknown.		
Venus	7,906	68,891,486	0	224	17	24	8	0	80,295	43	75	0	0
Earth	7,970	95,173,000	1	0	0	1	0	0	68,243	1,042	23	29	0
Moon	2,180	Ditto	1	0	0	2[illegible]	12	44	2,290	9 1-2	2	10	0
Mars	5,400	145,014,148	1	321	17	1	0	40	55,287	556	0	0	0
Jupiter	94,000	494,990,976	11	314	18	0	9	56	29,083	25,920	0	0	0
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	29	167	6	0	10	16	22,400	22,101	28	0	0
Georgian Sidus.	342,17	1,815,912,260	83	121	0	unknown.			15,000	unknown.	unknown.		

I. JANUARY.

Full Moon 4th, 5h 28m afternoon,
Last Quarter, 11th, 10h 44m morning,
New Moon 18th, 10h 34m afternoon,
First Quarter 27th, 3h 15m morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R	☉S	R ☽ S
1	Sat	Circumcision,	Probability of Snow,	♉	7 34	4 26	4 6
2	B	2d Sunday after Christmas,		♊	7 34	4 26	5 8
3	M.	☽ ♍ ☉ slow. C. 5m.		♋	7 33	4 27	6 6
4	Tu	☉'s dec 22 deg. S. ☽ runs high		♋	7 33	4 27	☽ rise
5	W.	♂ ♅ ☉	Clear and high Winds,	♌	7 32	4 28	5 44
6	Th	Epiphany,		♌	7 31	4 29	6 57
7	Fr	☿ Stat ☽ Perig. Pr. Charlotte		♌	7 31	4 29	8 8
8	Sat	Lucian [of Wales b. 1796		♍	7 30	4 30	9 21
9	B	1st Sunday after Epiph. ☽ lat. 5		♍	7 29	4 31	10 32
10	M.	[14. S.	More Snow	♎	7 29	4 31	11 48
11	Tu	7 ♃'s So 8h.		♎	7 28	4 32	morn.
12	W	☉ slo. C. 9m.		♏	7 27	4 33	1 3
13	Th	Hilary Camb. Term. beg ♄ so.		♏	7 26	4 34	2 14
14	Fr	Oxford Term begins, [8h 17m		♏	7 26	4 34	3 23
15	Sat	[illegible] Gloucester born 1779.	You may expect a thaw about these days,	♐	7 25	4 35	4 26
16	B	[illegible] Epiph inf ♂ ☿ ☉		♐	7 25	4 35	5 21
17	M	☽ [illegible] deg S.		♑	7 24	4 36	6 10
18	Tu	Prisca, [illegible] low,		♑	7 23	4 37	☽ sets
19	W	♄ so. 7h 50m.		♒	7 22	4 38	5 42
20	Th	Fabian In 8d St of Hil. 1 ret. ☉		♒	7 21	4 39	6 42
21	Fr	Agnes Orion so 9. 32 [ent ♒	Clear settled weather,	♒	7 20	4 40	7 42
22	Sat	Vincent. ☽ apogee.		♓	7 19	4 41	8 44
23	B	3d Sunday after Epiph.		♓	7 18	4 42	9 42
24	M	Hil Term bg's ☽ L 5. 10 N.		♈	7 17	4 43	10 42
25	Tu	Conversion of St. Paul,	High winds and cold,	♈	7 16	4 44	11 39
26	W	☉ slo C. 13m [Hil 2 ret.		♈	7 15	4 45	morn.
27	Th	Duke of Sussex b. 1773 In 15 d of St		♈	7 14	4 46	0 43
28	Fr	☉'s dec 18 deg. S ☿ stat ♂ ♃		♈	7 13	4 47	1 42
29	Sat	K Geo IV acces. 1820 [☉ ☽ [illegible]	Snow	♊	7 12	4 48	2 45
30	B	Septu's Sun K Chas. I. Mar. 1649		♊	7 10	4 50	3 41
31	M.	K Geo IV pr 1820 ♄ sta. ☽ ♍	Rain	♋	7 9	4 51	3 35

THE whirling tempest rares along the plain;
And on the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof,
Keen fastening shakes them to the solid base—
Huge uproar lords it wide. The clouds commix'd,
With stars, swift gliding sweep along the sky,
The cattle from the unroofed fields return,
And ask, with meaning low, their wonted stalls,
Or ruminate in the contiguous shade.

II. FEBRUARY.

Full Moon, 3d 6h, 6m. morning,
Last Quarter, 9th, 8h. 33m. afternoon,
New Moon, 17th, 4h. 56m afternoon,
First Quarter, 27th, 8h. 33m. afternoon,

M	W	Aspects, Holidays Aniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽	☉R.	☉S	R☽S
1	Fu	☽ runs h. ☉ slo C 14m	Chilly,	♋	7 8	4 52	5 25
2	W	*Purif of B. V. M* Candlemas ☽	with snow	♋	7 7	4 53	6 10
3	Th	Blasius on mor. of Purfi. 3 ret[so	then Clear	♌	7 5	4 55	☽rise
4	Fr	☉ s dec 16 deg S	and cold,	♌	7 4	4 56	6 49
5	Sat	Agatha. ☽ Perigee,		♍	7 3	4 57	8 5
6	B	*Sexages Sunday,*		♍	7 1	4 59	9 24
7	M	♃ so. 11h 14m.		♎	7 0	5 0	10 37
8	Tu	Virginis ri. 8. 44		♎	6 59	5 1	11 53
9	W.	In 8 days of Purification 4. ret :		♎	6 57	5 3	morn
10	Th	☿ Gr. Elong,	The cold	♏	6 56	5 4	1 6
11	Fr	☉ slo. C 14m.	moderates	♏	6 55	5 5	2 11
12	Sat	Hilary Term ends ☽ ♑	with	♐	6 53	5 7	3 9
13	B	*Quinqua Sunday,* ☽ runs low,	some	♐	6 51	5 9	3 59
14	M	Valentine.	snow,	♑	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 42
15	Tu	*Shrove Tuesday,*		♑	[illegible]	5 12	5 20
16	W	*Ash Wednesday,*	Clear,	♑	47	5 13	5 52
17	Th	Camb Term div. m.	pleasant	♑	6 46	5 14	☽sets
18	Fr	☉ ent ♓	and	♓	6 44	5 16	6 34
19	Sat	☽ Apogee ♊ ♄ ☉	good	♓	6 43	5 17	7 31
20	B	*1st Sunday in Lent* ☽ Lat 5 2 N.	sleighing	♓	6 42	5 18	8 29
21	M	☉ slo. C 14m.		♈	6 40	5 20	9 29
22	Tu	Washington born 1732,		♈	6 39	5 21	10 28
23	W	Lyrae ri. 11 12.		♉	6 38	5 22	11 28
24	Th	St Matthias D. Camb b. 1774	More	♉	6 36	5 24	morn
25	Fr	♃ so. 9h 56m.	snow	♊	6 34	5 26	0 30
26	Sat			♊	6 33	5 27	1 27
27	B	*2d Sunday in Lent* ☽ so 6 32 / 7 29 / 8 25		♊	6 31	5 29	2 22
28	M		Clear.	♋	6 30	5 30	3 14

NOW Shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind,
Baffle the raging year, and fill their pens
With food at will; lodge them below the storm,
And watch them strict; for from the bellowing east,
In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains,
At one wide waft, and whelms the hapless flock.

III. MARCH.

Full Moon, 4th, 4h. 12m. afternoon,
Last Quarter, 11th, 9h. 17m. morning,
New Moon, 19th, 11h. 14m. morning,
First Quarter, 27th, 10h. 1m. morning.

	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☉R	☉S	R☉S
1	Tu	St David, ♃ so. 9h. 39m.	High	6 27	5 33	3 57
2	W.	Chad,	winds	6 26	5 34	4 45
3	Th		with some	6 25	5 35	5 16
4	Fr	☉'s dec. 6 deg. S.	snow,	6 23	5 37	☾ rise
5	Sat	☾ Perigee, ☾ L. 5. S.		6 22	5 38	7 2
6	B	*3d Sunday in Lent,*	Clear	6 21	5 39	8 19
7	M.	*Perpetua,*	and	6 19	5 41	9 38
8	Tu	♀ Gr. Elong.	Cold,	6 18	5 42	10 53
9	W.	Pollu. so. 8. 18.		6 15	5 45	morn.
10	Th			6 14	5 46	0 3
11	Fr	☉ sta C. 10m.	Snow,	6 13	5 47	1 7
12	Sat	Gregory Mt'r ☾ ♌ ☾ runs low	hail,	6 12	5 48	2 1
13	B	*4th Sunday in Lent, Mid L. Sun.*	or	6 10	5 50	2 48
14	M.	♃ so 8 L. 52m.	rain,	6 9	5 51	3 25
15	Tu			6 7	5 53	3 58
16	W.		Clear	6 6	5 54	4 26
17	Th	St. Patrick, ☉'s dec. 1 deg. S.	and	6 4	5 56	4 51
18	Fr	Edward K of West Saxons,	pleasant,	6 2	5 58	5 15
19	Sat	☾ Apogee ☾ L. 4. 59 N.		6 1	5 59	☾ sets
20	B	*5th Sunday in Lent* ☉ ent. ♈	Cold,	6 0	6 0	7 30
21	M.	Benedict, [Day & Night equal,		5 58	6 2	8 30
22	Tu		Rough	5 56	6 4	9 30
23	W	☉'s dec. 1 deg. N.	weather.	5 55	6 5	10 29
24	Th			5 53	6 7	11 18
25	Fr	Camb T ends Anun. of B. V. M	Cold with	5 52	6 8	morn
26	Sat	Oxford T. ends ☾ ♍ ♂ ☿ ☉	high	5 50	6 10	0 26
27	B	*6th Sun. in Lt.* Palm S.	winds,	5 49	6 11	1 18
28	M.	☾ runs high,		5 48	6 12	2 1
29	Tu	☾ so.	Cloudy	5 46	6 14	2 41
30	W.	♃ Stationary,	with some	5 45	6 15	3 16
31	Th		rain	5 44	6 16	3 47

26	6	22	
27	7	17	
28	8	12	
29	9	6	
30	10	0	

THESE naked shoots
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And, more inspiring; and with ample spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost,
All Nature feels the renovating force
Of Winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen.

IV. APRIL.

Full Moon, 3d, 1h. 12m. morning,
Last Quarter, 19th, 0h. 1m. morning,
New Moon, 18th, 4h. 21m. morning,
First Quarter, 22d, 7h. 29m. afternoon,

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries &c.	Weather	☉ P	☉ R	☉ S.	R ☉ S
1	Fr	Good Friday, ● L 5 S { 10 54	Cloudy,	♍	5 41	6 19	4 17
2	Sat	● Peri Hd so 8 30 ● so { 11 49		♎	5 40	6 20	4 53
3	B.	Easter Day, Richd. B { 12 45		♎	5 39	6 21	● rise
4	M	*East M* St Amb. [of Chichester	A change of Weather,	♏	5 38	6 22	8 34
5	Tu	*Easter Tuesday,*		♏	5 37	6 23	9 52
6	W.	☉'s dec. 6 deg. N.		♐	5 35	6 25	10 57
7	Th	♃ so. 7h. 20m. ☉ slo. C. 2m.		♐	5 34	6 26	morn
8	Fr	● ☊		♐	5 33	6 27	9 1
9	Sat	● runs low, □ ♅ ☉		♑	5 31	6 29	0 51
10	B	*1st Sunday aft Easter,* Low Sun	Cool nights and pleasant days.	♑	5 29	6 31	1 33
11	M.			♒	5 28	6 32	2 8
12	Tu			♒	5 26	6 34	2 37
13	W	Oxford & Camb. Term begins,		♒	5 25	6 35	2 52
14	Th	● Apogee,		♓	5 23	6 37	2 22
15	Fr	● L. 5. 3. N. ☉ & C. together,		♓	5 22	6 38	3 50
16	Sat		Cloudy with some rain,	♈	5 20	6 40	4 15
17	B	*2nd Sunday after Easter,*		♈	5 19	6 41	4 38
18	M	Fr. East in 15 days 1 ret,		♈	5 18	6 42	● sets
19	Tu	Alphe ♃ so. 6 38.		♉	5 16	6 44	8 31
20	W.	Easter Term begins,		♉	5 15	6 45	9 32
21	Th	☉'s dec. 12 deg. N.	It is now more pleasant,	♊	5 14	6 46	10 18
22	Fr	● ♉ ☿ Gr. Elong.		♊	5 12	6 48	11 21
23	Sat	St Geo K, G. IV b. d kpt, ● hi		♋	5 11	6 49	morn.
24	B.	*3d S af Eas* □ ♃ ☉ ♅ statio		♋	5 9	6 51	0 8
25	M	Fr East in 3 weeks 2d ret.	Cold.	♋	5 8	6 52	0 49
26	Tu	☉ fast C. 2m St Mark, Duc of		♌	5 6	6 54	1 24
27	W	♀ Statio. [Glous'tr. born		♌	5 5	6 55	1 58
28	Th	● L. 5 8. S. ● so.	Flurries of snow.	♍	5 3	6 57	2 25
29	Fr	Ceuta. so. 11. 27.		♍	5 2	6 58	2 54
30	Sat	● Perigee.		♎	5 1	6 59	3 25

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids its driving sleets
Deform the day delightless; so that scarce
The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'
To shake the sounding marsh; or from the shore
The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing their wild notes to the listening waste!

V. MAY.

Full Moon, 2d, 9h. 50m. morning,
Last Quarter, 9th, 4h. 12m. afternoon,
New Moon, 17th, 6h. 57m. afternoon,
First Quarter, 25th, 1h. 42m. morning,
Full Moon, 31st, 6h. 42m. afternoon.

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☉ P.	☉ R.	☉ S	R ☉ S.
1	B.	*4th Sun. aft Eas.* St. Philip &	Moist	♎ 5 1	6 39		3 56
2	M.	Fr East in 1m 3 ret ☿ stat [Ja-	and praba	♏ 5 0	7 0		☽ rise
3	Tu	Invention of the Cross,	bly some	♏ 4 58	7 2		8 43
4	W.	Serpentis ri. 9. 36.	rain.	♐ 4 57	7 3		9 47
5	Th	☽ ☊		♐ 4 56	7 4		10 45
6	Fr	St John Ev. Ante P L ☽ rs lo.	Clear and	♑ 4 55	7 5		11 31
7	Sat	☉ fast C 3m Duc's of Yk b 1767	pleasant.	♑ 4 53	7 7		morn.
8	B.	*5th Sun. aft Eas.* Rog's Sunday		♒ 4 52	7 8		0 8
9	M.	Fr. East. in 5 weeks 4 ret,		♒ 4 51	7 9		0 39
10	Tu	♂ ♃ ☉		♒ 4 50	7 10		1 8
11	W.		Thunder	♓ 4 49	7 11		1 24
12	Th	Ascens. Day, Holy Thursday,	in many	♓ 4 47	7 13		1 56
13	Fr	On mor aft Asc. d. 5 ret ☽ apo.	places	♈ 4 46	7 14		2 23
14	Sat	☽ L 5 N Inf ♂ ☿ ☉ fast 6 4m		♈ 4 44	7 16		2 45
15	B.	*Sunday after Ascension day,*		♈ 4 43	7 17		3 10
16	M	Easter Term ends,		♉ 4 42	7 18		3 40
17	Tu	☉'s dec. 19 deg. N.	Look	♉ 4 41	7 19		☽ set.
18	W.		out for	♊ 4 40	7 20		8 23
19	Th	Dunstan Inf ♂ ♀ ☉ ☊ Char	rain.	♊ 4 40	7 20		9 20
20	Fr	☽ ☋ [lotte born 1774		♊ 4 39	7 21		10 12
21	Sat	Ox T. eds ☉ ent ♊ ☽ rs high	A fine	♋ 4 38	7 22		10 52
22	B.	*Whit Sun.* Prs. of Hess Hom-	growing	♋ 4 37	7 23		11 31
23	M.	*Whit Monday,* [burg born 1770	season.	♌ 4 36	7 24		morn
24	Tu	*Whit Tuesday,*		♌ 4 35	7 25		0 2
25	W.	Oxford Term begins ☿ statio.		♍ 4 35	7 25		0 32
26	Th	Cam T div n Ag 1st Abp of Can	Rain.	♍ 4 35	7 25		0 59
27	Fr	V Bede ☽ L 5 15 S ☽ Perigee		♎ 4 34	7 26		1 29
28	Sat	☉'s dc 21 d N ☉ 1st C 3m ☽ so		♎ 4 33	7 27		1 56
29	B.	*Trin Sun.* K Chas II resto 1660	Probabili-	♍ 4 32	7 28		2 29
30	M	Dn mor. of H Tr 1 ret.	ty of	♍ 4 31	7 29		3 6
31	Tu	☽ eclipsed invisible.	Thunder.	♐ 4 31	7 29		☽ rise

FROM the moist meadow to the wither'd hill,
Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs,
And swells, and deepens, to the cherish'd eye.
The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds unfolding by degrees—
Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd,
In full luxuriance, to the sighing gales.

VI. JUNE.

Last Quarter, 9th, 6h. 8m. morning,
New Moon, 16th, 7h. 13m. morning,
First Quarter, 23d, 6h. 6m. morning,
Full Moon, 30th, 4h. 50m. morning,

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R	☉S	R☽S	
1	W.	Nicomede ☽ ☊ ♂ ♄ ☉	Foggy and some rain,	♐	4 31	7 29	8	15
2	Th	☽ runs low,		♑	4 31	7 29	9	8
3	Fr	Trin. Term beg. ☉'s dec N.		♑	4 30	7 30	10	6
4	Sat	☉ fast C 2m K Geo III b. 1738		♑	4 30	7 30	10	37
5	*B*	*1st Sun aft Trin* Bonif D of Cum		♒	4 30	7 30	11	3
6	M.	In 8 days of H Tr 2 ret [b 1771		♒	4 29	7 31	11	32
7	Tu			♓	4 28	7 32	11	57
8	W.	☽ L 5. 16 N.	Clear and pleasant,	♓	4 27	7 33	morn	
9	Th	♀ Stationary,		♓	4 27	7 33	0	21
10	Fr	☽ Apogee ♀ Gr. Elong		♈	4 26	7 34	0	42
11	Sat	St Barnabas,		♈	4 26	7 34	1	13
12	*B*	*2d Sunday after Trinity,*		♉	4 26	7 34	1	37
13	M	In 15 days of H. Tr. 3 ret.	Expect Thunder Showers in many places,	♉	4 26	7 34	2	6
14	Tu	☉'s dec. 23 deg. N.		♉	4 26	7 34	2	46
15	W.	☉ d C. together,		♊	4 25	7 35	3	29
16	Th	☉ Eclipsed invisible ☽ ♍		♊	4 25	7 35	☽ ris	
17	Fr	St Alban ☽ runs high,		♋	4 24	7 36	8	47
18	Sat	The great Battle of Waterloo		♋	4 24	7 36	9	26
19	*B.*	*3d Sunday after Trinity*		♌	4 23	7 37	10	2
20	M.	In 3 weeks of H Tr. 4 ret.	Clear and fine weather,	♌	4 23	7 37	10	32
21	Tu	☉ ent ♋ longest day,		♍	4 24	7 36	10	59
22	W	Trinity Term ends ☽ L 5 15 S		♍	4 24	7 36	11	29
23	Th	☽ Perigee [Bat of Vittoria,	Thunder showers in many places,	♎	4 25	7 35	11	55
24	Fr	*Nativity of St John the Baptist,*		♎	4 26	7 34	morn	
25	Sat	☉ sto. C. 2m.		♏	4 26	7 34	0	26
26	*B.*	*4th Sunday aft Trinity* ☽ so.		♏	4 26	7 34	1	1
27	M	Antar. so. 9. 51.		♏	4 26	7 34	1	40
28	Tu		Expect more rain,	♐	4 26	7 34	2	29
29	W.	St Peter & St Paul, ☽ ☊		♐	4 26	7 34	3	27
30	Th	☽ runs low.		♑	4 26	7 34	☽ rise	

FROM brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, *refulgent* Summer *comes*
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's *depths;*
He comes attended by the sultry hours,
And ever fanning breezes, on his way;
While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her bashful face; and earth and skies,
All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

Last Quarter, 8th, 2h. 15m. morning,
New Moon, 15th, 6h. 16m. afternoon,
First Quarter, 22d, 10h. 25m. morning.
Full Moon, 29th, 4h. 48m. afternoon,

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R.	☉S.	R☽S.
1	Fr		Showers with Thunder,	♍	4 27	7 33	8 29
2	Sat	Visitation of B V. Mary,		♒	4 28	7 32	9 1
3	B.	5th Sunday after Trinity,		♒	4 28	7 32	9 31
4	M.	Transl. of St Martin,		♓	4 29	7 31	9 55
5	Tu	Oxford Act & Camb. Com.		♓	4 29	7 31	10 18
6	W.	☉ slo. C. 4m ● L. 5 13 N.	Clear and pleasant,	♓	4 30	7 30	10 44
7	Th	● Apogee. Thos a Becket,		♈	4 30	7 30	11 7
8	Fr	Camb. Term ends,		♈	4 30	7 30	11 34
9	Sat	Oxf Teds. ● ♍ Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉		♈	4 30	7 30	morn.
10	B.	6th Sun. aft Trin. ♂ ♃ ☉ Co-	Expect a Storm, then clear and very sultry,	♉	4 31	7 29	0 1
11	M.	☉ slo. C. 5m [lumbus b. 1447		♉	4 31	7 29	0 35
12	Tu	☉'s dec. 22 deg. N.		♊	4 32	7 28	1 17
13	W.	☉ ♍		♊	4 32	7 28	2 5
14	Th	● runs high,		♋	4 33	7 27	3 0
15	Fr	St Swithen, Scorp. so. ☿ 59.		♋	4 34	7 26	● sets
16	Sat			♌	4 34	7 26	7 51
17	B	7th Sunday after Trinity,		♌	4 35	7 25	8 24
18	M.			♌	4 35	7 25	8 56
19	Tu	King Geo. IV Crowned 1821,	Still very hot,	♍	4 36	7 24	9 27
20	W.	Margaret ● Perigee ● L 5 8 S		♍	4 37	7 23	9 55
21	Th	☉'s dec 20 deg N.		♎	4 38	7 22	10 27
22	Fr	Magdalen, ● ♌		♎	4 39	7 21	10 59
23	Sat	☉ ent ♌ Dog Days begin,		♏	4 40	7 20	11 36
24	B.	8th Sunday after Trinity,	Thunder showers in many places,	♏	4 41	7 19	morn
25	M.	St James,		♐	4 42	7 18	0 24
26	Tu	St Anne. ● ♌		♐	4 43	7 17	1 17
27	W.	● runs low,		♑	4 44	7 16	2 17
28	Th	Sagitta, so. 9. 39,		♑	4 45	7 15	3 33
29	Fr	♀ Gr Elong. ☉'s lo. C. 6m.		♒	4 46	7 14	● rise
30	Sat		It is now pleasant	♒	4 47	7 13	7 28
31	B	9th Sunday after Trinity.		♒	4 48	7 12	7 56

ECHO no more returns the cheerful sound
Of sharpening scythe: the mower, sinking, heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd,
And scarce a chirping grass-hopper is heard
Through the dumb mead. Distressful NATURE *pants.*
The very streams look languid from afar;
Or, through th' unsheltered glade, impatient seem
To hurl into the covert of the grove.

VIII. AUGUST.

Last Quarter, 6th, 7h 5m afternoon,
New Moon 14th, 1h 49m morning.
First Quarter 20th, 4h 24m afternoon,
Full Moon 28th, 6h 51m morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R	☉S	R ☽S
1	M.	Lammas Day, ☉ slo. C. 6m.	Clear and pleasant,	♓	4 49	7 11	8 17
2	Tu	☽ L 5. 6 N.		♓	4 50	7 10	8 47
3	W.	☽ Apogee,		♈	4 51	7 9	9 9
4	Th	☉'s dec. 17 deg. N.		♈	4 53	7 7	9 36
5	Fr		The want of rain is felt,	♈	4 54	7 6	10 3
6	Sat	Transfig. of our Lord,		♉	4 55	7 5	10 35
7	B.	10th Sun. aft. Trin. Name of		♉	4 56	7 4	11 12
8	M.	[Jesus.		♊	4 57	7 3	11 54
9	Tu	7 x's ri. 10. 31.		♊	4 59	7 1	morn.
10	W	St Lawrence, ☽ ☊	Very sultry with thunder,	♊	5 0	7 0	0 47
11	Th	♃ so. 9h 48m. ☽ runs high,		♋	5 1	6 59	1 46
12	Fr	King Geo. IV. b. 1762,		♋	5 2	6 58	2 54
13	Sat			♌	5 3	6 57	4 3
14	B	11th Sunday after Trinity,		♌	5 4	6 56	☽ sets
15	M.	☽ L. 5 2. S.	Refreshing showers.	♍	5 5	6 55	7 26
16	Tu	D York b. 1763, ☉ slo. C. 4m.		♍	5 6	6 54	7 59
17	W	☽ Perigee, ♂ ♃ ☉ Surr'r. of		♎	5 8	6 52	8 18
18	Th	☉'s decl 13 deg N [G. Hull 1812		♎	5 9	6 51	9 1
19	Fr	☿ Gr. Elong.	Clear and fine weather,	♏	5 11	6 49	9 39
20	Sat			♏	5 12	6 48	10 27
21	B.	12th Sun. aft Trin. D of Cla-		♐	5 14	6 46	11 19
22	M.	☽ ☊ [rence b. 1765 { 7 36		♐	5 15	6 45	morn
23	Tu	☉ ent. ♍ ☽ runs low { 8 3	Want of rain, in many places,	♑	5 17	6 43	0 15
24	W	St Bartholomew ☽ so. { 9 22		♑	5 18	6 42	1 16
25	Th	{ 10 11		♒	5 20	6 40	2 19
26	Fr	Tauri ri. 11. 49. { 10 58		♒	5 21	6 39	3 26
27	Sat	☉'s dec. 10 deg N. { 11 42		♓	5 23	6 37	4 30
28	B	13th Sun aft Trin St Augustine	Cloudy, Still a want of rain.	♓	5 24	6 36	☽ rise
29	M.	St. John Bapt. beheaded ☽ L		♓	5 26	6 34	6 52
30	Tu	[5. N		♓	5 27	6 33	7 17
31	W.	☽ Perigee. ☉ d. C. together.		♈	5 28	6 32	7 42

THE Sun has lost his rage; his downward orb
Shoots nothing now but animating warmth,
And vital lustre; that, with various ray,
Lights up the clouds, those beauteous robes of Heaven,
Incessant roll'd into romantic shapes,
The dream of waking fancy! Broad below,
Cover'd with ripening fruits, and swelling fast
Into the perfect year, the pregnant earth
And all her tribes rejoice.

IX. SEPTEMBER.

Last Quarter, 5th, 10h. 59m. morning,
New Moon, 12th, 9h. 51m. morning,
First Quarter, 19th, 1h. 20m morning,
Full Moon, 26th, 11h, 4m afternoon.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays Anniversaries &c	Weather	☽ P.	☉R	☉S	R☽S
1	Th	St Giles. ♅ ☍ 8h 28m.	Clear and more Cool,	♈	5 29	6 31	8 10
2	Fr	London burnt 1666 O. S. ☿ sta.		♉	5 31	6 29	8 41
3	Sat	Dog days end.		♉	5 33	6 27	9 16
4	B.	*14th Sunday after Trinity,*		♉	5 34	6 26	9 59
5	M	Cett. ri. 8. 48.		♊	5 36	6 24	10 46
6	Tu	☽ ♍	Weather now variable, rain in many places,	♊	5 37	6 23	11 41
7	W.	Enurchus, ☉'s decl 6 deg N ☉		♋	5 38	6 22	morn
8	Th	Nativity of B V. M. [fast C 2m		♋	5 40	6 20	0 41
9	Fr	☽ runs high.		♌	5 41	6 19	1 50
10	Sat			♌	5 43	6 17	3 0
11	B.	*15th Sunday after Trinity,*		♍	5 45	6 15	4 13
12	M	☽ L 5. S		♍	5 47	6 13	☽ sets
13	Tu			♎	5 48	6 12	6 34
14	W.	Holy Cross, ☽ Per. □ ♄ ☉	A probability of fine weather for some time,	♎	5 50	6 10	7 6
15	Th	☉'s dec. 3 deg N		♏	5 51	6 9	7 46
16	Fr	Inf ☌ ☿ ☉. ☉ fast C. 14m.		♏	5 52	6 8	8 32
17	Sat	Lambert,		♐	5 53	6 7	9 23
18	B	*16th Sun. aft. Trin.* ☽ ♌		♐	5 54	6 6	10 20
19	M			♐	5 55	6 5	11 18
20	Tu	☽ runs low		♑	5 56	6 4	morn.
21	W.	St. Matthew, ♅ so. 7h. 15m	Showers of rain,	♑	5 57	6 3	0 22
22	Th	☽ so.		♒	5 59	6 1	1 29
23	Fr	☉ ent. ♎ day & night equal,		♒	6 0	6 0	2 33
24	Sat	☽ L 4 53 N. 7 x's ri. 8h.		♓	6 2	5 58	3 34
25	B.	*17th Sun aft Trin* ☿ statio	Clear,	♓	6 4	5 56	4 33
26	M	St. Cyprian, ♅ statio ☉		♓	6 5	5 55	☽ rise
27	Tu	[decl. 2 deg. S.	Clear and high winds.	♈	6 7	5 53	5 53
28	W	☽ Apogee,		♈	6 8	5 52	6 25
29	Th	St Michael. Q. of Wurt. born		♉	6 10	5 10	6 53
30	Fr	St Jerome ☉ fast C 10m [1766		♉	6 11	5 9	7 26

CROWN'D with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,
While AUTUMN, *nodding o'er the yellow plain,*
Comes jovial on; the Doric reed once more,
Well pleas'd, I tune—whate'er the Wintry frost
Nitreous prepar'd; the various blossom'd Spring
Put in white promise forth; and Summer suns
Concocted strong rush boundless now to view;
Full, perfect all, and swell my glorious theme!

X. OCTOBER.

Last Quarter, 5th, 1h 13m. morning,
New Moon, 11th, 6h. 21m. afternoon,
First Quarter, 18th, 5h. 57m. afternoon,
Full Moon, 26th, 8h. 53m. afternoon,

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R.	☉S.	R☽S
1	Sat	Remigius Bp.	High winds mostly from N W	♉	6 13	5 47	8 6
2	B.	18th Sunday after Trinity,		♊	6 15	5 45	8 52
3	M.	☽. ♍		♊	6 17	5 43	9 43
4	Tu	♄ Statio. ☽ runs high,		♋	6 18	5 42	10 38
5	W.	☉ fast C. 11m.		♋	6 19	5 41	11 39
6	Th	Faith ☉'s decl 5 deg. S.	Clear and Cool,	♌	6 21	5 39	morn
7	Fr	Cetti ri. 7 46.		♌	6 22	5 38	0 50
8	Sat	□ ♃ ☉ ● L. 5. S.		♌	6 23	5 37	2 1
9	B.	19th Sun aft Trin. St Den. Bp		♍	6 25	5 35	3 13
10	M.	Oxford & Camb. Term begins,	a storm may be expected,	♍	6 26	5 34	4 24
11	Tu	☽ Perigee,		♎	6 28	5 32	● set
12	W.			♎	6 29	5 31	5 49
13	Th	Transl. of Kg Edw. Conf.		♏	6 30	5 30	6 26
14	Fr	☉'s decl 8 deg. S.		♏	6 32	5 28	7 18
15	Sat	☽ ☊ ☉ fast C. 14m.	More clear and warm	♐	6 33	5 27	8 14
16	B	20th Sunday after Trinity,		♐	6 35	5 25	9 16
17	M	Ethelreda, ☽ runs low,		♑	6 37	5 23	10 22
18	Tu	St. Luke,		♑	6 38	5 22	11 28
19	W			♒	6 40	5 20	morn
20	Th		Windy and some rough weather,	♒	6 41	5 19	0 33
21	Fr	Fomalh. so. 9. 1.		♒	6 42	5 18	1 37
22	Sat	☽ Lat. 5 S N.		♓	6 44	5 16	2 36
23	B.	21st Sun aft. Trinity, ☉ ent. ♏		♓	6 45	5 15	3 38
24	M	☽ Apogee,		♈	6 46	5 14	4 35
25	Tu	Crispin, ☉'s decl. 3.	Rain	♈	6 48	5 12	5 36
26	W.			♈	6 50	5 10	● rise
27	Th			♉	6 51	5 9	5 34
28	Fr	St Simon & St Jude,	Clear and pleasant	♉	6 52	5 8	6 7
29	Sat			♊	6 55	5 7	6 54
30	B.	22d Sunday after Trinity, ☽ ♍	Moderate	♊	6 55	5 5	7 44
31	M	Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉. ☉ fast C. 16m		♊	6 57	5 3	8 35

HENCE from the busy joy resounding fields,
In cheerful error, let us tread the maze
Of Autumn unconfin'd; and taste, reviv'd,
The breath of orchard big with bending fruit—
Obedient to the breeze and beating ray,
From the deep loaded bough a mellow shower
Incessant melts away. The juicy pear
Lies, in a soft profusion, scatter'd round.

XI. NOVEMBER.

Last Quarter, 3d, 1h. 12m. afternoon,
New Moon, 10th, 4h. 4m. morning,
First Quarter, 17th, 6h. 22m. morning,
Full Moon, 25th, 11h. 3m. morning,

M	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries &c.	Weather	☾ P	☉R	☉S.	R☾
1	Tu	All Saints ☾ runs high,	Clear	♋	6 59	5 1	9 35
2	W	All Souls, D. of Kent b. 1767	with brisk	♋	7 0	5 0	10 42
3	Th	Prs. Sophia b 1777 ☉'s decl 15	winds,	♌	7 1	4 59	11 46
4	Fr	K. Wm III landed 1688 [deg S		♌	7 2	4 58	morn.
5	Sa	Powder Plot 1605 ☾ L 5 11 S		♍	7 3	4 57	0 58
6	*B*	*23d Sun aft Trin* Leonard con	Now	♍	7 4	4 56	2 7
7	M.	Mich T b. ☾ perigee ☉ fast C	warm	♎	7 5	4 55	3 22
8	Tu	Prs Augus Sophia b 1768[16m	smoky	♎	7 6	4 54	4 37
9	W.	Fauri. ri 7. 12	weather,	♏	7 7	4 53	5 55
10	Th	Luther born 1483, [Farm	for	♏	7 9	4 51	☾sets
11	Fr	St Martin, ☾ ♌ batt of Chys	several	♐	7 10	4 50	5 59
12	Sat	On mor. of St Mart 2 ret Camb	days,	♐	7 12	4 48	7 1
13	*B*	*24th Sun af Trin* Britius[T div m		♑	7 13	4 47	8 5
14	M	☾ runs low,		♑	7 14	4 46	9 11
15	Tu	Machurus.		♑	7 15	4 45	10 19
16	W.	☉ fast C. 15 m.	High	♒	7 16	4 44	11 23
17	Th	Hugh Bp of Lincoln,	winds	♒	7 17	4 43	morn
18	Fr	In 8 days of St Mar. 3 ret ☾ L.	may	♓	7 18	4 42	0 29
19	Sat	[5. 15 N.	be	♓	7 19	4 41	1 31
20	*B.*	*25th Sun af Tri* Edm K & mty'r	expected	♈	7 20	4 40	2 27
21	M.	☾ Apogee, Orion ri. 7 37 ☾ so		♈	7 21	4 39	3 23
22	Tu	Cecilia,	Rain	♈	7 22	4 38	4 25
23	W	St Clement,		♉	7 23	4 37	5 23
24	Th	Rigel. ri 7 36.	Clear and	♉	7 24	4 36	6 20
25	Fr	In 15 d of St Mart 4 ret Cathe	pleasant,	♊	7 25	4 35	☾rise
26	Sat	☾ ♍ grt. storm of 1703[ine V	Rain may	♊	7 26	4 34	5 35
27	*B.*	*Advent Sunday* ☉ fast C. 12m.	be	♊	7 27	4 33	6 27
28	M	Mich T. ends ☉ decl. 21 deg S	expected	♋	7 27	4 33	7 17
29	Tu	☾runs high,	perhaps	♋	7 28	4 32	8 29
30	W.	St Andrew.	snow	♌	7 29	4 31	9 31

BUT see the fading many colour'd woods,
Shade deep'ning into shade the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
Of every hue from wane declining green
To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muse,
Low whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walk,
And give the season in its latest view.

XII. DECEMBER.

Last Quarter, 2d, 10h 58m afternoon,
New Moon 9th, 3h 25m afternoon,
First Quarter 17th, 1h 57m morning,
Full Moon 25th, 4h 4m morning.

M	W	Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries &c.	Weather	☽ P	☉R.	☉ S	R☽S
1	Th		Clear and pleasant,	♌	7 30	4 30	10 39
2	Fr	☉ fast C 10m.		♍	7 30	4 30	11 40
3	Sat	● L 5. 17 S.		♍	7 30	4 30	morn
4	B	2d Sunday in Advent,		♍	7 31	4 29	0 57
5	M	♅ ♃ ☉ ☉'s decl 22 deg. S.	Snow or rain, Clear and fine	♎	7 31	4 29	2 10
6	Tu	Nicholas Orion ri. 6 40.		♎	7 31	4 29	3 28
7	W	● Perigee,		♏	7 32	4 28	4 43
8	Th	Conception of B. V. Mary,		♏	7 33	4 27	5 55
9	Fr	☉ eclipsed visible ● ♌		♐	7 34	4 26	● sets
10	Sat	♀ ♄ ☉		♐	7 34	4 26	5 32
11	B	3d Sunday in Advent,	Flying clouds with chilly winds,	♑	7 35	4 25	6 39
12	M.	● runs low,		♑	7 35	4 25	7 47
13	Tu	Lucy,		♒	7 36	4 24	8 54
14	W	☉'s decl. 23 deg. S.		♒	7 36	4 24	10 2
15	Th	● L 5 16 N.		♓	7 37	4 23	11 4
16	Fr	Camb. T. ends O Sapientia, ☉	Probability of Snow, Clear and cold, Expect more snow, cold, take care of your nose fingers and toes.	♓	7 37	4 23	morn
17	Sat	Oxford T. ends. [fast C 4m		♓	7 38	4 22	0 8
18	B	4th Sunday in Advent. [Niagara		♈	7 38	4 22	1 7
19	M	♄ so. 11h. 16m. Capt. of Fort		♈	7 38	4 22	2 7
20	Tu	● Apogee Sirius ri 7 43 ● so		♉	7 38	4 22	3 2
21	W	St Tho's ☉ ent ♑ shortest d.		♉	7 38	4 22	3 59
22	Th	☿ Stati. ☉'s decl 23. 27 S.		♉	7 38	4 22	4 56
23	Fr	Leonis ri 7 56.		♊	7 37	4 23	5 53
24	Sat	● ♍ ☉ & C together,		♊	7 37	4 23	6 43
25	B	Christmas Day, Sunday,		♋	7 36	4 24	● rise
26	M	St Stephen ● runs high,		♋	7 36	4 24	6 7
27	Tu	St John,		♌	7 35	4 25	7 11
28	W	Innocents, Pretender died 1765		♌	7 35	4 25	8 20
29	Th	☉'s decl 23 deg. S		♌	7 35	4 25	9 29
30	F	● L 5 13 S Def. of American-		♍	7 34	4 26	10 33
31	Sat	Silvester Inf ♂ ☿ ☉ [1775		♍	7 34	4 26	11 44

'TIS done! dread WINTER *spreads his latest glooms,*
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year,
How dead the vegetable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
His desolate Domain—Behold proud man!
See here thy pictur'd life! pass some few years,
And pale concluding WINTER *comes at last,*
And shuts the scene!

An Ephemeris for the Planets places, for the 1st, 13th, and 25th days of each month, for the year 1825.

Months	Days	☉'s Place	♅	♄	♃	♂	♀	☿
Jan.	1	10 ♑ 52	16	2	12	16	19	1
	13	23 6	17	2	11	26	♓	1
	25	5 ♒ 19	17	1	10	♓	18	♑
Feb.	1	12 25	18	1	9	10	26	19
	13	24 34	18	2	7	20	♈	29
	25	6 ♓ 39	19	2	6	29	23	♒
March,	1	10 40	19	2	5	♈	27	21
	13	22 39	20	3	4	11	♉	♓
	25	4 ♈ 34	20	4	4	20	20	♈
April,	1	11 28	20	4	4	26	26	18
	13	23 15	20	6	4	♉	♊	♉
	25	4 ♉ 57	20	7	5	13	7	25
May	1	10 46	20	8	6	18	7	28
	13	22 22	20	9	7	26	3	24
	25	3 ♊ 54	20	11	9	♊	♉	20
June.	1	10 37	20	12	10	12	22	20
	13	22 5	20	13	13	18	21	29
	25	3 ♋ 32	19	15	14	26	25	♊

Months	☉'s Place	♅	♄	♃	♂	♀	☿
July.	9 ♋ 15	14	16	15	29	27	29
	20 42	18	17	17	♋	7	♋
	2 ♌ 9	18	18	20	16	17	♌
August,	8 51	18	19	2	21	♌	29
	20 22	17	20	2	♍	♋	♍
	1 ♍ 55	17	21	27	♌	19	♍
Sept.	8 41	17	21	28	11	26	♎
	20 21	17	22	♍	18	♌	♍
	2 ♎ 5	16	22	3	26	24	♍
October,	7 59	17	22	4	29	♍	21
	19 51	17	22	7	♍	16	♎
	1 ♍ 47	17	22	9	14	29	28
November,	8 47	17	22	10	18	♎	♍
	20 51	17	21	12	24	23	29
	2 ♐ 52	18	20	15	♎	♍	♐
December,	9 3	18	20	14	6	16	26
	21 16	19	19	15	13	♐	♑
	3 ♑ 29	20	18	15	19	16	17

PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.

By Doctor Herschell.

The following Table, constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschell, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions, as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, at the hour of	SUMMER.	WINTER.
12 at noon.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
Or between the hours of 2 and 4		Fair and mild
4 to 6	Changeable	Fair
6 to 3	Fair, if wind N. W.—Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair and frosty if N or N E. Rain or Snow if S. or S. W.
3 to 10		Ditto
10 to midnight	Ditto	Fair and Frosty
Midnight to 2	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind S. or S. W
Forenoon. 2 to 4	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and Stormy
4 to 6	Rain	Ditto
6 to 8	Wind and Rain	Stormy
8 to 10	Changeable	cold rain, if W. snow if E
10 to 12	Freqt. Showers.	cold high wind.

From the above Table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes, (i e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer, while the nearer to noon that the changes take place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz from four to ten; but this is mostly dependent on the wind.—The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests, while in no case could it disturb his prospects or destroy his hopes.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

As it may be a subject of Curiosity to know the origin of the names of the days of the week, we present our readers with an account extracted from a Treatise on the Idols of the Saxons, from whom the days were called and distinguished.

SUNDAY.

THE Idol of the Sun, from which Sunday is derived, among the Latins DIES SOLIS was placed in a temple and adored and sacrificed to; for they believed that the sun did co-operate with this Idol. He was represented like a man half naked, with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world; and by its fiery gleams, the light and heat wherewith he warms and nourisheth all things.

MONDAY.

The Idol of the Moon, from which cometh our Monday, DIES LUNÆ anciently Moonday: This Idol appears strangely singular, being habited in a short coat like a man: Her holding a Moon, expresses what she is. *

TUESDAY.

TUISCO, the most ancient and peculiar God of the Germans, represented in his garment of a skin, according to their ancient manner of cloathing; next to the sun and moon, they paid their adoration to this Idol, and dedicated the next day to him; from which our Tuesday is derived, anciently Tuisday; called in Latin DIES MARTIS.

WEDNESDAY.

WODEN, † was a valiant prince among the Saxons; his image was prayed to for victory over their enemies, which if they obtained, they usually sacrificed the prisoners taken in battle to him. Our Wednesday is derived from him, anciently Woden's day.

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* What DIODORUS SICULUS says of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, may perhaps be said with equal truth of all other idolatrous nations. "When they took a view of the universe, and contemplated the nature of things, they imagined that the Sun and Moon were the two first and greatest Gods." ED.

† Or ODIN, as he is termed by the moderns.—It is a mistake to call him a "*prince of the Saxons*" though most of the Saxon princes pretended to be descended from him —Odin is believed to have been the name of the one true God amongst the first colonies who came from the east, and peopled Germany and Scandinavia, and among their posterity for several ages. He was peculiarly the God of their battles, and had in their estimation the attributes of omnipotence.—For an interesting account of this deity, and also of THOR and FREA see *Mallet's Northern Antiquities.* ED.

THURSDAY.

THOR, * was placed in a large hall, sitting on a bed, canopy'd over, with a crown of gold on his head, and 12 stars over it, holding a sceptor in the right hand; to him was attributed the power over both heaven and earth, and that as he was pleas'd or displeas'd he could send thunder, tempests, plagues, &c or fair seasonable weather, and cause fertility. From him our Thursday derives its name, anciently Thor-day; among the Romans, DIES JOVIS, as this Idol may be substituted for Jupiter.

FRIDAY.

FRIDA, † this Idol represented both sexes, holding a drawn sword in the right hand and a bow in the left, denoting that women as well as men should fight in time of need: She was generally taken for a Goddess, and was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and cause of love and amity: Her day of worship was called by the saxons Fridadeag, now Friday, DIES VENERIS.

SATURDAY.

SEATER OR CRODO stood on the prickly back of a perch. He was thin visaged, and long haired, with a long beard, bare headed and bare-footed, carrying a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruit and flowers; and holding up a wheel in his left, and his coat tied with a long girdle: His standing on the sharp fins of this fish, signified to the Saxons, that by worshiping him they should pass through all dangers unhurt; by his girdle flying both ways, was shewn the Saxons freedom, and by the pail with fruit and flowers, was denoted that he would nourish the earth. From him. or from the Roman deity Saturn, ‡ comes Saturday.

TWELFTH DAY.

The origin of the practice of drawing for King and Queen over the twelfth cake on this day is involved in obscurity, like that of many

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* THOR was the eldest and bravest of the sons of Odin and Frea—and next to them the greatest of the Scandinavian Gods—It was anciently believed that THOR reigned over all the heavens; that in his Palace were 540 Halls; that he launched the thunder, pointed the lightning, and gave direction to the meteors, winds, and storms He it was who wielded a hammer or a club dreaded alike by Gods and Men. ED.

† More properly FREA, the Goddess of Love, Beauty, and Pleasure amongst the Scandinavians.—She was the wife of Odin, and was the deity most revered—although the mother of all the Gods she was the same with Herthus, or the Earth—and to her votaries she bestowed every variety of delight—particularly happy marriages and easy births. ED.

‡ The Seator or Seator of the Scandinavians and Celtic nations was the same with the Saturn of the Romans.—He was worshipped by all the Celtic nations in the west of Europe. ED.

other customs of apparently of greater moment. Some trace it to a play of the Roman Children, who drew beans at the end of the Saturnalia for the same purpose; and this classical origin is countenanced by the amusement having prevailed in our universities, where the decision was made by beans found in the cake.

Others imagine in it a faint resemblance of the offerings made to the new born Saviour by the Magi, or Wise Men of the East, of Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh; and this opinion seems probable, as at the ceremony performed in this country, annually on this day, the Monarch either personally, or by his Chamberlain, makes a similar offering.

The old Calendars notice that on the vigil of this day King's were elected by beans, and the day was called the festival of King's.

In the time of King Alfred the twelve days after the nativity of our Saviour were declared to be festivals.

The festivities of Twelfth day are still kept up at Rome, in France and in Spain. The day is called the Feast of King's.

New Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL EXPLANATION OF SOME REMARKABLE DAYS IN MARCH AND APRIL.

1st. SAINT DAVID.—The Welsh regard St David as their tutelar saint, and, annually, hold festive meetings on this day. In 640 the Britons, under King Cadwallader, obtained a complete victory over the Saxons; and St. David is considered not only to have contributed to this victory by his prayers, but by the judicious regulations which he adopted for rendering the Britons known to each other. He directed the Welsh to wear leeks in their caps, drawn from a garden near the field of action; while the Saxons, from a want of some distinguishing mark, frequently mistook each other, almost indiscriminately slaying friends and foes.—Hence the custom of the Welsh wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's Day. St David was descended from the Royal Family of the Britons, being uncle of King Arthur, and son of Xantus, Prince of Ceroticu, now Cardiganshire. Being ordained Priest, he retired into the Isle of Wight, and embraced an acetic life. He founded twelve monasteries one of which was in the vale of Ross, near Menevia, now called St David's Soon, afterwards, the Archbishop of Caerleon resigned his see to St. David, whose opposition was only overcome by the absolute commands of the synod. He had, however, the liberty to transfer his see from Caerleon, then a populous city, to Meneviz. He continued in this see many years and died, towards the end of the 6th century, at a very advanced age.

17th SAINT PATRICK.—He was a native of Scotland, whose original name was Succuthus, but was changed by Pope Cellestine into Patrick. In 432, he was sent by that Pontiff as a missionary into Ireland. He converted a great many of the Irish to Christianity, and founded, in 472, the Archbishoprick of Armagh. He has been justly called the Apostle of the Irish, and the Father of the Hibernian Church; and he is also esteemed the tutelar Saint of the country.—

The works of St. Patrick were published in London in 1656 Among the miracles of St. Patrick, it is recorded that he delivered Ireland from venomous reptiles, restored sight to the blind, health to the sick, and raised nine dead persons to life He was buried at Downpatrick, where his body was found in 1185, in a church bearing his name. The custom of wearing shamrock, or *trefoil*, on this day, arose, according to some, from St Patrick's using a leaf of it, when expounding the doctrine of the Trinity, to represent the divisibility of the Divinity into three distinct parts, and its union in one stem.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Rites peculiar to Good Friday were formerly used, in the Roman Catholic Church, on this day, which was called *Passion Sunday*, because they began to advert to the passion of Christ In the north of England there are yet some remains of these observances. Among other of the old ceremonies, soft beans were distributed as a kind of dole to denote this season of grief; but pease are now used in their repasts of this day, which is known by the name of *care* or *careing* Sunday, signifying a day of especial care or devotional attention —At Newark upon Trent, one of the fairs is denominated "Careing Fair," and is held the Friday before "Careing Sunday," which is the Sunday fortnight before Easter.

GOOD FRIDAY —This day is held as a solemn fast in remembrance of the CRUCIFIXION OF OUR SAVIOUR. Its appellation of *Good*, seems peculiar to the Church of England. The Saxons called it *Long-Friday*, from the length of the ceremonies on that day; but its ancient title was *Holy Friday*, and the week in which it happens, was, and is now denominated *Holy* or *Passion Week*.

According to St. Mark, the Crucifixion commenced at the 3d, and ended at the 6th hour—but St John states it to have begun at the 6th hour. It has, however, been decided, that the *third hour* is the correct account: In the Church of Rome offices called *Tenebræ*, (*i. e.* darkness) are sung on holy Friday, and the day preceding and succeeding it. The lights are extinguished, and nearly at the conclusion of the service, a solemn silence is observed—when suddenly a tremendous noise ensues, in token of the rending of the veil of the Temple. In London, CROSS BUNS—(so called from the cross impressed upon them)—form the general breakfast on *Good Friday*. In some counties, a stock of cakes is preserved as a cure for the faithful throughout the year—a remnant of the sacramental water or *housell* of the Church of Rome, as practised by the priests nearly eight centuries ago.

EASTER DAY.—Is the day on which our Saviour rose from the dead; the third day after Good Friday. The word Easter signifies "to rise."—This grand festival was so anciently observed by the Church, that no one in former times doubted that it was established by apostolical authority. As all Christians on the preceeding *Friday*, stood as it were, mournfully by the cross of their Saviour, and the next day were overwhelmed with grief for his departure; the Church on this day, upon the first notice of his resurrection from the grave, calls upon us, with a becoming and holy transport, to turn our heaviness into joy, to put off our sackcloth, and gird ourselves with gladness.

Among the primitive Christians, this queen of feasts, as they called it, was so highly esteemed, that it was solemnized fifty days successively; but as devotion abated, this feast was shortened; the whole week however, was for a long time observed as holidays, for the expression of their joy for our Lord's resurrection.

From the New Monthly Magazine for August 1816.

FIRST OF APRIL; OR, APRIL FOOL'S-DAY.

"The FIRST OF APRIL was anciently observed in Britain as a high and general festival, in which an unbounded hilarity reigned through every order of its inhabitants; for the sun at that period of the year, entering into the sign *Aries*, the *new year*, and with it the season of rural sports and vernal delight was then supposed to have commenced. The proof of the great antiquity of the observance of this annual festivity, as well as the probability of its original establishment in an *asiatic* region arises from the evidences of facts afforded us by astronomy, which shall presently be adduced. Although the reformation of the year by the *Julian* and *Gregorian* calendars, and the adoption of its commencement to a different and for a nobler system of theology, have occasioned the festival-sports, anciently celebrated in the country on the *first of April* to have long since ceased; and although the changes, occasioned during a long lapse of years by the shifting of the equinoctial points, have in Asia itself been productive of important astronomical alterations as to the exact æra of the commencement of the year; yet on both Continents, some very remarkable traits of the jocundity which then reigned, remain even to these distant times. Of those preserved in Britain, none of the least remarkable or ludicrous is that of making *April Fools* as it is called, on the *first* day of that month; but this Colonel Pearce has proved to have been an immemorial custom among the Hindoos (in the second volume of *Asiatic Researches*) at a celebrated festival, holden about the same time in India, which is called the *Huli festival*. I shall insert the Colonel's own words:

"During the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindoos of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The Huli is always in March and the *last day* is the general holiday I have never yet heard any account of the origin of this English custom, but it is unquestionably very ancient, and is still kept up even in great towns, though less in them than in the country. With us it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people, but in India high and low join in it; and the late Suraja Doulah, I am told, was very fond of making Huli fools, though he was a Mussulman of the highest rank They carry the joke here so far as to send letters, making appointments, in the names of persons who it is known must be absent from their home at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given."—*Maurice's India Antiquities.*

CHRISTMAS DAY,

From the Calvis Calendaria.

"This Grand Festival in universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the NATIVITY of JESUS CHRIST; whence the term

CHRIST's *Mass* from the appellation, CHRIST, having been added to the name of JESUS, to express that he was the *Messiah*. The *Mass* of CHRIST, as originally used by the Church, implied solely the festival celebrated.

From the various alterations in the Roman Calendar, arose the inaccuracy that certainly prevails, in keeping the day of our LORD's nativity, which did *not* take place on the 25th December, but at the time the Jews kept their Feast of Tabernacles.

The FIRST CHRISTIANS kept the NATIVITY on the 1st of January, conforming in this computation to *the Roman year*. On the FEAST of TABERNACLES, they decorated their Churches with green boughs, as a memorial that CHRIST was actually born *at that time*.

The custom of ornamenting churches and houses with evergreens at Christmas, is still pretty generally observed.

The now almost obsolete custom of making presents at this season, under the title of Christmas Boxes, arose from the custom of a box devoted to every ship which sailed on a voyage being deposited with a priest, into which money might be dropt to give efficacy to the prayers of the Church, and these Boxes being opened at Christmas in each year, thence acquired the name of CHRISTMAS BOXES. This in process of time, became the familiar name of presents themselves, and the poorer classes were encouraged to beg of their richer neighbours BOX MONEY, or in other words, money to supply the Priest's box.

The ancient salutation of A MERRY CHRISTMAS, like that of a HAPPY NEW YEAR, adverted to the hospitality of the rich whose spacious Halls, crowded with tenants and neighbours, were scenes of boundless hospitality. "*Round about our Coal fire*" they were regaled with the most substantial fare the season could afford. The first dish was generally a BOAR'S HEAD, and sometimes a Gammon of Bacon. The Boar's head is yet served upon Christmas Day at Queen's College, Oxford—where it is solemnly ushered into the Hall with a *Monkish Carol*. Both these dishes were meant to express an abhorrence of Judaism.

PLUM PUDDINGS were emblematical, from their ingredients, of the offerings to the wise men; and MINCE PIES with pieces of paste over them in the form of a *cratch or hay ruck*, commemorated the manger in which our Saviour was first laid. A composition of *Ale, Sugar, Nutmeg, &c.* called LAMB'S WOOL, passed jovially from hand to hand in the *Wassail Bowl* the name given to the vessel out of which the Saxon colonists in Britain took such copious draughts, as even to call for legislative interference. WASSAIL is a corruption of the words WAES HEAL, *Be of health*.

When Hengist and Horsa first visited Britain at the solicitation of Vortigern prince of the Silures, the British chief became enamoured of ROWENA, the niece of HENGIST, at a Banquet prepared by the stranger in honour of Vortigern, the Princess, instructed by her Uncle, presented to the aged Prince a Cup of spiced wine, and with a smile welcomed him in the words WAES HEAL HALFORD CYNING or *Be of health Lord King*, to which, through his Interpreter he answered "DRINC HEAL" or *I drink your health*. The event is narrated by Robert of Gloucester, but as the vocabulary of this ancient Rhymer

may not be intelligible generally to our readers, we shall prefer the more modern paraphrase in the Antiquarian Repertory.

"Health, my Lord King, the sweet Rowena said;
Health, cried the Chieftain to the Saxon Maid;
Then gaily rose, and 'mid the concourse wide
Kissed her hale lips, and placed her by his side.
At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound,
That healths and kisses 'mongst the guest went round;
From this the social custom took its rise,
We still retain, and still must keep the prize.

WAES HEAL or WASSAIL, from that period, became the name of the Drinking Cups of the Anglo Saxons; and the custom of drinking healths, derived from their Saxon Ancestors, still remains amongst the English and those descending from them; hence drinking parties were called WASSAILS, and the Jolly Bacchanalians WASSAILERS.

Christmas, considered as a religious festival, is one of the first consequence; and although, from the change which modern luxury has introduced in the manners of the age, many of the solemnities with which it was formerly observed are now discontinued, it still is marked as a period when a more social intercourse takes place between the different classes of society, and one at which the poor are considered as having, amidst the general festivity which prevails, a stronger claim upon the benevolence and charity of their richer neighbours. The reader will find an interesting account of Christmas, as it was observed in the early part of the last century, in one of the first numbers of the Sketch Book.

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BRIEF ANNALS

OF

PUBLIC EVENTS,

FROM THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA,

TO THE

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INTO

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

IT has been judiciously remarked by the author of the American Annals, that the remarkable discovery of a New World, (which has been receiving inhabitants from the old for more than three hundred years,) and those events, and actions, which are connected with it, can now be accurately ascertained, without having recourse to such legends as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of most nations.

It is the purpose of the Compiler of these Annals to confine himself, (after noticing the Discovery of Columbus,) to such events as relate to Canada only.

C. F.

BRIEF ANNALS,

&c. &c.

ANNO DOMINI 1492.—On the 3rd day of August, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS set sail from *Palos* in *Spain*, with three vessels and ninety men; and on the 11th of October following, discovered land on one of the Bahama Islands. This was the first certain knowledge possessed by modern Europeans of any part of the New World *

1497.—Henry VII. of England gave permission to John Cabot to take six ships, with all things necessary for a voyage of discovery in North America. Early in June, in the same year, having his son, Sebastian, with him, he discovered part of Newfoundland; he next saw and named the Island of St. John; and, continuing a westerly course, he afterwards arrived at the Continent, along the coast of which he sailed, northerly as far as 67 and a half north latitude.

It is remarkable that no further attempts towards discovery were made by the English for upwards of sixty years afterwards, if we except the proposed expedition of Elliot and Ashurst.

1502.—Hugh Elliot and Thomas Ashurst, merchants of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry VII. for the establishment of Colonies in the countries then lately discovered by Cabot; but it is not known whether they availed themselves of this permission, or made any voyage to the New World.

1506.—Jean Denys, a Frenchman, sailed with his pilot, Camart, a native of Rouen, from Harfleur to Newfoundland, and drew a map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the adjacent coast.

1508.—Thomas Aubert, who made a voyage in this year from Dieppe to Newfoundland, was the first who sailed up the great River St. Lawrence to the country of Canada. This man carried off some of the natives, and exhibited them in Paris.

1517.—The cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland had, by this time, attracted the attention of several European nations, for there were fifty Spanish, French, and Portuguese ships employed in it this year.

1522.—Newfoundland, settled by different nations before any part of Canada, is said to have contained, at this period, about fifty houses.

1527.—The scheme of discovering a passage to the East Indies by the North West being resumed in England, a voyage was made, by the advice of Robert Thorne, of Bristol, with two ships, furnished out by Henry VIII; but it proved unsuccessful, and even disastrous, for one of the ships was lost. Hakluyt says, this *Master* Thorne was "a notable member and ornament of his country," and that he exhorted the King with "very weightie and substantiall reasons, to set forth a discoverie even to the North Pole."

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* We say *modern*, because we are believers in the success of the famous expedition of MADOC, from Wales, in the 12th century. *Ed.*

1535.—Cartier discovering now the river of Canada, which gradually obtained the name of St. Lawrence, sailed up this noble stream more than three hundred leagues to a great and swift fall or rapid; formed alliances with the natives; took possession of the territory, built a fort; and wintered in the country, which he called *New France*. He, at this time, visited Hochelaga, which he called *Mount Royal*, (afterwards Montreal,) a large Indian settlement This was the first attempt made by the French to form a settlement in America.

Charlevoix says, the name of the St. Lawrence was first given to the bay, next to the Gulf, and then to the River of Canada.

On this expedition of Cartier's, he carried off Donnaconna, a Chief of the natives. and Hakluyt says, "the poore king of the country, with two or three of his chiefe companions, comming aborde the French shippes, being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously carried away into France, where he lived four yeares, and then dyed a Christian there."

1536.—A voyage was made from England to Newfoundland, by 120 persons, 30 of whom were gentlemen of education, and character, at the head of whom, according to Hakluyt, was "one Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and of great courage, and given to the studie of Cosmographie, &c." Cape Breton was discovered during this voyage. but the expedition was eventually so disastrous, through famine, that the survivors were constrained to support life by feeding on the bodies of their dead companions.

1540.—Francois de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, and the King of France's Lieutenant General and Viceroy in Canada, sent out Cartier, with five ships, to Canada, this year, intending to follow him with two other ships, fitted out at his own expense, for the purpose of colonizing some part of the banks of the St. Lawrence.

1542.—The Lord Roberval, himself, arrived in Canada this year, and built a fort, and wintered about four leagues above the Island of Orleans (which was at first called the Isle of Bacchus.) Purchas says, this fort was "faire and strong."

1548—The first Act of the English Parliament relating to any part of America was made this year; this was to protect and encourage the English fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

1549—In this year, Lord Roberval, accompanied by his brother and a numerous train of adventurers, again embarked for the river St. Lawrence; but they were never heard of afterwards;—a disaster which so discouraged the government and people of France, that for more than fifty years no further measures were taken for supplying the few settlers that remained in Canada.

1576.—Martain Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth, with three small ships, and discovered Elizabeth's Foreland, and the straights, which still bear his own name. He entered a bay in N. L. 63 degrees, and caried off one of the natives, whom, Hakluyt says, "for very choler and disdaine, bit his tongue in twaine within his mouth."

1577.—The discovery of supposed gold ore by Frobisher, in his voyage of last year, encouraged the society of adventurers to send him out, with three other ships, to explore the coast of Labrador and Greenland, with an ultimate view of discovering a passage to India; but he

again returned without success, though he brought away nearly 200 tons of this supposed gold, and with it a man, woman, and child, of the natives—but Stow says in his Chronicle that "neither the man, woman, nor child lived long; nor did his gold prove ore but drosse."

1578.—Frobisher sailed again for this northern Continent, with no fewer than *fifteen* ships, in search of gold, and was foolish enough to carry home immense quantities of the same glittering stones (most probably *muvdie mica, or talc)* to the utter ruin of many adventurers.

1581.—The French trade to Canada was renewed, after an interruption of nearly 50 years.—The cause of which interruption was the carrying off the Indian king or chief in 1535, by Cartier, an outrage that could not be forgiven by the natives, who would have no dealings, or intercourse with the French for so many years afterwards.

1583.—Sir Humphrey Gilbert, by virtue of a commission which he carried from Queen Elizabeth this year, took possession of St. Johns in Newfoundland and two hundred leagues every way around it, for the Crown of England, and published laws for the government of the territory. This formal possession, in consequence of the discovery by the Cabots, is considered the foundation of the right and title of the Crown of England to the territory of Newfoundland, and the fishery on its banks.

The renewal of the French trade with Canada was so auspicious, that three ships, one of them of 180 tons, were employed this year in that trade.

1586.—Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the fashion of smoking Tobacco in England. It had been carried thither for the first time in 1575 by Sir John Hawkins, but was then considered as a mere drug, and Stow says in his Chronicle that "*all men wondered what it meant.*" But Raleigh, and a Mr Law, had learned the practice of smoking, through pipes made of clay, from the Indians of Virginia. This singular plant appears to have been used in all parts of North America. In the account of Cartier's voyage in 1535, it appears that it was used in Canada, and a particular account is given of the manner of preserving it. "There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in summer they make a great provision for all the year, making great account of it, and only men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the sunne, then weare it about their neckes wrapped in a little beastes skinne made like a little bauge, with a hollow piece of stone or wood like a pipe; then when they please they make powder of it and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende, sucke so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrilles, even as out of the tonnell of a chimney."—Hakluyt, iii 224.

1591.—The *Walrus* or *Morse* must have been common in and about the Gulf of St Lawrence; for this year, we find that a fleet of ships was fitted out from the port of St. Malo, in France for Canada, and to hunt for *Morses* about the bay of St. Lawrence, whose teeth were sold at a much dearer rate than ivory They also obtained oil in vast quantities from the bodies of those animals An English Voyager in Hakluyt says, there were 15,000 of these creatures killed, this year, by one small bark at Ramea, an island lying within the straights of St. Peter, back of Newfoundland, in N, Lat. 47.

1593.—George Drake, an Englishman, made a voyage up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Isle of Ramea, and carried home intelligence of the profitable trade of the French and others in these parts of America.

1598.—The Marquis de la Roche received a commission from Henry IV. to conquer Canada; but returned without doing any thing of consequence, and shortly afterwards died of vexation

1600.—On the death of La Roche, his patent was renewed in favor of M. de Chauvin, who made a voyage up the St. Lawrence as far as *Tadousac*, where he left some of his people; and returned with a freight of Furs. The following year he sailed again and proceeded as far as *Trois Rivieres.*

1603.—Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, a gentleman of the bed chamber to Henry IV. of France, received a patent of the American territory from the 40th to the 46th deg N. Lat. constituting him Lieutenant General of the country, with power to Colonise it and subdue and convert the natives to Christianity.

Samuel Champlain of Brouage in France, anchored at Tadousac this year, and made discoveries in the neighbouring territory.

1608.—Champlain, being sent out at at the head of a colony with three ships for the purpose of making a permanent settlement this year laid the foundation of Quebec, the future capital of Canada, after having examined all the most eligible situations in Acadia and along the river St. Lawrence. Subsequent experience has proved the wisdom of his choice. Champlain says that Quebec was the Indian name of the place. "Trouvant un lieu le plus estroit de riviere, que les habitants du pays appellant Quebec, j'y bastir et edifier une habitation; et defricher des terres, et faire quelques jardinages."

1612.—The English Colony in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, this year consisted of 54 men, 6 women, and 2 children.

1621.—This year Acadia first received the name of *Nova Scotia*, its whole territory being granted by that name to Sir Wm. Alexander, of Minstry, by King James I.

1627.—The Colony of Quebec, by direction of Cardinal Richelieu, then the sole Minister of France, was taken out of the hands of the French Protestants, and together with its trade, placed under the management of one hundred persons called "*The Company of One Hundred Associates.*" at the head of which was the Cardinal himself, with the Marechal Defiat, and other persons of eminence. Charlevoix thinks nothing could have been better planned; and that France would have been the most powerful colony in America, had the execution been answerable to the design.

1630.—A commission having been given by Charles I. to David Kertk, and his valiant kinsmen, to conquer the American Dominions of France, Kertk had attacked Canada in July, 1628, and still carried on his military operations with vigour.——Louis and Thomas Kertk, appearing again at this time off point Levi, sent an officer on shore to Quebec, to summon the city to surrender; Champlain, then in chief command, knowing his means to be inadequate to a defence, surrendered the city by capitulation. The terms of this capitulation were very favourable to the French Colony, and they were so punctually and honourably fulfilled by the English, that the greater part

of the French chose to remain with their captors, rather than go, as had been stipulated to France —"Thus was the capital of *New France* subdued by the arms of England, just one hundred and thirty years before its final conquest by the celebrated Wolf."

1632—Charles I. by the treaty of St. Germain, resigned the right which he had claimed to *New France*, *Acadia* and *Canada*, as the property of England, to Louis XII King of France. Chalmers says, the signal event of the capture of Quebec was unknown when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and assigns this as the reason why King Charles, at that treaty, absolutely restored to France those territories generally and without limits; and particularly *Port Royal*, *Quebec* and *Cape Breton* From the restitution of these territories to France, may be dated the commencement of a long train of evils to the British Colonies, and to England, to this transaction, in the judgment of the able historian, last quoted, may be fairly traced back the colonial disputes of latter times, and the American revolution.

1635—Rene Rohault, having become a Jesuit, resumed a project, which had been interrupted by the English conquest of Quebec, of founding a college in that city: a seminary that had been planned ten years before. This institution succeeded; and, it is said, was of essential service to the colony—Many Frenchmen were now encouraged to embark with their families for Canada

M. Champlain died at Quebec this year—he was justly regretted by the whole colony of New France, of which he might be said to be the parent. He had penetration, courage, constancy, probity, and patriotism—Charlevoix says of him, that he was "*un historien fidele et sincere, un voyageur, qui observe tout avec attention, un ecrivain judicieux, un bon geometre, et un habile homme de mer.*"

1639—A Nunnery of French Ursulines was founded at Quebec, *Madame de la Peltrie*, a pious Catholic lady, devoting both her time and fortune to this design, went to Quebec with three Ursulines, attended by Le Jeune, Superior of the Jesuit mission into Canada. Entering the city under a general discharge of cannon, they proceeded with much triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the church, where *Te Deum* was sung, with great solemnity, for their arrival.—Charlevoix says that this *Madame de la Peltrie* had such zeal for the conversion and comfort of the native Canadians, that she actually cultivated the earth with her own hands, to encrease her power of doing good. The Hospital, called *l'Hotel Dieu*, was founded the preceding year at Sileri, by Madame la Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

1642—MAISONNEUVE, a gentleman of Champaign, who the preceding year, brought over several families to Montreal, now entered with them into possession of their new habitation, and Chapel, on this island, with many religious ceremonies—In 1640 the French King had vested the property of the island in 35 associates, of whom Maisonneuve was one; and on the 15th of October 1641, he was declared Governor of the Island.—*Charlevoix Nouvelle France.*

1647—The French in Canada, in their trade with the neighbouring Indians, had, for several years, been obstructed by the *Mohawks*—Unable to subdue that formidable tribe without assistance, about this time, they sent M. Marie as an agent to solicit aid from the Massachusetts, with offers of liberal compensation, but the government of

that colony rejected the alluring proposal. It is said this Marie was a *Jesuit*, and offered a large sum for assistance: but the English gave the very wise answer that the *Mohawks* had never injured them, and they would have nothing to do with the business.

1648.—The Colonists of New England sent to the Governor and Council of Canada a proposal of perpetual peace between the Colonies, though the mother countries might be at war; although the French were much pleased with the proposal, and anxious to conclude an agreement of this kind, the business terminated without success, because the English were firm in their determination not to assist the French against the *Iroquois*

1649.—In the month of March, one thousand Iroquois suddenly attacked the Huron village of St Ignatius, containing 400 persons, all of whom, three only excepted, were massacred.

1654.—About this period the *Eries*, a numerous tribe of Indians which inhabited the borders of Lake Erie, were so effectually exterminated by the Iroquois, that were it not for the name of the Lake, we should have no memorial of their former existance. Charlevoix calls them "la nation des Eriez, ou du *Chat*."

1655.—The *Onondagas* sent deputies to Quebec to solicit missionaries of the French, a number of whom were accordingly sent to that tribe, and many of the heads of it became converts to the Christian Religion

1660.—Francois de Laval Abbot of Montigny, being appointed Bishop of Canada came over and brought, for the first time, some Monks of other orders besides the *Jesuits*

1664.—The Rev. John Eliot completed his translation of the Bible into the Indian language, which was printed at Cambridge, and entitled "*Mamusse Wunnetupanatamwe* Up Biblum God *Nanceswe* Nukkone Testament *Kah Wonk* Wusku Testament."

1665.—M. de Courcelles being appointed Governor of New France, transported the regiment of Carignan Salieres to Canada this year.—It consisted of 1000 foot, a great number of families, numerous mechanics, hired servants, horses *(the first ever seen in Canada)* cattle, and sheep were brought to this country at the same time. The 100 associates in whom the property of the Colony was vested, had grown weary of the expense of maintaining their colony; and from the year 1644 abandoned the Fur Trade to the inhabitants, reserving to themselves, as their right of lordship, an annual payment of 1000 Beavers—Reduced at length to the number of 45 associates, they made a total resignation of all their rights, 1662, to the French King; who soon afterwards, included New France in the grant which he made of the French Colonies in America, in favour of the West India Company formed by the great Colbert.

1666.—The Mohawks, having greatly annoyed the French, were attacked this year by a French army of 28 companies of foot and the whole militia of the Colony. This formidable body of troops marched upwards of 700 miles, in the depth of winter, from Quebec into the country of the Mohawks, with a view of utterly destroying them; but the Indians retired, with their women and children, into the depth of the woods, leaving only a few ancient Sachems in the villages, who chose rather to die than desert their habitations. These

were murdered by the French, and their villages burnt; yet, nothing of political importance was gained by this expedition, which was commanded by M. de Tracy, in person, who was then upwards of 70 years old.

1667.—Peace was at length established between the French and the Five Nations, which continued for several years, and they cultivated a mutual trade. The Sieur Perot, a French Missionary, travelled more than 1200 miles to the westward of Quebec, making proselytes amongst the Indians as he went along.

1670.—A terrible disease broke out amongst the Indians in the northern parts of Canada, it swept off whole tribes, particularly the tribe of *Attikamegues*, which has never since been heard of.—*Tadousac*, the chief mart of the Indian fur trade with the French, was deserted, as also Trois Rivieres, where the small pox carried off 1500 Indians at once.

1671.—A grand Congress of the French, and of many Canadian Indians, was held this year at the Falls of St. Mary; where the Indians professed submission to the King of France, in a formal manner.

1672.—M. de Courcelles, Governor of Canada, built a fort on the north side of the outlet of Lake Ontario, *(near the modern Kingston.)* as a barrier against the Iroquois, pretending, however, that he merely intended it as a place of trade, and for their mutual accommodation.

1673.—The Count Frontenac completed the fort on Lake Ontario, begun last year by Courselles, and called it after his own name. The French likewise built a fort at Michilimackinac.—Father Marquette, in company with one Joliet, a citizen of Quebec, employed by M. Talon, for the discovery of the Mississippi, entered that noble river on the 17th of June, and descended it to a point within three days journey of the Gulf of Mexico, when they returned to Canada. The French had received information of this river from the Indians. Ferdinand de Soto had discovered the country on the Mississippi 130 years before, but the Spaniards did not see fit to settle it.

1674.—Quebec was made a Bishopric.

1678.—M. de Sale re-built the Fort Frontenac with stone. He also launched a Bark of ten tons on Lake Ontario, and in the year following another vessel of 60 tons on Lake Erie. About this time he likewise inclosed a little spot of ground at Niagara with stockades, intended for a Fort.

1680.—The Father Hennepin, with M. Dacan, sent out on discovery by M. de la Sale, ascended the Mississippi, from Canada, as far as the falls of St. Anthony.

1682.—M. de la Sale descended the Mississippi to the sea, and took possession of all the country watered by that mighty stream, in the name of Louis XIV; calling it in honour of the King, *Louisiana*.

1683.—The French erected a Fort between the Lakes Erie and Huron.

1684.—M. de la Barre, with a large army from Canada, made an unsuccessful expedition into the country of the Five Nations. De la Barre found it necessary to conclude his campaign with a treaty. He was met, at the place appointed, by the *Oncidas*, *Onondagas*, and *Cay-*

ugas; the *Mohawks* and *Senekas* refusing to attend. Seated in a chair of state, surrounded by his own Indians (principally the *Hurons* of Lorette) and the French officers, he addressed himself to Garangula, an Onondaga Chief, in a very haughty speech, which he concluded with a menace to burn the castles of the Five Nations, and destroy the Indians, unless the satisfaction, which he demanded, was given.

Garangula who sat at some little distance before his men, with his pipe in his mouth, and the *Great Calumet of Peace* before him, did nothing but look at the end of his pipe during this harangue.—When it was finished, after walking five or six times round the circle, in silence, he stood perfectly upright, and thus answered the French General; —

"Onnuntio, I honor you, and all the warriors who are with me honor you,—Your interpreter has finished your speech. I now begin mine. My words make haste to reach your ears; hearken to them.—Onnuntio, in setting out from Quebec you must have imagined that the scorching beams of the sun had burnt down the forests, which render our country inaccessible to the French; or, that the innundations of the Lakes had shut us up in our castles; but now you are undeceived; for I and my warriors have come to assure you that the *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*; *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks*, are yet alive." After ascribing the pacific overtures of the General to the impotence of the French, and repelling the charges brought against his countrymen, he added: "We are born free; we have no dependence, either on the Onnuntio, or the Corlar."* This speech, which affords an interesting specimen of the spirit and eloquence of the aboriginals, has this fine conclusion—"My voice is the voice of all the Five Nations—Hear what they say; open your ears to what they speak—The *Senekas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks*, say, that when they buried the hatchet at Cataracuay, in the presence of your predecessor, in the very centre of the Fort, and planted the tree of peace in the same place, it was then agreed that the Fort should be used as a place of rendezvous for merchants, and not as a refuge for soldiers.—Hear, Onnuntio you ought to take care, that so great a number of soldiers, as appear now, do not choke the tree of peace, planted in so small a fort, and hinder it from shading both your country and ours with its branches. I do assure you, that our warriors shall dance to the Calumet of Peace under its leaves, and that we will never dig up the ax to cut it down, until the Onnuntio or the Corlar shall either jointly or separately endeavour to invade the country, which the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors. This belt confirms my words; and this other, the authority, which the Five Nations have given me."

Enraged at this bold reply, De la Barre retired to his tent, and prudently suspended his menaces. Two days after, at the conclusion of the peace, the Indian chief and his retinue returned to their country, and the French army embarked in their canoes for Montreal.

1685.—The inhabitants of Canada amounted to 17 000; three thousand of whom were supposed to be capable of bearing arms. Chalmers says, these numbers were taken from an accurate account made by order of the government.

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* Titles given by the Indians to the Governors of Canada and of New York.

1687.—In this year the French Cabinet took measures to destroy, as was intended, at one blow, the whole British interest in North America. M Denonville, who had succeeded De la Barre, took the field at the head of 1500 French, and 500 Indians. The *Senekas*, who had refused to meet De la Barre at the late treaty, were known to be most firmly attached to the English, it was therefore determined either to extirpate that tribe, or so to humble them, as to render them examples of French resentment to all the other Indians.

Denonville commenced his march from Cataracuay on the 23d of June. In this campaign, the scouts of the French army had advanced as far as the corn of the villages without seeing a single Indian; though they passed within pistol shot of 500 Senekas, who laid on their bellies, and suffered them to pass and repass, without disturbing them. But, on a sudden, when the invading army had approached within a quarter of a league from the chief village of the Senekas, the war shout arose, in terrific effect, intermingled with a discharge of fire arms from all sides. This surprize threw the French into confusion, and the Senekas fell upon them with great fury; but the French Indians being rallied, in the end repulsed them. In this action there fell about 100 of the French, 10 French Indians, and 80 Senekas. The next day Denonville continued his march with the intention of burning the village; but he found it already in ashes. The Senekas had burnt it and fled. Two old men only were found in the castle, who were cut into pieces and boiled, to make soup for the French allies. *(see Colden p. 78.)* The valour of the French army was next employed in destroying the corn of the Indian plantations, which they effectually accomplished; and thus ended the *extirpating* campaign of Denonville!

Before Denonville returned into Canada he built a Fort, with four bastions, at Niagara, in which he left a garrison of 100 men with provisions; but it was soon afterwards abandoned.

1689.—On the 27th of June, the Senekas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, renewed their covenant with the English. Colden says this renewal was previous to the arrival of Count Frontenac, who came over on the 2d of October, this year as Governor of Canada, at the advanced age of 68 years, in the room of Denonville, who was recalled.

A body of 1200 Indians of the *Five Nations* invaded the island of Montreal on the 26th of July, burnt all the plantations, and made a horrible massacre of men, women, and children, throwing the whole French Colony into the utmost consternation; insomuch, that Valrenes, the commandant at Cataracuay was ordered by Denonville to abandon that place. SMITH (in his N York, p. 56) says, that 1000 French were slain in this invasion, and 26 carried off and burnt alive. Charlevoix's account is horrible—"*Ils ourrirent le sein des femmes enceintes, pour en arracher le fruit, qu'elles portoient, ils mirent des enfans tout vivant a la broche, et contraignirent les meres de les tourner pour les faire rotir.*"

In a conference held this year between the English Colonies and the Five Nations, the latter promised to preserve "*the chain* (which united them) *inviolable*" and said "*we wish that the sun may always shine in peace over all our heads, that are comprehended in this chain.*"

1690.—An unsuccessful attack on Quebec was made this year by the English forces, from the Colonies, under the command of Sir W. Phipps. The fleet did not arrive before that fortress until the 5th of October The largest ships carried 44 guns. A simultaneous attack on Montreal, by the way of Lake Champlain, at the same time, was designed, but the army was compelled to retreat by sickness (as it is said :) and the fleet, after many disasters, arrived at Boston on the 19th of November

1693 —Count Frontenac invaded the country of the *Mohawks* from Canada, but his army, after encountering the greatest hardships, and losing 80 men killed, and 30 wounded, found it necessary to return without accomplishing any thing material. A great quantity of Fur had been accumulated by the French at Michilimakinac; but the Five Nations had so effectually blocked up the passage between that place and Canada, that they had remained useless for several years. At length, however, a fleet of 200 canoes, laden with furs, arrived at Montreal, and Colden says, this arrival "gave as universal a joy to Canada, as the arrival of the *Galleons* gave in Spain."

At this period Canada contained, by computation, 180,000* souls. There were six churches in Quebec.

1694.—*Decanesora*, who had for many years the greatest reputation among the Five Nations, as a speaker, arrived in Canada, with many other deputies, to hold a treaty with the French. "This *Decanesora* was grown old," says Colden, "when I saw him, and heard him speak; he had great fluency, and a graceful elocution that would have pleased in any part of the world His person was tall and well made; and his features, to my thinking, resembled much the *bustos* of CICERO."

It is not clear how this treaty terminated, or whether there was any made; for, we find this same *Decanesora* very soon afterwards assuring an English conference, at Albany, of a fact that could not be very satisfactory to the French. Addressing Gov. Fletcher of New York, the orator gave the following passage, as part of his speech to the Governor of Canada —"Onnuntio, we will not permit any settlement at *Cataracui*; you have had your fire there thrice extinguished. We will not consent to your rebuilding that fort, but the passage, through the river shall be free and clear. We make the sun clear and drive away all clouds and darkness, that we may see the light without interruption.'

1695.—The Five Nations having now positively refused to accede to the terms proposed by the French, Count Frontenac determined to compel them to submission. Having previously sent out 300 men, in the hope of surprising them on their hunting ground, between Lake Erie and Cataracuay Lake (now Ontario) and at the same time to

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* Here is an apparent inconsistency—A. D. 1685—It is said there were only 17 000 inhabitants by a census *accurately* taken Now, in 1693, only eight years afterwards, 'tis said there were 180 000 by *computation*. The only way for accounting for this extraordinary difference is to suppose that the first census comprehended the *white* population only, and that in the latter statement, all the Indian tribes were included.—*Ed.*

view the old French Fort there; he, in the summer of this year, sent out a considerable body of French and Indians, to repair the fortifications at Cataracuay, in which work they were completely successful, and restored its former name, *Fort Frontenac.*

1696.—The Count Frontenac having secured his Fort at Cataracuay resolved to make the Five Nations feel his resentment.—Having assembled all the regular troops and the militia of Canada, at Montreal, together with the *Owenagungas*, the *Quatoghies* of Lorette, the *Adirondacks*, *Sokokies*. *Nepicirinions*, the *Praying Indians* of the Five Nations, and a few Utawawas, he marched with this formidable army from that Island on the 4th of July. After twelve days march the French army arrived at Cataracuay. On approaching Onondago, the Indians hearing of the formidable power of the French, by a *Seneka* deserter, thought it prudent to retire, after setting fire to their poor fort and bark cottages. All the French did here was to destroy a very extensive field of corn. The Chevalier de Vaudreul was dispatched with 6 or 700 men to destroy another field of corn, belonging to the *Oneidas*, at no great distance, which was accomplished; and these feats, with the capture of 35 Oneidas, who stayd to welcome the French, in one of their little Forts, were all the achievements of this grand enterprize. The fact was, the French experienced the insurmountable difficulty of supporting so large an army in a wilderness, and they were obliged to return to Montreal on the 10th of August, without doing any thing more.

1698.—Count Frontenac died, aged 78 years. Charlevoix speaks thus highly of him. "He retained all the firmness, and all the vivacity of his best years; and died, as he had lived, beloved by most, esteemed by all, and with the glory of having, without scarcely any succours from France, sustained and augmented a colony, open and attaked on all sides, and which he had found on the point of ruin.

1699.—M de Calliers, succeeding the Count Frontenac, as Governor of Canada, terminated the disputes between the French and the Five Nations, by agreeing to have an exchange of prisoners at Onondaga. Colden says this peace was esteemed by the Canadians as the greatest blessing heaven could grant them, "*for nothing could be more terrible than this last war with the Five Nations.*" When the French Commissioners came to Onondago, *Decanesora* met them without the gate, and complimented them with three strings of wampum. "*By the first he wiped away their tears for the French, who had been slain in the war; by the second he opened their mouths, that they might speak freely; by the third he cleaned the mat, on which they were to sit, from the blood that had been spilt on both sides.*"

1705.—A recent misfortune of the Canadians, in the loss of a large and richly laden ship, proved eventually a signal benefit; for it compelled the colonists to raise hemp, and flax which, *by permission of the French Court*, they manufactured into linens and stuffs, to the great advantage of the colony. This ship was called the SKINK and was captured by the English. She was bound to Quebec, and had on board the Bishop of that City, a great number of ecclesiastics and gentlemen of large fortunes, with a general cargo of the estimated value of 1,000,000 *livres.*

1709.—A plan was formed by Lord SUNDERLAND, Secretary of State, for the subversion of the French power in Canada, Acadia, and Newfoundland by joint forces from England, and her Colonies in America, but it was not carried into effect.

1710.—Col. Schuyler. impressed with a deep sense of the necessity for vigorous measures against the French, made a voyage from N York to England, on purpose to convince the Ministry of the absolute necessity of reducing Canada to the Crown of Great Britain. He was accompanied by Five Indian Chiefs, who gave their assurance of fidelity to Queen ANNE, and solicited her assistance against their common enemy, the French. The appearance of these *Sachems* in England excited much interest.

1712.—The Merchants of Quebec raised 50,000 crowns for the purpose of completing the fortifications of that City.

1714.—At this period, Canada could not raise more than 4,484 men able to bear arms, from the age of 14 to 60; but she had, besides, 28 companies of marines, who were paid by the King of France, and these contained 627 soldiers—(Charlevoix.)

1715.—*Ginseng* was discovered in Canada this year, by Father LASITAN, a Jesuit.

1727.—John Thomas, a praying Indian of the *Mohawks* who had been amongst the first converts to Christianity, and always a steady friend to the English, died this year at the advanced age of 110 years.

1749.—Acadia, being ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, changed its name to Nova Scotia. Parliament aware of its importance, resolved to colonize it forthwith, and voted £40,000 in aid of that purpose. Advantageous terms being offered, 3760 adventurers accepted them, and settled at the bay of Chebucto. Every soldier and seaman was allowed 50 acres; an Ensign 200; a Lieutenant, 300; a Captain 460; and every officer of higher rank, 600 acres; together with 30 for every servant. They were furnished with instruments for fishing and agriculture, had their passage free, and provisions found them for the first year after their arrival.—(*Hewett.*)

At this time the Militia of Canada amounted to 12,000 men, the regular troops to 1,000; and the companies of marines to 628—(*Univ. Hist. XL* 190.)

1755.—This year was remarkable for a terrible Earthquake that was felt throughout a great part of America. Its motion was undulatory, and it occasioned a great deal of mischief in towns and villages. Its course was from the N. West to the S. East. Its extent upwards of 1000 miles, until it passed into the ocean in the direction of the West India Islands from the Chesapeak Bay.

1756.—M. de MONTCALM succeeded the Baron Dieskau in the chief command of the French Forces in Canada.

1757.—It was in this year, at the Capture of Fort William Henry, that the horrible massacre of many hundred unarmed British officers and soldiers, by the Indians in the French service, was permitted by MONTCALM and his officers; to their eternal disgrace, and in direct violation of a solemn compact.—(*For a shocking account of this butchery see Carver's Travels.*)

At this period the whole Colony of *Louisiana* is said to have con-

tained no more than 10,000 souls, whites and negroes, *Montreal* contained about 5,000 Inhabitants

1758.—By the acquisition of Fort William Henry, the French had now full possession of the Lakes Champlain, and George; and by the destruction of Oswego they had acquired the dominion of those other Lakes which connect the St. Lawrence with the waters of the Mississippi The first afforded the easiest admission from the northern colonies into Canada, or from Canada into those Colonies; the last united Canada to Louisiana. But the strong arm of Britain had not yet been put forth with all the energy of its power, guided by the wisdom and foresight of the immortal CHATHAM, who had been recently placed at the head of a new administration, and it was not long before the aspect of affairs was changed in this part of the world.

Adm. BOSCAWEN arrived with a formidable fleet at Halifax, and Gen. ABERCROMBIE was shortly at the head of 50,000 men, the most powerful army, till then, ever seen in America.

Louisburgh, and the whole of Cape Breton; Isle Royal; St John's, and their dependencies, were speedily conquered and taken possession of by Boscawen and Gen Amherst. Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, which then possessed 60 pieces of cannon, 16 mortars, a large number of small arms, and a vast quantity of provisions, military stores, and merchandize, surrendered at discretion to a force under Col. Bradstreet, who had been dispatched on this service by Gen Abercrombie, from before *Ticonderoga* Nine armed vessels likewise fell into the hands of Col. Bradstreet, who destroyed both the Fort and the vessels, and such stores as he could not carry away *Fort du Queme*, was captured by Gen FORBES, who named it *Pittsburgh*, in compliment to the popular minister.

1759.—This was a memorable year for Canada: in which the vast and daring project which had been so often formed, and abandoned, was at length carried into effect; that of making an immediate and entire CONQUEST of the COUNTRY by GREAT BRITAN; which was accomplished by the immortal WOLFE and his brave ASSOCIATES, in the TAKING OF QUEBEC. We cannot pretend to go into any detail of this famous achievement in a work like this.

Whilst the operations were carried on against Quebec, SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON secured the conquest of Upper Canada, by the capture of Niagara, and the defeat of the entire French force in that quarter.

Quebec contained, at the time of its capitulation about 10,000 souls. (*Precis sur l'Amerique*) Gen. Wolfe, who expired in the arms of victory, was only 33 years of age.—He possessed those military tallents, which, with the advantage of years and opportunity of actions, "to moderate his ardour, expand his faculties, and give to his intuitive perfection and scientific knowledge, the correctness of judgment perfected by experience, would have placed him on a level with the most celebrated generals of any age or nation." After he had received his mortal wound, it was with reluctance that he suffered himself to be conveyed into the rear.—Leaning on the shoulder of a Lieutenant, who knelt down to support him, he was seized with the agonies of death; but hearing the words '*they run*' he exclaimed, '*Who run?*' '*The French*,' replied his supporter, '*Then I die happy*,' said the General,

and expired —A death more glorious, says Belsham, is no where to be found in the annals of history MONTCALM was every way worthy to be a competitor of WOLFE. He had the truest military genius of any officer whom the French had ever employed in America After he had received his mortal wound, he was carried into the city; and when informed that it was mortal, his reply was, '*I am glad of it.*' On being told, that he could survive, but a few hours, '*So much the better*,' he replied, '*I shall not then live to see the surrender of Quebec.*'

1760.—The fall of Quebec did not produce the immediate submission of Canada After the battle on the Heights of Abraham, the French army retired to Montreal This army, the command of which devolved on M. de Levi, still consisted of ten battallions of regulars, and it was reinforced, after the action, by 6.000 Canadian Militia, and a body of Indians With these forces an attempt was made for the recovery of Quebec; but it was unsuccessful. On the 8th of September, *Montreal, Detroit, Michilimakinac*, and all other places within the government of Canada, were surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and, the destruction of an armament, ordered out from France in aid of Canada, completed the annihilation of the French power on the continent of North America.

1763.—By the second article of the *Treaty of Fontainbleau*, France *renounces, and guarantees to Great Britain all Nova Scotia and Acadia, and likewise* CANADA, *the Isle of Cape Breton, and all other Islands in the Gulf and River of St Lawrence.*—By the same article it was stipulated that the French in Canada *may freely profess the Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit; that they may enjoy their civil rights, retire when they please, and may dispose of their Estates to British Subjects.*

A Proclamation was issued by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in the month of October, declaring the Government of Quebec to be '*bounded on the Labradore Coast by the River St John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St John to the south end of Lake Nipissing;—from whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees N Latitude, passing along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.*'

In testimony of the 'Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of the army and to reward the same,'—The Governors were empowered to grant lands, without fee or reward, to such reduced Officers, as had served in America during the late war, and to such private soldiers, as had been, or should be, disbanded in America, and were actually residing there, &c. &c.——(*See the Proclamation*)

To a Fild Officer, ...	5,000 Acres
a Captain, ...	3,000
a Subaltern or Staff Officer, . .	2,000
a Non Commis'd. Officer, . . .	200
a Private, ...	50

At this time Canada contained upwards of 65,000 Inhabitants — (Stokes.)

The exports from Great Britain to Canada, amounted this year to £8,623 15s 11d.

1765 — It may be remarked that Canada and Halifax *submitted* to the famous *Stamp Act* which occasioned so much turmoil in the Provinces now constituting the United States.

1773 — The *Shawanese* Indians, including men, women, and children were reduced to 600.—(*Am. Annals.*)

1774 — A committee of the American Insurgents was appointed to seduce the Canadians from their loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and *Ministers of the Gospel* were employed, as agents, for this abominable purpose. The form of the *circulars* used on this occasion is preserved in the *American Annals*

1775 — The revolted Colonies, by a Public Address, called on the people of Canada to unite with them. Gen Schuyler afterwards tells them, that he has received positive orders from Congress "*to cherish every* CANADIAN!"

The famous discomfiture of MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD in their attack on Quebec, in which the former lost his life, occurred late (November) this year.

1776 — Early in the summer, Canada was entirely freed from the presence of the Insurgent Army of the Americans, under General Arnold, who had continued the blockade of Quebec, for some time

1780 — The 19th of May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America; and is still called '*the dark day*' In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light It commenced between 10 & 11 A. M. it appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward, and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock P. M. The Mem of Acad. says, Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds, having sung their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; the fowls retired to rest; the cocks were crowing all round as at day break; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and every thing bore the appearance and gloom of night.'

1783 — The Province of Quebec contained by enumeration, 113,000 Inhabitants. English and French; exclusive of 10 000 Loyalists, who had recently settled in the upper parts of the Province. [Coll. Hist. Soc. VI. 49.)

1786 — Lord DORCHESTER (Sir Guy Carleton) arrived at Quebec with the Commission of Captain General and Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their dependencies, and the Island of Newfoundland

1791 — By an Act of Parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two separate Provinces, to be called, '*the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada*' On this occasion a very interesting debate took place in the House of Commons:——

Mr. PITT said it appeared to His Majesty's Ministers, *first*, that the only way of consulting the interest of the internal situation of the

Province of Quebec, and of rendering it profitable to Great Britain, was to give it a Legislature, as near as circumstances would admit, according to the principles of the British Constitution In the next place, it appeared to them that *there was no probability of reconciling the jarring interests and opposite views of the inhabitants, but by giving them two Legislatures* It was conceived this form of Government was best adapted to put an end to all the difficulties of a legal sort, and to render the regulations more useful to the subjects of that country. *He believed there was such a rooted opposition of interests of one description and the other*, that if there was a Constitution consisting of a House of Assembly, in which the parties might be nearly balanced, the consequence, at least, for a long series of years, would be a great degree of animosity, and a great degree of confusion. It seemed to His Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could not give satisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the Province, and to contrive that one division should consist, as much as possible of those who were well inclined towards the English Laws, and that the other part should consist of a decided preponderancy of the ancient Inhabitants, who were attached to the French Laws. It was in Upper Canada particularly, that they were to expect a great addition of English Inhabitants The consequence was, that if it was not divided from the rest, the Canadians, forming a majority of five to one, the grievance would be every year increasing, in proportion as the population increased It was intended to give a FREE CONSTITUTION to Canada, according to *British ideas of Freedom*: This could not be done without a division of the Provinces, to prevent the clashing of opposite interests, which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

Many of the difficulties and serious inconveniences, even at that time foreseen by Mr Fox, as likely to arise from this division of interests in the Canadas having been actually experienced (to such a degree as to render necessary an appeal to the Imperial Parliament, on the part of Upper Canada) It is now proposed, (1822,) to re-unite the Provinces under one Legislature; and, it is expected that this important question will be finally determined in the next Session of the British Parliament.

York, Upper Canada, }
November 1, 1824. }

A
SKETCH
OF THE PRESENT STATE
OF
CANADA.

DRAWN UP EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

BY

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

1824

THE geographical position of this vast country may be thus generally stated.—It is bounded on the East by the Gulf of St Lawrence, and Labrador*;—on the North, by the Territories of Hudson's Bay; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean; on the South by unexplored Indian Countries; and part of the United States of America, viz. *Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire*, the *District of Main*, and by the British Provinces of New Brunswick.

These boundaries describe a large and magnificent portion of the globe we inhabit, large enough for the foundation of an Empire which may become hereafter the arbitress of the destinies of the new world, embracing with her mighty arms the whole width of the great continent of America.—Secured in her rear by the frozen regions of the north, and with such a front as she possesses towards the south, it is

* *Labrador* has been strangely annexed (in 1809) to the Government of *Newfoundland*, though the Sea will continue to roll through the straights of *Bellisle* in despite of artificial arrangements, and unnatural connexions.

impossible but, with the adoption of wise and decisive measures, she must be able hereafter to hold a far more imperious sway, in regard to the countries of the south, than was ever held by the Tartars (in their best days,) over Asia; or by the northern hordes of Europe, over the Empire of Rome, at the period of the overthrow of the then mistress of the world. The *foundation stone* of *this* Empire has been laid by the Queen of the Ocean, and it depends on the prudence and wisdom of *her* councils, and on the loyalty, ambition, temper, skill, industry, bravery, high qualities, and perseverance of Canadians, no matter of what origin, how far the fairy vision which is kindled up in fancy, may be realized. But this is not a time, nor a place, for the indulgence of reverie, however splendid or enticing, and we must be content with present realities.—To the contemplation of these realities, forming altogether so promising an embryo, let us proceed.

We have only to cast our eyes transiently over a map of North America to be immediately assured of the singularly advantageous situation of the settled parts of Upper Canada.—Seated like a gem in the bosom of a country that is neither scorched by the sultry summers of the south, nor blasted by the tardy, bitter-biting, winters of the north; surrounded by the most magnificent Lakes, and possessing the most extensive internal navigation in the known world, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find, in any other region of the globe, a tract of country of the same magnitude with so many natural advantages, as that part of Upper Canada which lies between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and the Ottawa, or Grand River, nine tenths of the whole extent of which are calculated for the exercise of almost every description of agricultural labour, and with such a prospect of success as, perhaps, no other part of this continent could realize. A part of this tract of country, commencing in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and running westward nearly 500 miles to the Sandwich frontier, by a depth, northward, of from 40 to 100 miles, is, *alone*, capable of supplying all Europe with grain; besides being rich in cattle; and producing silver, lead, copper, iron, lime, marle, gypsum, marble, free stone, coal, salt, wool, hemp, and flax (of the best quality,) tobacco, and timber of every description; besides furs, game, fish, and many other valuable productions.*

Much has been said, at a distance, against the climate of this fine country. Those, however, who have removed to it from Great Britain are agreeably disappointed in finding it more pleasant, (because not so moist and unsettled) than that which they have left. It might be said, with no great impropriety, that the present† inhabitants of Canada have but two seasons,—Summer and Winter—for Winter has no sooner dissappeared, which generally happens by the middle of April, than the whole animal and vegetable creation starts into renewed life with a rapidity and vigor that leaves the season of spring

* It must be understood that we are always speaking of the settled parts of Upper Canada, unless especially mentioned to the contrary.

† We say *present*, because we have no doubt of a further amelioration of climate, as the woods are cleared away and the waters diminish.

with such doubtful limits as to be scarcely perceptible, or deserving a specific character; again, in the fall of the year, the months of September and October are generally so fine and summer like, and these being succeeded by what is so aptly termed the *Indian Summer*, in November, (that month which is so gloomy in England, and said to be so fatal to Englishmen) that we should have great difficulty, were it not for an artificial Calendar, in saying when it was autumn.*

To convey a more just and certain idea of the severity of an Upper Canadian Winter, it may be well to mention that the chain of shallow Lakes which run in an easterly, and south easterly direction from Lake Simcoe, towards the Midland District, are seldom or never frozen so hard as to bear a man with any heavy burthen, with much safety, until about Christmas; and they are again open before the middle of April. Owing to the want of a proper explanation by travellers, and others, attempting to describe this country, an erroneous idea has been formed in England that our Great Lakes are frozen over in winter; whereas they are always open, frequently exhibiting a beautiful and striking phenomenon during the inclement season, by reason of the water being warmer than the atmospherical air; in consequence of which, an evaporation resembling steam, and in every variety of shape, in clouds, columns, and pyramids, may be frequently observed ascending with uncommon grandeur and magnificence from the vast surfaces of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, as from so many immense boiling caldrons. We recollect an eminent landscape-painter and designer in England, who, when about to design a landscape, was accustomed to seat himself in an armed chair, in the centre of a large room, and, by means of tobacco and a pipe, send forth column after column of tobacco smoke, in rapid succession, with a view of assisting his imagination in the combination of forms by the new, singular, and grotesque shapes into which the smoke would embody itself.—Those artists who may require aids of this description, would do well to secure some eminence overlooking one of the great Lakes just enumerated, whereon to build an observatory: for, nothing can be more grand than the spectacle to which we have alluded.

It is the small, and nearly stagnant, bays, and for a few yards only from the shores, where the water is shallow, that any part of the Great Lakes is frozen in winter. The earth too, is seldom frozen at a greater depth than from 12 to 18 inches, and the snow rarely lies in greater depth than from 18 inches to two feet, unless where it is drifted. It is very seldom the roads are in any permanent condition for the use of the *Sleigh* or *Carriole* before the second week in *January*, and they are again broken up towards the end of *March*, a fact which sufficiently indicates the duration of snow and of sharp frosts. It is proper, however, to remark, that the winters of Lower Canada, (being in a higher latitude) are both more severe and of longer duration. There is a difference of at least one month in the length of the inclement season

* In the Western District, the culture of both Cotton and Indigo has been attempted, on a small scale, with success; and Vineyards and Flower Gardens may be laid out advantageously in almost any part of the Upper Province.

at Quebec, and on the shores of Lake Ontario; and, farther westward, to the Sandwich Frontier, this favourable difference is still greater. In Upper Canada a labouring man, if he chooses, can at all times work out of doors; but in the Lower Province there are days of particular severity, in the winter season, in which it would be impossible for him to pursue out doors work.

There are natural phenomena in the climate of CANADA which remain unaccounted for, and are sufficiently puzzling even to the most philosophical genius. Of these, the *Indian Summer*, which almost uniformily commences and terminates in the month of November; and the *tertian intervals* of fine weather, throughout the winter, after two or three nights of intense frost, deserve to be particulary mentioned.

The *Indian Summer* as it is termed, consists of many days, (the Indians say there *must be fifteen smoky days* to constitute one of these summers,) of delightfully mild, serene weather, with a misty, hazy atmosphere, though the haze is dry and soft, appearing to rest chiefly on the horizon.—In the evening of these days, the sun generally goes down with a crimson flush on the western heavens. The general temperature of the atmosphere, during this season, is singularly grateful to animal sensation; and, those of the feathered tribes who are directed by an infallible guide to seek other regions, more to the southward, on the approach of hoary-headed winter, avail themselves of this charming season for the prosecution of their interesting journey; and it is at this time the rivers and lakes of Canada are covered by innumerable flocks of wild fowl, of every species known to this quarter of the world, gathering with their families for winter quarters.

By what is termed *tertian intervals* of fine weather, through the winter season, is meant a very extraordinary and certain phenomenon that may be relied upon with the same surety as the diurnal motion of the planets. The greatest intensity of frost *is always remittant* at the end of the *third day*; that is, the inhabitants of Upper Canada never suffer the extreme severity of their climate for more than two or three days at any one time; being perfectly assured, on feeling any extreme degree of cold, that it will mitigate within three days, and that several days of mild weather will succeed.—It may require several years of attentive observation to ascertain the number and duration of the intervals of mild and severe weather that usually occur in a Canadian winter between the 43d and 49th degrees of North Latitude; but it would prove a subject of very interesting and instructive inquiry to any gentleman of sufficient leisure to pursue it in the country.

So many persons have been deterred from emigrating to CANADA through a false notion of its climate being frightfully severe, that it seems to be a duty incumbent on those who speak or write for the instruction of others at a distance, to endeavour to remove the erroneous impression. Those who arrive from Europe, and settle in Upper Canada, uniformly express their satisfaction at the change, in this particular, at least. There is generally a clearness, dryness, and brilliancy in the atmosphere, so captivating, after the catarrhal moisture which saturates the air of northern Europe, that it is impossible for the newly inducted emigrant not to rejoice in the change—whilst the starry hosts of heaven appear with a splendor far more dazzling

than any thing he has before seen, and the mode of travelling in winter in carrioles or sleighs, the easiest and most delightful in the world, gives him ready access to distant markets, whether of business or pleasure.

It may be readily supposed that in such a vast extent of country every description of soil, and every variety of surface, as to mountains, hills, vallies, and plains, must occur. Speaking of the inhabited parts of Canada, the Lower Province is the most mountainous, and the Upper Province the most level and Champaign; indeed, from the division line on Lake St. Francis to Sandwich, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, nothing like a mountain occurs, although the greater part of the country which is passed through, between these places, is gently undulated into pleasing hills, fine slopes, and fertile vallies. There is, however, a ridge of rocky and generally barren country, running north-easterly, and south-westerly, through the Newcastle and Midland Districts, towards the Ottawa, or Grand River, at the distance of from 50 to 100 miles from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and the course of the River St. Lawrence; a ridge which divides and directs the course of innumerable streams, those on one side running to the northward, whilst those on the other run to the southward, and empty themselves into Lake Ontario or the River St Lawrence —The base of this ridge has an elevation of not less than 200 feet above the level of Ontario, and is rich in *Silver*, *Lead*, *Copper*, and *Iron*.*

Farther to the north, beyond the French River, which falls into Lake Huron, are immense mountains, some of them of vast and unknown degrees of elevation. Many of the mountains which describe the great vally of the St. Lawrence, are from 3000 to 4000 feet, above the level of the river; and that part of the chain which approaches the city of Quebec, on the northern side of the river, is worthy the attention of the geologist and mineralogist, in a particular manner, from the hope there is every reason to entertain that these mountains yield several rare, and valuable, kinds of earth for pigments, which may hereafter become articles of commerce. When in Quebec, in the year 1816, the writer of this *Sketch* was shewn several fine specimens, in the Seminary of that City, which had been procured in these mountains at no great distance from Quebec; amongst which may be mentioned a rich brown resembling the *vandyke brown* of artists; a yellow, equal to that of *Naples;* and an extraordinary fine blue, of a tint between that of *Indigo* and the costly *Ultra marine*. The subject is mentioned in this place with a view of exciting further inquiry, and experiment; because, at present, the artists and colourmen of London are principally supplied with their most valuable pigments from Italy. —A scientific gentleman who has lately explored the coast of *Labrador*, and the *Gulf* of *St Lawrence*, was very successful in his mineralogical pursuits, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gaspé from whence he obtained some new, and many valuable and beau-

* Passing this ridge, towards the north, the explorer descends into a wide and rich vally of great extent; which is again bounded on the north by a rocky and mountainous country of still higher elevation.

tiful specimens of the *Quartz*, family—including a great variety of *Cornelians*, *Agates*, *Opals*, and *Jaspers*;—several of which have been cut into useful or ornamental articles by Mr Smellie, *Lapidary*, of Quebec. From *Labrador* the same gentleman brought several large and beautiful specimens of the spar so peculiar to that coast, and which is commonly known by the name of Labrador-spar, of a brilliant *sky-blue*, or *ultra marine* colour—with others of a *green yellow*, *red*, and, one or two of a singularly fine *pearl grey* colour.—They are all hard and capable of receiving the highest polish.—These specimens were found at *Mingan* imbedded in a rock of granite.

The whole northern shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to its mouth, and round the coast of Labrador, offers to the mineralogist and geologist such a field for research as we believe no other country can afford.——It has never been explored by scientific men.—Much of the coast bordering on the Gulf is primitive, or of the earlier formations of rock.

The *Saguenay* is a very remarkable river, and richly deserves the notice of a scientific traveller:— as far up as *Chicoutimy* which is 25 leagues from its mouth, the foot of the high, and sometimes bald or scantily wooded, mountains of granite, are washed on both sides by its waters.—The *Point aux Bouleaux*, and for some distance on the western side of its mouth, is an alluvial deposite containing, probably, the richest soil in the world, being composed of a species of soapy, grey, marl from 30 to 40 feet in depth.—But, as the object of this little sketch is to give the stranger a general idea of the nature of that part of the country in which we are writing, we must go back to the soil of Upper Canada, and speak of its quality; which, in its wild or uncultivated state, may be known by the species and fine growth of the timber with which it is covered.

The best lands are those which produce the *hardest* timber, such as *Oak*, *Maple*, *Beech*, and *Elm*, *Black Walnut*, *&c.* though *Bass-Wood*, when of luxuriant growth, is also an indication of good land; and so is *Pine*, where it is large, clean, tall and thrifty.—Many of the *Cedar swamps*, where the Cedars are not stunted, and are intermingled with *Ash* of large growth, contain soil of the richest quality, and are calculated for the finest *Hemp grounds* in the world.*

It may give a just idea of the general richness of the soil to state, that we have frequently heard of instances where 50 bushels of Wheat per acre have been produced on a farm, even where the stumps (which would probably occupy one eighth of the surface of a field) have not been eradicated, we know, indeed, of some instances where 60 bushels, and one in the Town of York, where *One Hundred Bushels* of Wheat, have been obtained from a single acre; and, in the District of Newcastle, many examples may be found wherein Wheat has been raised on the same ground, for 16 or 18 years successively,

* As the Society for the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce in London still hold out their premium of a *Gold Medal* or $200, for the cultivation of Hemp in the British Provinces of N America there is still hope that this important article will become a staple of the country.

without the application of manure!—The general average of the returns of Wheat crops, however, throughout Upper Canada, probably, is not more than 25 bushels *per acre*, owing to the space occupied by stumps, and the indifferent skill of the ordinary farmers.* The winter wheats are found to be most productive, and they weigh the heaviest.

Of *Indian Corn* or *Maize*, from 60 to 80 bushels per acre, is not an uncommon return; and of *Pumpkins*, of the largest kinds, we have instances of more than a *ton weight* being produced from a single seed.

But there cannot be a more certain indication of the depth and richness of the soil than the fine growth of the timber which it produces; and, we have not unfrequently measured particular trees of that species of *white oak* which grows in low moist places, and which is usually called *swamp oak*, that gave circumferances of 16 to 17, and 18 feet, and an altitude of from 30 to 40 feet to the first bough. And we have more than once, on the rich lands to the northward of *Rice Lake*, found *White Pine* trees that gave a diameter of *five feet*, and an altitude of *two hundred!* These are facts that determine at once the depth, richness, and vegetative power of the soil, since those giants of the forest are not nourished by the heavens which they pierce, but by the earth from whence they spring.

Vegetation is so rapid in this country that *Barley* sown the last week in *July*, has been reaped in the second week of *September*, for several years successively, and on land that was deemed poor and exhausted, and a more abundant crop has been seldom witnessed.

From every observation and experiment that has been made, no doubt can be entertained of the great fertility of the soil of this fine country, not only every vegetable production which thrives in similar latitudes in Europe prosper here; but others, which require either greater heat, or greater care, are found to succeed in CANADA, without any particular attention. The finest *Melons* and *Cucumbers*, are brought to perfection in the open fields, and *tobacco* is cultivated with the greatest success. Even the *wild Grapes* become ripe by the first or second week in September; so that there is every reason to believe, if vineyards were cultivated, the inhabitants of this country might add a variety of choice wines to their list of articles of home consumption, and of foreign trade. We have drank of a wine very nearly resembling, and but little inferior to, that of *Oporto*, which was made from the common wild grape of the country.

It is remarkable, throughout this country, that the soil and growth of timber upon the immediate banks of the rivers and lakes is inferior to that of the country farther back; and it appears that all the larger rivers and lakes have a second bank at some distance behind that which at present bounds the waters. This is even the case with the St Lawrence and the Great Lakes. On another occasion, when our limits are not so circumscribed as they necessarily are at present, we may venture upon an explanation of these phenomena.

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* A premium of the *Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas*, is held out by the SOCIETY already named, for the best method of extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees from newly cleared land—which it is hoped will produce the much desired result.

In all newly discovered countries, that are thickly wooded, the navigable waters are the great thoroughfares along which the inhabitants must conduct their business. The first settlements are therefore formed along the banks of the principal rivers and lakes; extending backwards, only by slow degrees, as the lands in front are occupied. In Canada, a remarkable exemplification of this kind of progress has been seen. A long straggling settlement from a hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, to Sandwich, being a distance of more than a thousand miles, was formed before the people ever thought of penetrating into the interior for any other purpose than that of hunting, or for barter with the Indians. Even at this day the most remote *settled Townships*, from the frontier waters, with the exception of the road from York to Penetanguishene, is not more than from 40 to 60 miles. It is not, therefore, in this country, as it is in the back parts of the United States, where an emigrant, purchasing land, has frequently the painful necessity of commencing his establishment at a vast distance from any neighbours. In Canada there is abundance of the most fertile land in every variety of situation, in the midst of, or closely adjoining to, active settlements, that may be had from Government on the payment of the undermentioned fees.

* 50 ACRES,	. . .	*Gratis.*	
100 ——	. . .	£ 12	*Sterling.*
200 ——	. . .	30	
300 ——	. . .	60	
400 ——	. . .	75	
500 ——	. . .	125	
600 ——	. . .	150	
700 ——	. . .	175	
800 ——	. . .	200	
900 ——	. . .	225	
1000 ——	. . .	250	
1100 ——	. . .	275	
1200 ——	. . .	300	

* A material alteration, and one very favourable to the Emigrant, has now (1824) taken place, as will be seen by the subjoined Order in Council of the date of 31st *January*, 1824;—by which the gratuitous Grants of 50 Acres are no longer made; but, in lieu thereof, the Fees on 200 Acres, and consequently on 100 Acres, are reduced to the rate at which they stood previous to the year 1819.—*(for which see P. 57.)*

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grant be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged per-

The Provincial Government have it not in their power to grant more than 1,200 Acres to any single individual without a special order from the Imperial Government of Great Britain. The above fees are payable in three equal instalments; the *first*, on locating the land; the *second*, on the completion of the settlement duty; (for the performance of which a period of two years is allowed,) and the *third* when the Deed is executed, until which time a Location Ticket, given by the Surveyor General, is held by the occupant.*

The settlement duty required is to clear and fence five acres on every hundred acres granted; to build a house not less than 16 feet by 20; and, to clear one half of the road in front of each lot: an allowance for road, independent of the full quota granted being left by the Surveyor *in every instance*; so that no lot is without a public highway.—On the 21st of February, 1820, His Excellency, the present exemplary LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was pleased to direct that the clearing of half the road and cutting down without clearing, *one chain* in depth from the road, along the front of each lot, should be considered and admitted, as part of the five acres per hundred, so that, now, there is about 3 1-2 acres of what is called *slashing* and only 1 1-2 acres of perfect clearance upon each lot required. The present expense of mere settlement duty, if hired, and paid for in money, is about $25 for every hundred acres.

There is a line of very fine Townships, beautifully watered, running through the Newcastle and Midland Districts, now under survey, that are to be granted on the *old fees*, as ordered in Council on the 5th of January 1819.—These townships are named:

Eldon,	*Lake,*
Fenelon,	*Tudor,*
* *Verulam,*	*Grimsthorpe,*
Harvey,	*Anglesea,*
* *Douro,*	*Burrie,*
Dummer,	*Clarendon,*
* *Belmont,*	*Palmerston, and*
Burleigh,	*Methuen.*

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sons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

* It must be continually borne in mind that we are to be supposed as *always* speaking of the Upper Province.

and contain about 66,000 Acres, each. Those marked with an *asterick* are already partially settled. The fees payable on Grants made in any of the above named Townships will be, for

100	ACRES,	-	-	£	5	14	1	*Sterling.*
200	———	-	-	-	16	17	6	
300	———	-	-	-	24	11	7	
400	———	-	-	-	32	5	8	
500	———	-	-	-	39	19	9	
600	———	-	-	-	47	13	10	
700	———	-	-	-	55	7	11	
800	———	-	-	-	63	2	0	
900	———	-	-	-	70	16	1	
1000	———	-	-	-	78	10	2	
1100	———	-	-	-	86	4	3	
1200	———	-	-	-	93	18	4	

Some of these Townships are on the same level with, and others of them are even to the southward of, lands granted long ago; so that the advantages secured by those who may be inclined to settle in these New Townships, (on account of the low fees and the excellent water communication which they possess,) are important. These of the above Townships which are situated upon the larger Lakes, and upon the river Otonibee, which falls into the Rice Lake, are the most attractive to settlers whose pursuits are those of Agriculture.

Every facility is given to the Settler, who can take the number of vacant lots, in any particular Township, and go and judge for himself as to the situation and quality of the land, before he makes his location; so that, if he makes an improper choice, he has no one to blame but himself. To save trouble and expense to the poor emigrants, who arrive in this country for the purpose of settlement, Country Land Boards are established in every District where there are any vacant lands belonging to the Crown, for location; and these Land Boards are empowered to grant Tickets for 50, 100, and 200 acres; but not for a larger quantity.—If more than 200 acres is required, the applicant must petition the Land Council at York. The applicant must satisfy the Board that he is not an *Alien*, and he is required to take the Oath of Allegiance.

The New Townships are formed out of recent purchases by Government from the *Indians*, who receive their payments annually, in clothing, ammunition, and such articles as they require. It must be interesting to many readers to see a statement of some of these purchases; the following are the most recent:—

			per Annum.	
1818, October,	The Lake Huron purchase, of 1,592 000 Acres.		£ 1,200	0
	The Mississauga purchase, of 648,000 Acres.		522	10
November,	The Rice Lake purchase, of 1,861,200 Acres.		740	0
1819, April,	The Long Wood purchase, of 552,190 Acres.		600	0
1820, February,	The Mohawk purchase, *(Midland District,)* of 27,000 Acres,		450	0

Being 4,680,390 Acres, at the annual charge of £3,512 10s. which is defrayed by an appropriation of part of the amount received for fees on the Grants of Land to Emigrants. This system *prevents* any complaints, or even a murmur of any kind, from the *Aborigines* of the country, who live on the best terms with their white neighbours.

Whilst engaged in this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to give a word or two of advice to Emigrants of all classes, from one who has seen a good deal of the country.

It must always be taken for granted that whoever leaves England, no matter where he goes, must experience some change for the worse; for if he is no otherwise affected than in his feelings, he must suffer a temporary laceration that may jaundice every first view of the new country to which he goes; and it is not pretended that even CANADA is so heavenly a land as to do away at once with all such views and feelings, although the writer of this account has but little hesitation in stating that it speedily takes fast hold of the affections of the new comer; and that, if a fair comparison is made between the advantages and disadvantages possessed by the various Colonies of Great Britain, in different parts of the world, and that those things are coolly and candidly weighed, the decision *must be* in favour of CANADA; which is undoubtedly, one of the most fertile and magnificent regions of the Globe; peopled by the subjects of Great Britain; in the full possession of British Laws, and immunities; and, with a Constitution nearly on a model with that of England; but without the vexatious operation of a *tythe system*, with scarcely any taxes, and with many other privileges it would be tedious to name on this occasion. Were it not for the difference of scenery and climate, a man emigrating from England to this country would scarcely feel sensible of any immediate change, since he finds the same laws, manners, customs, language, and very often the same faces, which he had formerly known.

With all these superior advantages and enjoyments, which are such as can be had in no other colony, some individuals may be found to undervalue them, and be discontented, but these instances serve as lessons to others.—Let one of them be here named.—A man who arrived in this Province from the north of England with a few pounds in his pocket settled on a farm between York and Lake Simcoe; the industry and economy of five or six years, in this new situation, made him comparatively independent—He had a sufficient quantity of land cleared, and a saw mill, to bring him in a handsome income; and he lived at his ease, and with plenty.—But it is the nature of man to be restless and dissatisfied; so it was in this instance.—Although he had never enjoyed so much affluence at any former period of his life, this man grew uneasy; he thought of England, of his former abodes, his home, his ancient friends, and his recollections became insupportable; he sold his farm, his mill, his stock, and once more set his face towards England:—the voyage was passed, a few hours brought him into the midst of the scenes of his youth; he again took a farm, stocked it, again tried the fluctuations of markets and fairs, and was again bankrupt, *fatally* bankrupt, for *now* there was *nothing* left, and this foolish man ended his days in a work house! Frightful exchange for the ease and independence of a CANADIAN YEOMAN!

Those who are labouring under the bitter feelings of expatriation should consider that the same sun, and the same moon, and stars which shine on the scenes they have left behind, gladden creation here; and that the *Great Father of all*, who is the same *yesterday, to day*, and *for ever*, is alike present every where. Let the beautiful reply of the immortal HOWARD, which he gave to an expostulating friend on the eve of his departure for the southern parts of Russia, where he died, be always in our recollection. "*The road to Heaven is quite as short from Cairo, as it is from London*"!! And let them consider themselves as the workmen employed by Omnipotence to lay the foundation of what is to become hereafter a mighty Empire, in which their children's children are to have an inheritance and a name, and that what are now the beautiful fields and gardens of England, once looked as a wilderness in the eyes of our forefathers.—O what value is that religion, or philosophy, which for ever chains its possessor down to present, and to painful, realities? Let us be wise, and learn how to appreciate those advantages and blessings that may be actually enjoyed in this our adopted country, and sorrow, regret, and despondency, will be for ever banished from our dwellings!

But the instances of men taking the gloomy side of the question, in this fine country, are rare; particularly amongst the lower class of society, to whom the advantages are much greater than any other country affords His land (which is a Freehold) costs him little or nothing; a few months labour for others, should he have no money at all, (at the high rate of wages, in this country) enables him to stock his farm, on which he may keep a yoke of Oxen, or a pair of Horses, constantly employed, besides leaving timber sufficient for fire wood for many years He should, however, be careful not to destroy his timber in a heedless manner, by burning it in large log heaps, after he has a few acres cleared. Some of the finest timber in the world is often considered so great an eye sore, that the sooner it can be utterly destroyed the better; but if, in making the clearance, the top and under brush only, were burnt in the field, and the heavy timber was cut into cord wood, or split into rails, instead of being consumed in one universal conflagration, it would be much better for the small Freeholder; and afterwards, when the whole projected clearance was made, and it became necessary to attack the reserved trees, only to thin them out, in the same manner that is practised in the wood lands of England, taking those trees only which have arrived at maturity, and leaving the young thrifty wood to improve,—several generations must appear and disappear before any serious inconvenience could arise from the want of fuel Of course there is not the same necessity for such economy on the larger grants After all, there is the comfortable assurance of abundance of coal in various parts of the country; and from the many navigable waters intersecting it in almost every direction, that useful article can never be very expensive.

For a great number of years to come there will be an ample range for a large stock of cattle and pigs in the woods, and on the plains; so that the small occupier will be freed from the necessity of having any part of his land in pasture, unless it should be his choice to have it

otherwise. Swedish Turnips are found to answer extremely well, and to stand the utmost severity of the climate; with a couple of acres under a crop of this invaluable root, and the straw of his *Maize*, *Wheat*, *Barley*, or *Oats*, he may maintain, comparatively, a large stock of horned cattle through the winter; and in the summer the only expense attending them will be an occasional visit, to see that all are going on well. Pigs grow very fat whilst running at large in the woods, especially towards the fall of the year. All the taxes, or assessments, put together, which a man of this description has to pay, would not amount to more than a few shillings; and, as to raiment, it is customary to grow wool and flax sufficient for the clothing of his family, Sugar he manufactures himself, so that he has only a little *tea* to purchase, should he require through custom, the use of that luxury. Many people in country situations use the young shoots of the *Hemlock Tree*; and other herbs of the forest of agreeable flavour, in lieu of tea, without any bad consequences, or disrelish. If he is a *Tobacco-smoker* or *chewer*, he may raise as much as he pleases in his own garden.

Wages, compared with what they are in Great Britain, are still very high in this country; and hitherto, in the Upper Province, it has not been difficult to procure work. In many parts indeed, there is yet a scarcity of labourers. It is true that money is not now plentiful; but there is scarcely any thing that the older residents have to spare in payment of wages that is not useful, nay absolutely necessary to one going on to a new farm; and *two years* being allowed by Government for the performance of settlement duty, (which in favourable weather may very often be done in *one month*) the poor emigrant has plenty of time to earn a yoke of oxen, and a cow or two, a few pigs, seed corn, and potatoes, &c &c. besides the necessary provisions in pork and flour, until his own crops are ready; and should he not prove an expert axeman, even to hire men to do his settlement duty for him, which is often the case. Several instances have occured where English rustics, by *thrashing alone*, (where every *ninth* or *tenth* bushel was allowed for the labour) have earned wherewithal for the cropping and stocking their new farm.

In consequence of these advantages, there are many individuals, particularly in the new settlements in the District of Newcastle, who have abundance and to spare, upon the smallest Grants, after being no more than three years in the Province. All the poor emigrant, who arrives at Quebec or Montreal, has to do, is to push forward as speedily as possible for the Upper Province; he must not suffer himself to be deterred by its apparent distance, and he must stop his ears against all the insinuations and seductions that will be used in his passage up the country, especially by Americans, along the whole course of the St Lawrence, who will try every art to seduce him into the United States. Let him ever bear in mind what he may have been frequently told —and with much truth, that Upper Canada is the best "poor man's country in the world;" and let him determine on making actual experiment for himself; and, if he has only industry, perseverance and integrity, we will not only answer for his success, but that neither himself nor his children will ever have occasion to repent the choice which he has made. Such a man may in a short

time realize every object of a reasonable ambition, and become one of the most free and independent men on earth.

In many places, particularly at *Port Hope*, and at *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, preparations have been made for the reception of poor Emigrants by the erection of suitable buildings, and having every facility in readiness for securing an early location in a desirable situation amongst the new townships to the northward of Rice Lake, to which there is an excellent road from Port Hope. This fine part of the country is principally settled by persons from Scotland and Ireland, and from the English counties of Yorkshire and Cumberland.

The Court House, where the Land Board for the District sits regularly once in every fortnight, is between the two villages of *Cobourg* and *Port Hope*, in both of which there is a handsome church of the established religion, besides a School house; and fairs are held twice a year at each place. There are two excellent grist mills, one at each village; and at Port Hope there are, besides a Saw mill, an Oil mill, a Fulling mill, three Breweries and Distilleries, two Tanneries, a Hat manufactory; Millwrights; several excelent Stores, in which every description of useful merchandize may be had on moderate terms; two blacksmith's shops, Pot and Pearl Asheries, Cabinet makers, Carpenters, Masons, Coopers, Shoemakers, Tailors, and several other useful mechanics. Cobourg and Port Hope are only seven miles distant from each other, by a good road; and between the two, another village named Amhurst, in which the Court House is situated, has been laid out by Major BURNHAM, in which are already two taverns, several mechanics, and some neat houses.

Port Hope, at which a wharf and commodious harbour on Lake Ontario is now projected, is the most convenient depot for the Townships in the rear of Hope and Hamilton, and for the Upper Ferry on Rice Lake, and is the place where the greatest trade is carried on.—Amhurst is the most convenient for the Middle Ferry on the Rice Lake, and for those who may have to ascend the river Otonibee; Cobourg, in which there is also excellent accommodation, and several good stores, is the most convenient for the Lower Ferry on the Rice Lake, and to those who may have business in the lower parts of the Townships of Otombee and Asphodel, with the new Townships in their rear, and down the River Trent.

It will be seen by a reference to a Map of this country, that the villages just mentioned are most advantageously situated nearly in the centre of the northern coast of Lake Ontario; and it is impossible they can fail to become, with the gradual improvement of the country, places of great public consequence hereafter. It should not be forgotten, likewise to mention, that these villages, with their respective neighbourhoods and the Rice Lake, already possess an extensive circle of good, and even polished, society.

We have been the more particular in these remarks, because we are quite satisfied that the District of Newcastle offers the finest field for enterprise, and merits more attention from emigrants, than any other part of Canada.

Should this light and hasty *sketch* fall into the hands of any of the poor class of Emigrants, before they can have made a settlement, it may be well to give them some idea of the expense they

must be at, before they can be said to be at all comfortable in their new abode.—At the present time it will cost the emigrant pretty nearly as follows:—

For building a Log-House, with a shade for his Oxen, and a Pig Sty.	£ 7	10	0

—For this sum his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney and hearth,* and two glazed sash windows.

Clearing, Fencing, and Sowing Five Acres of Land, if he has to pay cash for it.	15	0	0
Seed for the first crop, with the price of two axes, two hoes, two brush hooks, two forks, one spade and one shovel. †	4	0	0
Yoke of Oxen and chain, from £10 to	15	0	0
An Ox Sleigh, ...	1	10	0
A Cow £3, Sow with Pigs, £1, 5. . . .	4	5	0
Two Ewes with Lamb, 2$ each, . . .	1	0	0
‡ Some necessary articles of Household Furniture.	10	0	0
Putting up a Log Barn, ...	5	0	0
Two Kettles for making Sugar, . . .	3	0	0
Prov. Cur'y.	£ 66	5	0

Any able bodied man may earn the above amount within the two years allowed him for the performance of settlement duty, and if he should choose to work himself with his oxen, in clearing, sowing, fencing, or in erecting the buildings, a considerable part of the above mentioned sum may be saved But it is now supposed that the man is a stranger to the sort of labour required, and that he has no money but what he earns in this country. The two first crops with the increase of his stock, ought to go far towards paying the whole of the above amount.

A friend of the Author's has published a plan in London, by which he conceives that a number of those people now subsisting on parochial relief in England, may be removed to, and employed in, this

* This expense of a stone chimney, &c. has been questioned by several persons unacquainted with the work required, and from parts of the country where the proper materials are scarce—but we know, from experience that where workmen accustomed to the laying of mis-shapen stones, and where the materials are at hand, the labour *can* be done for the price here stated.

† A Plough should not be required for several years, because the best management of newly cleared lands is to sow down with good grass seed, either with the second or third crop, and to keep it in grass until the stumps begin to rot, when the plough may be put in with full effect.

‡ We would say to the emigrant who is about to embark, *bring no furniture*, the carriage of which will cost more than it is worth in this country, but be provided with plenty of good substantial wearing apparel, which is here generally flimsy and very expensive.

country with great advantage, both to the public and themselves.*—The money required in aid of this scheme, is not to be paid to the people, but is to be laid out within two years, in provisions and supplies of implements and stock, under the direction of certain managers. The cleared lands to constitute a *mortgage* to secure the payment of what is then the *debt* of the colonist.† "During the laying out of the money and the clearing of the lands, some slight restrictions on the employment and alienation of the property will be imposed on the owners of it; but, after the repayment of the capital employed, each individual in the settlement will be free from all interference. The time of such repayment, within ten years, will depend on the exertions of the settlers, who may receive their deeds on redeeming their lands."

The projector assumes a family, of the description to which he alludes, to consist of five persons, and that the sum of £200, managed with ordinary prudence, will enable such a family to acquire a prosperous settlement in Canada in two years, without any exposure to privations, and within ten years the money might be repaid, without inconvenience, by the family to which it was loaned. The author gives a detailed account of the expenses, with the manner in which he conceives the important business should be conducted, and sums up the total expenditure for 100 such families, thus:—

For the journey to the coast for 100 families, at £20 each family, 1st February, 1822,	£2000
For the voyage to Montreal, March 1822, . . .	3000
For the expenses to be incurred between May and June, 1822,	5000
Item, between June and October, 1822, . . .	4500
Item, between October, 1822, and January, 1823, .	2100
Item, between January and May, 1823, . . .	1500
Item, between May and July, 1823, ...	1000
Item, in July, 1824, ...	900
	£20 000

The quantity of land required for 100 families, on this plan, is half

* This plan differs from those lately suggested for diminishing the public burthens of England, as it relies for success on the personal exertions of the colonist, uncontrolled by the *perpetual* presence of superintendants; and as a boon or charity is not intended to be given them.

† Since last year, and writing this article. *The Great Canadian Land Company*, of London, has been formed; and the hint may have been taken from the pamphlet to which we allude. But not having seen the plan of operations intended to be pursued by this Company who have purchased, (as it is said,) *all* the CROWN, and *half* the CLERGY RESERVES, we cannot pretend to state its objects; although it is quite certain the most beneficial results must accrue to the Canadas from its operation.

a township, or 31,500 acres; which will be divided in the following proportions:—

	Acres.
For the Settlers	10.000
For the Managers, ...	5.000
For the Clergy and Schools, ...	4,000
For the Crown and Civil Government, . .	4,000
For the Town Plot, to belong to the Parish and Managers,	2 000
For the Surveyors, ...	1.500
For the Parish advancing the Capital, . .	5,000
	31.500

The Managers should be competent to give the settlers proper directions for the sale of so much of their household goods as cannot usefully be carried with them; and, for the purpose of the present sketch, the whole party will be assumed to be safely landed at Montreal, in May,

Under favourable circumstances, the people will be placed on their lands early in June, prepared to clear away for a spring crop. With common industry, three such persons as we ought to presume our able settlers to be, will not find it difficult to get five acres sown in proper time in 1822; from which they may expect to raise about 50 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of Indian Corn, with the usual quantity of Pumpkins, musk and water melons, 100 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of corn stalks and straw, with garden productions; during the summer, before the crops are harvested, the people will be employed in preparing five acres more for an autumn season, and this cleared ground, with the former five acres, will be ready for wheat in the first autumn. After having sent a proportion of this first crop to market, a certain quantity turned into flour, salted their pigs, and put up a warm hovel for their cattle, they will in the winter of 1822—23 again be occupied in clearing more land for the ensuing spring. The quantity which may be then prepared will be about 10 acres which will be sown with oats, Indian corn, barley, pumpkins, and turnips, and planted with potatoes. Besides this work, they will sow the first ten acres, with seed for a meadow; during the second summer, five acres more will be prepared for the second autumn; and the several seasons will bring their own work on the lands previously cleared

Having thus, in the second autumn, 10 acres of wheat land, and 10 acres of meadow, with additional occupations for the winter of 1823—24, on this increase, they will be able to clear for the third spring only 5 acres more; so that in the third harvest of 1824, such a family as we have assumed will possess 30 acres of cleared land, and 70 uncleared; 10 acres of the 30 will be sown with wheat, 10 with spring crops, and 10 will be in meadow.

Their produce at the close of the third autumn, may be stated thus, at a low estimate:

From	10 acres of wheat, about	250 bushels
	2 ditto of oats . . .	70 ditto
	2 ditto of Indian corn . .	100 ditto
	2 ditto of barley . . .	70 ditto

2 ditto of potatoes . . 300 ditto
2 ditto of turnips . . 200 ditto

Pumpkins, in number about 5000, which are planted in the Indian corn hills.

Not more than ten tons of hay can be expected from the meadow, incumbered as it will be with stumps of trees, for several years. To this must be added the natural increase of the stock, together with the abundance of water and musk melons in the corn fields, and of garden productions, and an ox and several hogs in salt.

After this third autumn of 1824, the repayment of the capital advanced will begin; it will arise out of the production of the harvest of 1825, and the rate at which it will be made, may be judged of by the foregoing statement.

"It appears to me impossible," continues this ingenious writer, "that upon equal capital any set of men of the class here contemplated can be placed so advantageously: both to themselves and to the country, in any other part of the world as in UPPER CANADA."

The author illustrates his argument by an example, after the following manner:—

"In 1795, the parish of Barkham, in Berkshire, contained 200 inhabitants, of whom about 40, besides the sick, received relief to the amount of £75 a year. The average expense of supporting the families of labourers in Barkham was then about £25 each; making the rate of £75 to be divisible amongst a number of people equivalent to three ordinary families, which may be said to be the number in excess in the want of employment.—If the parish could be disburdened of these three families, and employment should not vary, those left behind would receive wages equal to their full support, until paupers again super-abound.

"The means for settling three families in Upper Canada is assumed to be a loan of £600, to be repaid in ten years, as before stated, and this sum will be raised easily by a mortgage of the rates under the sanction of an Act of Parliament.—Thus the rates will be lowered forthwith to the interest of that loan; viz: to £30 a year from £75; and they will decrease continually in proportion as the loan shall be repaid, and as the town plot and other land apportioned to the parish shall become marketable. This will be variable in point of time; and the amount of the proceeds will depend on the general prosperity of the whole settlement; it can hardly fail of making a very considerable return within seven years of the colonists quitting England. According to the Expenditure of Barkham, the rates for a surplus population of one hundred families is £2500 a year. Upon this income it would be easy to borrow £20,000 under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The interest on which being taken at £1000 a year, the parish from which the colonists could proceed, would make a present annual saving of £1500.

"Since the publication of the foregoing sketch, several individuals in England, in Canada, and in Nova Scotia, otherwise well disposed towards the views of the writer, have objected, that "under the present depressed state of agriculture, the settler will not be able to repay the capital advanced." This should not, certainly, be a subject of mere conjecture. In fact, it may be reduced to calculation. The

"York Market prices for the preceding week" are given in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 23d of May, 1822. now before the writer; from which it can easily be shewn. in the article of wheat only, that their will not be any difficulty for an industrious man to raise the required instalments.

Suppose a farmer and his two able sons, such as the writer has known many in the country, and who left England four years ago, nearly destitute, about to clear and to fence off, for a crop, ten acres of good, heavily timbered land, in order to raise a small sum of money. The question will be, can they "in the depressed state of Agriculture," produce, not a surplus of corn, but a surplus of money?

In what follows, the farmer and his sons are presumed to buy every article at the market price, and to dispose of the produce at the same; any practical man will at once notice that, if the party were established on their farm, and living upon their own produce, as in Canada the farmers universally do, the money expenditure would not be one third of what it is here estimated at; for instance, instead of giving five pence for a gallon of flour, the farmer would send wheat to the miller, and receive in return his proportion of flour, toll being detained for working it. The same in regard to his whiskey; and with respect to his beef and pork, he would never have occasion to go to the butcher, as he has here been supposed to do, and so forth.

The first expense will be for axes, about . .	£2	10	0
Brush hooks, ...	0	10	0
Provision, &c for seven weeks for three men, (the time required for the job in question.) and for one man during one week, which will be necessary in order to 'drag' the wheat in, ...	3	10	0
Seed wheat, ...	2	5	0
Provision, &c during the time they are reaping the wheat, ...	0	16	0
Provision for carrying the wheat, . .	0	5	0
————————threshing, ...	1	0	0
Keep for the oxen when lodging and getting in the seasons, independent of 'browse' a most capital feed well known to the 'afternoon' Canadian farmer, as well as to the early settler, ...	1	0	0
Taxes of all descriptions for 10 acres of land, and a yoke of oxen.	0	1	6
Wear of clothes, &c. and trifling incidental expenses	2	0	0
Total expense, according to the York market, .	13	17	6
Wheat off 10 acres, 250 bushels, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, or £5 a load, ...	31	5	0
Clear surplus for the settler, ...	£17	7	6

In the next year the expenses will be diminished.

	£	s.	d.
Provision for a man whilst burning the stubble, and dragging in the seed on the same 10 acres,	1	0	0
The oxen this year can keep themselves in the woods entirely, as they have not to work in the spring,			
Seed wheat,	2	10	0
Provision whilst reaping,	0	16	0
Ditto do. carrying,	0	5	0
Ditto do. threshing,	1	0	0
Taxes,	0	1	6
Wear of clothes, &c.	2	0	0
Total, supposing the oxen to belong to the farmer,	£6	12	6
Supposing he has to hire the oxen twenty days at 2s. 6d.	2	10	0
	9	2	6
Wheat off ten acres, 250 bushels, at 2s. 6d.	31	5	0
Clear surplus for the settler,	£22	2	6

If these simple calculations be not correct, they may easily be contradicted and exposed. If it should be thought a high estimate, let half this surplus be taken, as nearer the probable result; and it cannot then be doubted that in the course of ten years the great majority of the settlers will be free from any incumbrance. The only objection to this calculation seems to be, that "the York market prices," may be reduced by the access of so many new growers of corn *. But it is conceived that a very great falling off may be admitted without risk of destroying the prospects of these colonists who have ten years allowed for the repayment of their debt.

"To a settlement of this description, the managers should devote their whole attention; and a leader of intelligence would be amply remunerated by the share of wild lands to be apportioned to him in respect of a colony of from 500 to 2000 families." The necessity of a personal residence amongst the people during the time of distributing the lands, needs little illustration, after the excellent example shewn by Capt. Williamson, in the settlement of a part of Sir W. Pulteney's estate in the Genesee country, in the State of New York, a short notice of which deserves a place here.

Mr. Morris had bought the land at five pence per acre, and, in 1791 sold *one million* of acres to Sir Wm. Pulteney at one shilling per acre,

* It is a very favourable evidence in support of the author's plan, for us to state, that the prices quoted from the York Market in the spring of 1822, were very unusually low, and such as may be scarcely expected to recur. The average price of wheat for the last seven years in Upper Canada cannot be taken at less than four shillings currency per bushel.

er for £50 000. With other purchases, Captain Williamson, the manager, had possession of 1,500,000 acres of land, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario After building 10 mills, with a great number of houses, and making several hundred miles of road 800,000 acres were re sold at the price of from one to *three* dollars per acre before the summer of 1795 The produce not only refunded the purchase money and the whole amount of the other expense incurred, but also yielded a net profit of £50,000 sterling.

The *Plan* here alluded to is not altogether original on the part of our friend B——, since that famous *Patriot Mr Gourlay*, projected a scheme nearly similar in the year 1817; and it has always been a subject of regret to the writer of this *sketch*, that one so well qualified to promote the agricultural interests, and encourage fresh accessions to our population, from other parts of the British Dominions, should have intermeddled with politics; since, on many questions of political economy, and especially on the subject of the *Poor laws* of England, that eccentric being was a perfect adept, whilst in *Politics* he became not merely bewildered, but actually insane. However, as to the introduction of British Paupers into the forests of Canada, no one anxious to witness the prosperity of this country can have any objection, at least on this side the water if they come as well provided as our friend B——proposes, viz: with £200 sterling for each family of 5 persons; but we think the expenses are over rated, and have no doubt that such a family, (particularly where this species of emigration was carried on extensively) could be removed and settled down comfortably, with all that was necessary to preserve it from becoming any kind of burthen whatever to others, for £100 sterling*—We are quite certain there are many persons, on whom the most perfect reliance could be placed, who would be very glad to undertake the removal and settlement, in this country, of 200 *such families* for the sum of £20 000 sterling.

Whilst on this subject, it ought to be mentioned that there is now a man in the District of Newcastle, who came out a little more than two years ago, without a single shilling in his pocket. his health and the use of his hands were all his dependence. A short time since, this same man disposed of a yoke of capital Oxen and a fine Cow which he had earned over and above what he required upon his little farm, on which he had besides, two excellent Cows and a large stock of Pigs, left for store pigs and for breeding, after having packed fourteen barrels of pork He had also purchased a Reserve Lot from a neighbour, on which he had sown several acres of Fall Wheat; and in the following year, (his third.) he proposes building a good framed house, together with a large barn. The means for accomplishing all these results so vast for one in his original mean circumstances, have been earned in an honest and fair way by farming on shares. as it is here termed, that is, he has a certain share, as may be previously agreed upon, of the produce of a farm (whose owner cannot conve-

* In the *second edition* of "Sketches of Plans for settling in Upper Canada, &c." the author admits that he had over rated the expense for the passage and settlement of each family upon his arrival in this country.

niently work it himself,) for his labour and expense in cultivating it, a practice that is common in many parts of Canada.

Here, then, is an instance of a man who, without friends, without capital, without credit, realizes what is, comparatively a comfortable independence in three years! Many more instances of a similar kind might be adduced, were it necessary, to shew with what rapidity and ease, an industrious, honest man, though poor, may elevate himself above the reach of want in this higly favoured country; and if a single, unaided, individual can prosper, surely, half the sum mentioned by our friend B——already alluded to, expended with prudence and economy, would establish a family of five persons in Canada, so as to be no longer burthensome to the parish which sent them out, or, to this country which received them into her bosom. Enough, it is conceived, has now been said to shew the advantages held forth in Canada to the poorer classes of society, on an occasion where the limits for discussion are so much narrowed by the necessity of regarding other subjects.

The field which is here presented to men of an higher order, and to capitalists, is so extensive, and requires so much detail, as well as argument and illustration, to demonstrate, that we cannot pretend to enter upon it with any fullness on this occasion; nor would it, indeed, be altogether a fit subject for discussion in a mere *sketch* like this; However, as it is not improbable this little work may fall into the hands of persons anxious for some information on this head, a few brief remarks shall be added, reserving a fuller statement for another, and a more enlarged opportunity.

Of the liberal professions, Clergymen are most required, and Lawyers the least needed. Such a provision has been made by the Imperial Government for the established Church, without any demand or tythe from the people, as must eventually make the Canadian Clergy (should things remain constituted as they now are) the most powerful, wealthy, and influential body to be found in any country, ancient or modern, no less than *one seventh of the whole soil* being set apart for its use and support. It is true the income at present derived from this vast appropriation, is scarcely worth naming; but it is every day increasing, and it is impossible to say to what extent it may hereafter arrive. There are a great many situations in various parts of the Province, where Clergymen, who *would be* active in the performance of their important duties, are much wanted.

An act of the provincial parliament prevents English or Scottish Attornies from practising here until they have served a Clerkship of the same duration as is required from Law Students in this country, viz:—*Five years actual service*, under articles, to a Practising Attorney of this Province. Regular Barristers, however, or any person who has been called to practice at the Bar of any of His Majesty's superior Courts, not having merely local jurisdiction in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any of His Majesty's Provinces in North America, on producing testimonials of good character and conduct, to the satisfaction of the Law Society of this Province, may be called by the said Law Society to the degree of a Barrister upon his entering himself of the said Society, and conforming to all the rules and regulations thereof.

There are several openings in country situations, in different parts of the Province, where skilful *Medical Men* are much wanted, and in which they would scarcely fail to realize handsome properties; but the labour in such situations is severe. A *Medical Board* is established at York to examine all Candidates who have not graduated in the regular manner at some eminent British, or Foreign University; and no pretender to knowledge in this important profession is allowed to practise here without having previously satisfied the *Board* of his ability, and obtaining a licence for that purpose.

Of all professional men, or those of the middle ranks of Society who are not possessed of much wealth, there are none to whom so many advantages are offered in this country, as to the *Half Pay Officers* of the British Army and Navy. They become *immediately* independent. Entitled by the regulations of Government to receive from 800 to 1200 acres of land, according to their rank, from an Ensign to a Colonel, if in the Army; and, from a Midshipman to a Captain, if in the Navy; on payment of a Fee scarcely worth the naming (£2 18s. 8d.) they are immediately placed on a footing with the Country Gentlemen, as to real estate, whilst their half pay, drawn at stated intervals, gives them an advantage possessed by very few in this country.—Their Bills almost always bear a premium of from 5 to 10 per cent. this, with the difference of Currency, and the *certainty* that *One Hundred Pounds*, will go farther in the purchase of all the little luxuries for the table, and for the conveniences of life, than *Two Hundred Pounds* will obtain in England; besides the almost total freedom from Taxes, Assessments, and many other expenses that must be incurred by Gentlemen of this class in Great Britain, altogether give them extraordinary advantages; and we have often thought that in no other part of the Globe could they settle down so advantageously as in this Province. Besides, by their attainments, and rank in life, they are imediately eligible for many honourable stations and employments, which add to their influence and consequence, if not to their wealth; and such Gentlemen will have the additional satisfaction of finding much of that kind of society to which they have been accustomed, in almost every part of the Province, for there are now but few of the settled Townships in which there are not some half pay officers, either of the Army or Navy.

We purposely neglect saying any thing of Merchants and Tradesmen, because if any such persons embark *speculatively* in this country without being previously well acquainted with it, and the mode of transacting business, it will undoubtedly be to their severe cost and loss.—Mechanics of almost every description are certain to do well, if honest, *sober*, and industrious. Spirituous liquors are unfortunately so extremely cheap, that temptations to drunkenness daily and hourly occur to him who is addicted to that most fatal of all vices.

To the small capitalist of from £5000 to £20,000, and upwards, the field that is opened in Upper Canada is *alluring*, *splendid*, and *dazzling!!* But it is *such* a subject that it is difficult to know where to begin, and still more so, where to stop! neither do we feel very willing to open the stores of our budget, in this particular, to the whole world, further than by touching generally on a few of those subjects to which such a capitalist should direct his attention, and by earnest-

ly requesting him "*to come and see*," when we promise he shall know more. Capital alone is wanting to place Canada in the rank which her natural wealth and position entitle her to maintain in the scale of nations, and, as the right arm of Great Britain; and we would venture to insure a certain number of capitalists, to the amount above named, a *quadruple* return for the sum expended, within the term of ten or a dozen years! It cannot be expected we should state the mode of procedure on this occasion.

There is a great deal in knowing the signs of the times, and in being able to take advantage of those signs—He who has a spare capital, and wishes to increase it, should be "a discerner of the times."—General WASHINGTON is said to have excelled in this particular, and to have secured many advantages from the adroitness with which he managed his own interests in the fluctuations of the land market which at a certain period engrossed the attention of all classes in the United States of America.

The buying and selling, the parcelling out and settling, and locating land, may be called the staple business of all new countries, and that in which both individuals and the State are most deeply concerned. Much therefore, nay, almost every thing, depends upon the way in which it is managed—It is an idle and absurd opinion that land jobbing is injurious. When carried on extensively it is very advantageous to any new country; it imparts life, spirit, and enterprise, and converts what would otherwise become a stagnant, putrid marsh, into a living fountain of all that gives strength and power to Empire. The whole history of the United States, and especially the account of the settlement of the Genesee Lands in the State of New York, to which we have already alluded, afford striking illustrations of this argument. The present times are very favourable for making extensive purchases of land in Upper Canada—the price, owing to that general depression in the value of all kinds of property which succeeded the late war, being nearly as low now as it was at the first settlement of many parts of the country. The Province is now just emerging, like a new creation, into that general notice which it deserves, and the value of lands *must speedily rise in an extraordinary ratio.* The growth of Canada has never been forced; and, though it may have been considered tardy in comparison with that of the United States, (many parts of which are *hot-beds of human population)* its advancement has been natural, wholesome, and regularly progressive.

The usual mode of setting apart the Crown and Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, is certainly very much against those Capitalists who may wish to embark in undertakings of this kind, and even against others who may desire to settle down together, and form a little community of their own. But it is probable the Provincial Government might be induced to vary from the common practice of allotting Reserves, on being convinced that it would be productive of public and private advantage, to any material extent, in any particular vicinity. Since the above remarks were penned, and most fortunately for Canada, the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT has been induced to dispose of the greater part, if not the whole, of these *Reserves* to a LAND COMPANY, lately (1824) formed in London, and possessed of an immense capital:—We have not yet (Dec. 1824) had an opportu-

sity of ascertaining all the views of this important co-partnership, whose agents are daily expected from England; but, the following are amongst the objects announced in a pamphlet lately published in London—It proceeds, in the first place, to state the causes which have operated most in retarding the improvement and settlement of UPPER CANADA, viz:—

1st. The effects, immediately attending the late war; 2d the stagnation in the demand and depreciation of price in agricultural produce, which ensued after peace; 3d, the great delay which has taken place in obtaining a compensation from the Mother Country for the damages sustained during the late war—about £200,000 have, however, been allowed, and arrangements made to pay them; 4th, the existence of the Crown and Clergy Reserves; 5th, the mode in which fresh settlers have been introduced into the Colony.

The advantages which are to follow, are then mentioned in the words subjoined:—

'The proposed company will make a wonderful alteration in a country so gifted and so circumstanced.

'1st, It will throw into the country that stimulus which alone is wanting—*capital*.

'2d It will direct the tide of emigration into an incomparably more beneficial and useful channel.

'3d, The certainty of finding immediate employment, and that in cultivated districts, without having to go into the wilds for it, will attract a greater number of emigrants into the Colony.

'4th, The settling of these upon lands partly cleared and built on, will much sooner call their energies into action, and will enable them to make a much quicker progress towards independence and wealth.

'5th. The extra demand for agricultural produce will encourage the old settlers to increased exertions and the employment that will be given to them in clearing the lands, will enable them to become purchasers themselves of many of the lots.

'6th. The attention of small capitalists in this country will be attracted to the colony. There are at present in Great Britain a number of persons of small fortune, who, since the fall in the value of money, and the difficulty of employing it to advantage, are at a loss to support themselves and families, and have, therefore, been looking out for countries to emigrate to. As matters have hitherto been conducted, however, no one of that description would ever entertain an idea of going to Canada to place himself and family in a wilderness, at a distance from all habitations, with no neighbours but the wild beasts of the forests, out of reach of a church, and equally so of a market, either for the disposal of his surplus produce or the purchase of the necessaries he may require; but inform such a man that he may purchase, at a very moderate rate, a lot of rich and fertile land, free of tithes and poor rates, with little or no taxes, situated in a cultivated district with neighbours on each hand, and where a very little labour will open a communication with both church and market, and he will immediately think of going to such a quarter.

'7th, The capital of the company, and its power of acting, will enable it to do more in ten years, than could be effected by individuals in half a century.

'If such be the results that will flow from the operations of this company, its gains will be in proportion. The value of the lands will rise very considerably, in a short time it will be doubled, tripled, quadrupled. Before the war, it was calculated that the price of land doubled every five years. Since the peace, it has, for the reasons given, been almost stationary; but it will now rise rapidly.

'It would be doing great injustice, however, to the highly respectable gentlemen who have already come forward in support of this measure, or to those who may be expected to do so, to suppose that they would confine their views of the benefits to be derived from it to pecuniary ones, without taking at all into consideration the political, which it is conceived will be still greater and more brilliant.

'1st. By filling up the blanks in the old settlements the population will be concentrated, and the physical strength of the colony greatly augmented.

'2d. By the stimulus given to cultivation of all kinds, the productions of the colony will be proportionally increased, and consequently its riches, so that it will soon be able to relieve the mother country from a part, and in future from the whole expenses of the administration of both Provinces.

'3d The increased population along the line of the river St. Lawrence and the lakes where the old settlements principally lie, will multiply the natural means of defence, and, by augmenting the militia, will do away with the necessity of keeping a large military force in the country, and so save in that expense also.

'4th. The increase in population and wealth will create an increased demand for the manufactures of the mother country.

'5th. The same causes will increase the exports from the Province, and it is calculated that it may soon be able to supply Great Britain with all the lumber, flax, hemp, &c. she may require, and thus prevent her from being under the necessity of applying for those articles to the countries of the Baltic, the governments of which are taking such pains to exclude her manufactures and produce from their ports.

'6th A more certain, easy, and beneficial channel will be opened to relieve that redundance of population, under which this country has been labouring for some years past, than any that has yet been offered, and a considerable annual expence will, in a great measure, be saved to Government, while, at the same time, the emigrants will be much better provided for.

'It has been thought necessary to submit these hasty sketches, because very little is known respecting Upper Canada.'

We shall probably further the interests of all concerned, and of the country generally, if, to these extracts, we add the following queries with their answers, from the same source, explanatory of the designs of this Great Company.

"QUERIES *answered by the Hon. and Rev.* DR. STRACHAN. *and by* P. ROBINSON, ESQ. *Members of the Council of the Province of Upper Canada.*

"Has the improvement of Canada, particularly of the Upper Province, with respect to the sale of property, and the increase of population been in any degree considerable within the last seven years?

"The population has increased prodigiously during the last seven years, but the emigrants have been chiefly persons of little or no property, with the exception of half pay officers, who are entitled to gratuitous grants. Lands in Canada, being in some degree a circulating medium, are estimated in the market high or low, in proportion to the value of their produce, the lowness of which for several years back, has caused much distress to many who were not provident when it was high; consequently persons forced to sell have seldom got the value of their property, sometimes not half the value, but those who are not in distress will not dispose of their property at an under price.

"To what extent may emigration have been carried during the last seven years?

"The average number of emigrants who have landed at Quebec during this period, may be taken at upwards of 10,000 annually. In one year more than three thousand orders for land were granted by the present Excellent Lieutenant Governor.

"Suppose a Company were formed in England to promote the agricultural improvement and population of Canada, from what sources would they derive any return for their capital?

"Were such a Company in possession of the Crown Reserves in any District, a new impetus would be given to the Province. By good roads and building mills on the blocks or tracts, the lands would immediately become valuable. Offices for the sale of the lands might be opened in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, furnished with correct maps and description. The character of the Company would guarantee the safety of the purchaser in respect to his title—and to shew fairness, the Company might direct their lands to be shewn, free of all expense, to the agents of any private association or small capitalists, who might be disposed to purchase. In many of the populous Townships, the Reserves would be purchased by the native inhabitants, in order to settle their children near themselves; for example, in many of the Townships, there are already 200 families, most of which possess one lot of 200 acres; but we shall suppose, that the 200 families possess, among them only, 150 such lots. Now the grantable lots in a Township are about 240, and 90 Reserved lots, that is, 45 for the Crown, and 45 for the Clergy. The population from emigration and natural increase doubles in about 12 years, so that in that time the 200 families would be 400 families, and require at least 150 more lots of land. This supposition is placing the matter in the most disadvantageous point of view, because many of the unoccupied lots belong either to the inhabitants of the same Township or other individuals, who, knowing the value of lands in the midst of a populous settlement, hold them high, so that the Company would, in all probability sell the Reserves, much sooner than is here anticipated, being satisfied with a moderate profit. In fine, were a little capital thrown into the Province and the public attention drawn towards it, lands would rise four-fold, and yet be cheap to the actual settler, as the produce would rise in proportion, from the rapid advancement of commerce, of enterprise, and increase of circulating medium.

"What is the cause of that difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are so similar; in the former every thing is represented as alive, active, and prosperous; in the latter all dull and languid?

"This question admits of a most satisfactory answer. Upper Canada was first settled by refugees from the United States after the peace of 1783, all of whom were destitute and wholly without capital; every accession of inhabitants has been nearly of the same description. Whatever wealth is to be found in the Province, has been made entirely from the soil; never yet had one single capitalist come into the country, purchased a large tract of land, built mills, made roads, and, as the American say prepared it for settlement. The consequence has been apparent languor, compared with the neighbouring States, many persons becoming comfortable, but never acquiring great capitals. But in the American States, many purchased large tracts, spent many hundred thousand dollars in their separation for location, sold at high prices, and after a few years, recovered the capital laid out seven fold. The same may be done in Canada at this moment, and with the certainty of speedier returns than the speculators on the other side, as the population of Canada is much greater than the parts of the country were, where they commenced their operations."

"Queries *answered by the Right Reverend Father* McDonell, *Bishop of Rhoesina.*

"What do you conceive would be the most effectual mode of encouraging emigrants possessed of a little Capital to settle in Canada, independent of the cheapness of the land?

"Were twenty or thirty acres cleared in lots of 200, it would be a great inducement to that class of emigrants to sit down at once in Canada; but certainly the most efficacious way of inducing emigrants to go to Canada and remain in the country, would be to help them with the means of clearing the lands and settling themselves.

"Suppose a company were formed in England for this purpose what would be the source of income, or the return for the capital so invested?

"The company should have lands on easy terms from government; it should agree with settlers to take their lands at a certain regulated price, and assist the settlers to clear them in the American way, taking an obligation from the settler to repay the money advanced, and the price of the land, within a certain period of years. Thus the difference of the price paid by the company to Government, and the price which the company would receive from the settlers, would in my opinion constitute a certain source of return to the Company.

"What is the cause of that difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are so similar, in the former every thing is represented as alive, active, and prosperous; in the latter all dull and languid in comparison?

"In the United States the lands are all bought in large tracts by speculators, men of capital. The first thing these gentlemen do, is to open roads in different directions, through the tracts which they purchase, and to build mills in favourable situations, thus attracting settlers to their lands; and by disposing of lots along the roads and in

advantageous situations, giving encouragement to build villages.—These speculators help the new settlers with loans, &c. and do not give them titles to the land till such time as they have fulfilled the conditions, and have repaid the capital with interest of the money advanced to them. When it happens as it sometimes does, that the settlers fail in their engagements, the lands revert to the speculators with all the improvements made on them, and then are in a condition to bring a much better price from the next that desire to purchase them. As the tracts are thus improved, the lots which were at first considered of little value by settlers, are gradually made more valuable, in so much that those which remain longest in the hands of the speculators, generally bring the greatest prices Now, on the other hand, with regard to Canada the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and the Concessions granted to military claimants, keep more than three-fourths of the whole Province in a state of nature, and deprive the settler of the assistance of his neighbours in making bridges and roads, to bring his produce to market, and from the towns such things as his family requires; prevent mills and other accommodations from being erected; thus cramping the exertions of the settlers.

"But you have said there are no speculators of capital in Canada, similar to the Americans; of what avail then will it be, that these waste lands are brought to sale, when the energy is wanting that is required to animate the country?

"If those obstructions of which I have spoken, where removed, and the lands free to be sold, capitalists would soon rise to render them profitable subjects of speculation I do even conceive that men of capital would come from England and Europe, and deal in the American manner with those lands; besides the natural progress of the agricultural population of the Province would create a market; for it may be justly said, that the youth of Canada all aspire to become possessors of land, and there are no spots so desirable as those very Reserves which are a dead weight on the prosperity of the Province.

"Do you known any thing of the Pulteney lands on the American side of the St Lawrence?

"Yes; I had an opportunity many years ago of reading the correspondence of the agent of Sir W Pulteney, respecting those settlements. From that correspondence it appears that the progress of their operations were, as I have described the process of the American speculators. It also appeared that Sir W. Pulteney and his associates had laid out large sums of money, perhaps as much as sixty or eighty thousand pounds in building inns, and mills, and making roads and bridges, before they got much return. But now the lands which were not worth half a dollar an acre when they began their operations, are worth on an average, from thirty to forty dollars an acre.

"How long had these operations been going on before the lands came to make so great a return?

"There was very little return made for the first eight or ten years. The return for the succeeding five was considerable, and the profit has since continued to increase in a prodigious ratio, quite incalculable.

"Do you conceive, if similar undertakings were instituted in Canada, that similar results would follow from them?

"I think that the result would be quite equal; for the natural fac-

lities in Canada are more favourable than those on the American side.

"What are those superior natural facilities?

"The great channel of internal navigation the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Amherstburgh, a distance of nearly 800 miles, might be rendered navigable for vessels coming across the Atlantic, and steam boats, by cutting a canal, first from the Cascades to Coteau du-Lac, a distance of thirteen miles, and from Cornwall to the head of the rapid Plat, a distance of forty miles, and from Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, to the mouth of the Grand River that flows into Lake Erie, a distance of about thirty miles. Government is excavating a canal to avoid the great rapids of the Ottawa; and besides these, the whole country is intersected by streams and lakes in a manner quite peculiar to itself, affording the means of inland navigation in every direction."

"QUERIES *answered by* WILLIAM GILKISON, ESQ. *long resident in Upper Canada.*

"What is the average cost per acre of clearing land in Upper Canada in favourable situations, and what may be called unfavourable situations?

"Lands are cleared of their standing timber and brushwood (not of roots,) including fencing, for the average price of about seventy-five shillings per acre. It is immaterial to the labourer where the lands may be situated, but the quality of its timber fixes the rate. Lands covered with oak, ash, elm, hickory or maple, and the like, are the most easily cleared, and may be called favourable; those with white pine, cedar &c. unfavourable.

"What is the average value of land, generally per acre, after it has been cleared?

"There are but few lots (lots consisting of 200 acres) cleared of more than half its timber; and when sales or valuations are made, this is done by average of the whole quantity in the lot; their price varies according to situation and state of buildings.—Average may be £350.

"What would be the difference in comparative value of a lot of 200 acres in a state of nature, and the same lot where fifty acres shall have been cleared?

"I have about 2000 acres in a state of nature, some of them exceedingly well situated, which I would not sell under fifteen shillings an acre; but tracts of land have been sold for three shillings an acre. Last winter I sold 200 acres in the Township of Cornwall, with a house and barn on it, for £420. This farm had been several years in the market; it had sixty acres of cleared land, but no fence.

"What would be the value of a lot of 200 acres cleared, with a house, &c. thereon?

"A 200 acres lot is in no case ever cleared of more than half its timber. The value, taking it with the first houses barns &c. may be estimated from £250 to £300. The answer to this query applies to land settled within eight years, during which the first buildings are seldom changed.

"In what districts do you consider the most desirable Reserved lands to be situated, bearing in mind that the inquiry is made with reference to operations on a large scale?

"It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer to this query. A reference to the Surveyor General's maps, &c. and to the field notes of his deputies, can alone be relied on. I have always heard the Districts of Niagara, Gore, and Midland District, named as containing the most valuable of the Crown and Clergy Reserves."

We should not satisfactorily acquit ourselves of the task we have thus voluntarily assumed, were we to neglect adding the remarks of a writer apparently well acquainted with this country, and with the views of the Company, whose project we have just noticed; especially as our means of estimating the merits of the ultimate design are, as yet, imperfect. The remarks alluded to were published, a few months ago, in the "*London Press*," after having described the manner of allotting the reserves, and their present situation and value—the writer assures us,—"The Canadian Company propose gradually to purchase these reserves from Government, at a valuation to be estimated by Commissioners appointed by both parties, to sell them to farmers, taking a certain *per centage* of the price in hand, receiving for the remainder of the sum due, *Six per cent per annum*, the legal interest of the colony, *and retaining as security in their own hands the title deeds of the lot;* so that they become possessors with all the improvements that have been made, in case the purchaser fails to fulfil his engagement. From a thorough investigation of the plans of this Company, and an intimate knowledge of the country on which these are to be put in practice, we are of opinion that for a person who will be satisfied with a fair and steady return for the capital he invests, the Canadian Company's is a desirable stock. For those who expect to double their principal in a short time, we cannot recommend it. But we think that sober people had better invest their money in such a concern, where there is every prospect of an adequate return from solid security, than to cast their bread upon the waters of a foreign loan, to raise a bubble, which, as is naturally to be expected, generally terminates in a squeak."

In our opinion the success of this Company entirely depends upon the skilful management of their affairs, and on the employment of judicious, *practical*, men as their agents.—There must be no *sinecurists*, no *idlers*, no *theoretical lookers-on*.—The example of Sir Wm. Pulteney's agent (Captain Williamson) in the settlement of the *Genesee* country, must be followed;—and the most splendid success is certain!

Before we take our leave of this subject we cannot forbear transcribing the following sensible commentary, from a late *Montreal Gazette*, which contains some very wholesome advice—and such as the Company would do well to adopt. Alluding to the *Queries*, and their *answers*, already presented to the readers of this Sketch, the writer observes—

"In his answer to the first query, notwithstanding the Bishop's ample opportunities of judging of this subject, we would, with all deference to his opinion, beg to say the plan he recommends, is not the most suitable for existing circumstances. To 'help Emigrants with the means of *clearing* the lands and settling themselves' has been found not to answer; nor will it induce them 'to remain in the country,' but have a contrary effect. When what are called the military settle-

ments were first established, those who took lands in them were allowed rations for one year, and furnished with tools and other necessaries. The greater majority of these settlers killed away their time, without exertion, while thus receiving rations—and as soon as they were withdrawn, many left their lands, without making any improvements upon them. Some who remained, until the expiration of the time allowed for obtaining their deeds, having barely cleared what was required by the conditions of their location tickets—sold their lots, and left the settlement. To give help to settlers to *clear* lands necessarily implies, that they are totally destitute, and to such settlers, the assistance they receive is in almost every case thrown away; whereas, those possessed of capital (which is the description of settlers for whom the information is sought in the query,) require no help for clearing—and it would be much better bestowed by enabling them to raise and cultivate different crops or to make improvements on their farms, *after they are cleared*, by the erection of buildings, the promotion of laudable schemes, such as building mills, draining, fencing, and other plans that would enhance the value of a cleared farm or be serviceable to those in its vicinity. It will never answer to advance help to the settler who has no capital of his own to enable him to *clear* his lands. The Bishop in his answer to the second query recommends assistance to be given to settlers to enable them to clear lands in '*the American way*,' from which it may be inferred that such a practice as that of advancing means *to clear lands* to the settler is common in the United States. This we have every reason to think is not the case.—Americans, or those so called, possess an uncommon turn for clearing wood lands with facility. They will clear the same extent at one half the expense and in one half the time a settler from the old country could—and there are few of them so destitute of capital as to require any help for this purpose. Besides, the sentiments of these and of British Emigrants are generally, so diametrically opposite, as regards the possession of lands, that what might be of service to the one would be injurious to the other. When a native of Great Britain once becomes a proprietor of the soil he considers it as his stock in trade, he goes on to improve it, not only to raise from it his present necessaries and comforts, but to leave it as a portion and provision for his family. He has no intention of selling, and nothing but its being unsuitable for his purpose, or his being pressed by necessity, will induce him to do so. What improvements he makes are not done to enhance the price of his property when brought to market, but to add to his own comforts and increase the means of providing for his children. The American on the contrary looks upon a farm as a piece of merchandise, or the clearing land in the same light that a mechanic views any piece of workmanship, he is engaged in. The sooner it is done the quicker he can bring it to market, and he never calculates on receiving any profitable return from it but by its sale. To advance help to the latter to clear their farms, is the same as lending money to a merchant to enable him to make a favourable speculation, and which may be returned next day when he effects a sale. But to give an advance to a British settler to clear lands is hanging the weight of an obligation upon him which he cannot for years repay—and in addition to his other difficulties, in clearing wood lands, he has the melancholy reflec-

tion to think that he is in debt, and while he is so, he views the possession of his farm not as a proprietor, but as a sort of lessee. It is not by this land jobbing system of retaking the lots after being given out, for the value of the improvements, that will ever attract British farmers to Canada; although such a plan would perhaps induce some of the Americans who speculate in clearing and selling lands. It is the desire of becoming *bona fide* the proprietor of the soil, and the hope of exemption from taxation, which forms the magnet of attraction to British Emigrants in Canada; none of them ever clear a farm with the hope of increasing their capital by the sale of it; but in the expectation of its descending to posterity as an heir loom, and a fortune to secure their families from want.

Should the Canadian Land Company be so illadvised as to follow the plan here recommended, they will soon discover the ill consequences of it. they will inundate the country with Emigrants of no capital. Numbers of these poor persons will come out in the hopes of getting help from the Company, and their ignorance of the proper mode of applying that help, will involve themselves in ruin, and waste the property of the Company, without making improvements on their lands adequate to the advances made to them."

Sometimes an entire Township is offered for sale, as is the case at present, in the District of Newcastle, in that of *Seymour*, through which the River Trent, one of the finest streams in the Province, and abounding with Mill Seats, runs in its course from the Rice Lake to the Bay of Quinte, on Lake Ontario This Township is admirably calculated for the formation of a beautiful and rich settlement; it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the *Marmora Iron Works*, and surrounded on all sides by thriving settlements; this tract of land, a great part of which is of the first quality, may now be purchased at a price, and on terms that would insure a noble fortune to a Capitalist of sufficient means to carry the proper plan of settlement, and resale, into full effect.

In this Township there are about 47,600 acres, exclusive of Reserves * There are also the following additional tracts, now advertised for sale, on very liberal terms, viz:—

Blandford, about	- - -	20,000 *Acres.*
Houghton, ——	- - -	19 000
Middleton, ——	- - -	14 000
Southwold, ——	- - -	17 000
Yarmouth, ——	- - -	11,903
Westminster, ——	- - -	9,237
Sheffield, ——	- - -	56,688

The whole of which, together with Seymour, are appropriated for the endowment of a College in this province.

But there is scarcely any part of this Province where a man of judgement, and with the necessary funds, might not lay out his mo-

* Since writing the preceeding paragraph a very gentlemanly and enterprising individual from the West Indies of the name of *Beattie*, and a relative of the celebrated author of the "*Minstrel*," and other poems, has made a purchase, and has settled in this Township,

ney with a certainty of enormous advantage. As we have before hinted, it would not be quite proper to go into *detail* on an occasion like this; but we should be rejoiced to hail the arrival of men of capital in this Province, not merely for their own sake, but for the general good of the country, which would naturally grow in wealth and power, in the same ratio with the success of private individuals —

To those who might wish to embark in a commerce of raw material, or in the extensive manufacture of staple articles of home consumption, there is here also a fine field for enterprise; since there are none of those restrictions which gave so much umbrage in the *United States* before their separation from the British Crown, and which were so much dwelt upon by the famous Dr. Price, in his work on *Civil Liberty*, as being a just cause of discontent and remonstrance Of the precious and valuable metals Government reserves *Gold and Silver*, only. Grantees are put into the full, free, and uncontrolled possession of all the *Copper*, *Lead*, *Iron*, *Tin*, or other *Metallic*, or *Mineral* substances which may be found on their lands, together with *Coal*, and all other substances whatever; and the more this country is explored, by men properly qualified, the richer it will be found in valuable mineral productions.

The history of the Establishment of the *Marmora Iron Works*, now the property of the enterprising and patriotic Charles Hayes, Esq. is alone sufficient to show the liberality of Government, and the hopes that any other capitalist may reasonably entertain of success in laying the foundation of future wealth, so far at least as the patronage, and encouragement of the Government, in this country, is concerned or desired.

There are several manufactories of a domestic nature, in which large capitals are required, the want of which is at present seriously felt by all classes of people in this Province. Of these, *Salt*, (which may be obtained by going to a sufficient depth in almost every part of the country) stands the first in the list of *necessity*, since the Upper Canadians are not only supplied with great irregularity, but they pay at least *double* what they ought to pay for this indispensable article, and are under the control, in this respect, to a serious and alarming extent, of a people who are always rivals, and sometimes enemies, At one period, during the last war Salt was sold in this country at from $10 to $15 per bushel, and even now it is frequently 5, 6, & 7$ per barrel, in situations, where it ought not to exceed $2 per barrel. The culture of *Tobacco*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, and *Wool*, and *Rape* for the manufacture of Oil for exportation, also, the establishment of *Paper Mills*, (which are very much wanted ;) of *Nail*, and *Screw* Factories; *Glass-Houses*; *Potteries*; and a Manufactory of *Coarse Paint*. All promise abundant returns for the outlay of capital; and, to be of the most beneficial consequences to the country,

A great deal of enterprise and public spirit has been lately shewn in the *Western* District, where *Tobacco crops* have increased so considerably as to allow the exportation of *many hundred hogsheads*, during the last season!—We have heard of a single cultivator having 40 acres under this valuable crop.—As the markets of the Lower Pro-

vince are much too limited for the disposal of a tenth part of what will shortly be raised in the West, an application was made to the Imperial Government at home, by our Legislature, in favour of the Canadian grower, which has had the most satisfactory result,—the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having consented that Tobacco, the produce of Canada, shall be admitted into Great Britain on payment of a duty of *three pence* per lb. *less* than is payable on Tobacco the produce of any other country.

Amongst the Domestic Manufactories, that of coarse woollen cloth is one of the most considerable In the narrow District of Gore, alone, from 2 to 3000 pieces are annually made; and throughout the country, it is a trade, together with the weaving of linen, rapidly increasing.—The following letter, addressed to the writer of this Sketch, may be here introduced with propriety, as a strong proof of what may be done, even by very humble individuals; and, of the rapid improvement which is generally making in this country:—

Sir,

A few days past I visited Brayn's Woollen Factory lately established in Southwold, six miles from Port Talbot, the same distance from St Thomas, and near the confluence of Kettle Creek with Lake Erie, of which I beg leave to submit to you a short account.

About three years ago, Mr. Richard Brayn, and his son John, (late of Lancashire, England,) went into the woods and put in operation a Saw Mill, on a beautiful branch of Kettle Creek, preparatory to the erecting of this Woollen Factory The year following they set going a Carding Machine, and now they have completed the cloth Manufactory, taking wool in the fleece, and returning it ready for the Tailor. They have in operation a Picking Machine, a double Carding Machine, which cards about 100lbs. of wool per diem; a Billy or roping machine, with 30 spindles, drawing 5 threads of 6 feet length per minute, and capable of working 60lbs. of wool per day; a Jenny for spinning yarn, with 60 spindles, drawing 4 threads of 7 feet length per minute; and making about 25lbs of yarn per diem; Two looms in operation, which can turn off about 50 yds. cloth per day, and a fulling and dressing apparatus sufficient to finish the proceeds of the Factory, together with what customers work they may receive.

They informed me that they had received this season about 2000lbs. of wool for manufacture; had carded about 6,500lbs. for customers, and taken in 100 pieces of cloth for fulling and dressing.

They made the whole of the machinery on the spot, except the spindles, which came from England. The Brayn's themselves were the artists, except for the heavy blacksmith's work, which however was performed under their immediate inspection. They are ingenious enterprising mechanics, and deserve much praise, as well as the generous support of the public, for their industry and perseverance in erecting such valuable works in this new settlement, which as far as my information extends, are the first that have been altogether *made* in the Province Since the projection of the above mentioned and other works to assist in the manufacture of wool, sheep have increas-

sed in this settlement nearly, if not more than, four-fold; and in consequence the Brayn's intend doubling the extent of their works in the course of two years.

The works are situated in one of the most delightful portions of the Talbot Settlement, both as respects the quality of the Land, the excellence and quality of its fine Oak timber, its proximity to the Lake, its beautiful chrystaline rivulets, and the pleasing variety of scenery it now presents, but which will admit of infinite improvement. Some of the finest views in the District of London are to be found along the banks of Kettle Creek.

I am,
Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
A. H. Burwell.

Port Talbot,
18th Nov 1824.

Nature has designed this country to become rich not *merely* by reason of her agricultural resources, which promise to be inexhaustible; but through the commercial advantages of her natural position, which cannot be surpassed; for no country in the world is possessed of so many public highways, by water communication, as Upper Canada. The rivers of a country may be compared to the arteries and veins of the human body, as being alike the channels, for communicating health, vigour, and life, into every part.

The *River* St. Lawrence, which we shall here consider as arising from the Great and Magnificent Basin of Lake Superior, which is (more than 1500 miles in circumference,) has a course to the sea of nearly 3000 miles, varying from 1 to 90 miles in width, of which distance, including the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, it is navigable for ships of the largest class very nearly 2000 miles, and the remainder of the distance is navigable for barges, batteaux, and vessels drawing little water, of from 10 to 16, and even 30 Tons burthen. Into this great *artery*, as it were, of the finest part of the country, fall many other rivers of such extent as would be esteemed waters of considerable magnitude, and of the highest importance, in any other country.

Some of these Rivers are the outlets of regions of vast extent that are watered by a countless number of Lakes, and minor streams. Of these the *Saguenay*, which falls into the St. Lawrence below Quebec; and the Ottawa, or Grand River, whose embouchure is divided into two branches by the Island of Montreal; and the Trent, or River Otonibee, which is the outlet of a long chain of Lakes, in the north-west country towards Lake Huron, and which falls into Lake Ontario near Kingston, are the most considerable.* Steam Boats of the first class, and with the most elegant accommodations, are now found on all the large waters, as far to the westward as the river St. Clair; and Canals are cutting in various quarters to facilitate commercial intercourse.

But it would be impossible in a sketch like this to mention or describe

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* The Bay of Quinte is, in fact, rather the mouth of the River Trent, or Otonibee, than a Bay of Lake Ontario: as there is not only a preceptible current down its centre—but it has no side communication with the lake for many miles, until it arrives at what is termed the *upper gap*.

a fiftieth part of the Lakes and Rivers which open and fertilize the extensive region of Upper Canada. No one who looks at any existing map of the Province can form any idea either of their number or magnitude. Such a detail must be reserved for another occasion, and for a larger work. Amongst the improvements lately suggested, in that spirit of enterprize which at present seems to be so general, is one of vast moment to the commercial interests of both Provinces; and, indeed, of all British America. Several public spirited individuals have formed themselves into a company which is called the "*St. Lawrence Association.*" Their objects extend to an inquiry into the most feasible methods of improving the navigation of the *St. Lawrence*, throughout its entire course, by means of steam-machinery, rail-ways, canals, deepening channels, or any other method that may be suggested in the course of research. The improvement of the navigation of the *Ottawa*, as well as of all the other smaller streams which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, will also claim the attention of this "*Association*" whose scope will, in fact, extend to whatever may increase, or develope, the resources of this country, in a commercial point of view.

The views of the Association will not be confined merely to an improved method of ascending the Rapids between *La Chine* and *Johnstown*, although that is certainly an object of primary importance, and one that claims immediate attention. To facilitate the conveyance of produce from one Province to the other will prevent its taking a direction through foreign channels, and must necessarily promote that profitable intercourse which should ever subsist between Provinces whose interests are so intimately blended.

It appears upon inquiry that produce, should the contemplated improvements be carried into effect, might be brought with facility from *Niagara* to *Quebec*, a distance of about 570 miles, in the short space of 60 hours. With a favourable wind a vessel may traverse the length of Lake Ontario in 24 hours; a boat can descend the St. Lawrence from *Kingston* to *Montreal* in 20 hours; and the passage of a steamboat from the latter city to *Quebec* would occupy 16 hours; making in all 60 hours!

James George, Esq. a very enterprising and patriotic citizen of Quebec, to whom we have been frequently indebted for valuable commercial information, thus concludes one of his able communications on this subject. "These contemplated improvements may be carried into effect by the 1st of July next, and it only remains for the discerning inhabitants of the two Provinces who are more immediately interested, to give their most zealous support to a measure of such unprecedented advantage to the whole country; for it must be evident, that in the article of flour alone, having the protecting duty in our favour, no country in the world can enter into a competition with us in supplying the West India Islands, and our sister Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c &c."

To show the wonderful and unequalled advantages which the Canadas possess, in respect of internal navigation; and, to render this part of our work more compleat and interesting to those at a distance, it may be proper to mention that, beside the Steam-boats which at present navigate the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Lake Onta-

RIO, there is one of large dimentions and excellent accommodations, named the *Superior*, on LAKE ERIE, which plies from *Buffalo* to *Detroit* a distance of more than 230 miles, and this vessel commences her regular trips at a point upwards of *One Thousand Miles* from the *Gulf* of *St Lawrence!* The navigation from *Quebec* to *Buffalo*, with all the present interruptions may be performed in a week, and from thence to the River *St Clair*, (either to *Detroit* or *Sandwich*) in *three days*. From thence into the Lakes HURON, MICHIGAN, and SUPERIOR, the impediments are few and trifling From the Island of *Anticosta* at the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake SUPERIOR, we have a navigation of an extent little less than *Three Thousand Miles;* the greater part of which is ship-navigation; and may be run over, with all the present obstacles, during the summer months, at the rate of about 80 miles per day; and, that through the greatest extent of fertile country to be found, in continuity, in any part of the world—with a climate highly favourable to agricultural labour!!

The principal new settlements that have been formed, are the Perth, on the waters of the Rideau, in the District of Bathurst; the Rice Lake Settlement in the District of New Castle; and the Talbot Settlement, in the London District But, during the administration of the present excellent Lieutenant Governor nearly fifty new Townships, averaging upwards of sixty thousand acres each, have been surveyed within the space of five years, and there are very few of these without inhabitants. The population of Canada is increasing with great rapidity Including the Military, and also the Aboriginees of the country, both Provinces cannot contain much less than One Million of Souls.*

But it is very difficult to get at the truth, in this respect, notwithstanding an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada compels the inhabitants of each Township, through their Town Clerk, to make an annual return The census is usually taken in so careless and slovenly a manner, in the country, that it is seldom or never accurate, and the error is always in under rating. In the Lower Province, the census is generally made by the resident Clergy. †

It is probable the settled parts of Upper Canada contain about 200,000 souls. The largest towns are York and Kingston, of which Kingston is the most populous, containing 2 800 inhabitants. Many

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* A return has been lately made for Lower Canada, which if true, will oblige us to be more moderate in calculating the round numbers for *both* Provinces; but, believing our present estimate to be near the truth, we shall wait for a more perfect return before we alter the amount which is here estimated.

† An ACT *to make more effectual provision* for obtaining an accurate census of the population of the Upper Province, having passed during the last session of the Provincial Parliament—we may shortly expect much more correctness in the annual returns than has been hitherto found;—indeed that section of our work for the present year, which treats of this subject, is much more correct than that of last year.

other towns are growing into note, of which the following are the principal:—

Cornwall,	Coburg,	Niagara,
Prescott,	Port Hope,	St. Davids,
Brockville,	Big Bay, *(township of Whitby,*	Queenston,
Perth,	New Market,	Stamford,
Richmond,	Penetanguishene,	Chippeway,
Gannanoque,	Dundas,	Waterloo,
Fitzroy Harbour, *(on the Ottawa,)*	Ancaster,	Vittoria,
Bath,	Hamilton, *(District of Gore)*	Port Talbot,
Belville,	Grimsby,	Brantford, *(Grand River,)*
Marmora,	St. Catherines,	Amhertsburgh,
Hollowell,		Sandwich.

The Militia of Upper Canada have become formidable, not merely by their number, but for their quality and metal; and there cannot be more loyal, nor better disposed men towards the British Government in any part of the Empire; no, not in the heart of England; and the last war with the United States having given them immortal renown, their spirit is of so high and confident a character, that it will be extremely difficult if not impossible, for any foreign enemy to subdue it.—It is no longer a problem whether the Canadas *will* prove an *easy* conquest to the United States of America One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Canadian Militia, (which both Provinces have now at command,) so well disposed as they certainly now are, with the Troops of Provincial Cavalry and Riflemen which have been voluntarily raised, under the orders of an able General, from the nature of the country they have to defend, may bid defiance to any number that may be brought against them —And here we purposely omit saying any thing of His Majesty's Regular Troops, and the aid to be derived from the Indians.

The Abbe du Pradt was never more mistaken than in his assertion, at p 479, of his famous work on the Colonies, where he says, in his usual pompous and conceited phraseology.—"Acadia and Canada will have ceased to belong to England on the day that the United States will be able to establish an army of 50,000 men." That experiment has been tried; even whilst the Canadian Hercules was as an infant in his swaddling clothes. We hope it will be long before it may be necessary to evince a greater maturity of strength, either defensively or offensively!

Nothing is more tempting, and nothing is more dangerous, and fallacious, to minds of a certain grasp, than analogous reasoning.—It requires a penetrating and comprehensive genius, especially in politics, to apply it with any hope of drawing safe and just conclusions. Du Pradt adds to the assertion just quoted. "The English will find themselves in a position, with respect to the Americans, equivolent to that which they formerly found themselves in France. They will be in the same circumstances in Canada as they were in France during the time that they held possession of Guienne and Normandy, as the Swedes were in Finland since a Petersburgh existed, but with this difference that Guienne and Finland are situated only at the distance of a few leagues from England and Sweden, whereas the United

States are by the side of Canada, and England is distant a thousand leagues from it."

This amusing and interesting Frenchman forgets a very important fact; that a given extent of country, (especially one like Canada possessing so much wilderness, with strong natural boundaries or barriers,) even as a fortress of certain magnitude, requires no more than a certain number of men to garrison it; and that a greater number than what is required is generally an incumbrance, (when straightened in a siege,) rather than a benefit, as they only serve to consume the means of a protracted defence. We think it was the famous GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS of Sweden, who said that he would not desire a larger defensive army than 40,000 men fit for actual service, to accomplish any military object; as such a force would always enable him to chuse his positions. It is indeed worthy of remark how few men, comparatively, were actually engaged in all the most memorable battles, both of ancient and modern times. But to return, M du PRADT never reflected that, unlike Guienne or Normandy or Finland, the Canadas were destined to become in a few years a match, single handed, against any neighbouring foe; and of this fact there cannot now be much doubt, whilst nothing could be more preposterous than to suppose the two French Provinces, which have been named, were a match for all France; or, that Finland was capable of defending itself against the enormous power of the Russian Autocrat. Enough, however, has been said on the subject here.

The exports of Canada are already considerable; and, from the encouragement held forth by the "*Trade Act*" passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, in favour of this country, it is but reasonable to expect they will be greatly increased in a short time. Since the last war with the United States the exports from the two Provinces have averaged (including Furs and Peltry*) about £1,500,000, and from 600 to 700 ships are now employed every year in the foreign and coasting trade. The tonnage employed during the present year (1824) by the Custom House returns at Quebec, is no less than 148,477!

The prices of Provisions in the Upper Province are at present (1824) moderate.

THE YORK MARKET PRICES, (DECEMBER 10th,) ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef per lb. in the Butchers Stalls,	0	3	a	0	3h	Mutton, do.	0	0	a	0	4
Do. by the quarter or side,	0	2	a	0	2h	Do. in carcase,	10	0	a	11	3
Pork, per lb.	0	3	a	0	3 2f	Butter,	0	7h	a	0	9
Veal, do.	0	3h	a	0	5	Turkeys,	0	0	a	2	6
						Geese,	1	10h	a	2	6
						Ducks, per pr.	1	3	a	1	10h

* These valuable products to a very large amount are annually carried into the United States, from various parts of Upper Canada, in a way that is unknown at Montreal or Quebec, and consequently do not appear in the Custom House Books there.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wild, ducks do.	0	0	a	1	3
Fowls, do	0	0	a	1	3
Chickens, do.	0	7h	a	1	0
Eggs, per doz.	0	0	a	0	7h
Salmon (*Fresh*) each, weighing 15 or 16lbs.	0	0	a	1	3
Salted or Pickled do. per barrel 25s to 30s. (*each barrel to contain* 40 *Fish*)					
Fine Flour p bar.	20	0	a	25	0
Wheat, per bus.	2	6	a	3	0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Barley, do.	2	6	a	2	9
Oats, do.	1	0	a	1	3
Turnips, do.	0	0	a	1	3
Carrots, do.	0	0	a	1	3
Potatoes, do.	0	0	a	1	3
Onions, do	0	0	a	2	6
Hay, per *ton*,	0	0	a	30	0
Straw, per bdle	0	0	a	0	3 3f
Fine Wood per *Cord*,	0	0	a	10	0
Fine White Bread 4lb Loaf	0	0	a	0	6h

For the satisfaction of those at a distance, and that a comparison may be drawn, the present market prices of Quebec, the Capital of the Lower Province, are added.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS SOLD IN THE MARKETS OF QUEBEC.

	s	d.		s.	d.
Beef per lb in the Butcher's Stalls,	0	8h	a	0	4
Pork, do	0	8h	a	0	6
Veal, do.	0	5	a	0	6
Mutton, do.	0	5	a	0	6
Lamb, do.	0	5	a	0	6
Beef, per lb. in the markets.	0	2h	a	0	3
Pork per lb, do.	0	5	a	0	6
Mutton whole,	6	0	a	7	6
Mutt. p qrt do.	2	6	a	3	0
Lamb, do.	1	6	a	1	8
Veal, do.	0	0	a	0	0
Salt Butter, lb.	0	7	a	0	7h
Fresh do	0	9	a	1	0
Maple Sugar, lb	0	4h	a	0	5
Tallow per lb.	0	7h	a	0	8
Turkeys, p cpl.	5	0	a	5	6
Geese, do.	4	0	a	4	6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ducks, do,	1	8	a	2	0
Fowls, do.	1	8	a	2	0
Chickens, do.	1	3	a	1	6
Partridges, do.	1	8	a	2	0
Hares, do	1	3	a	1	6
Pigeons, doz.	0	0	a	0	0
Eggs, per doz.	0	9	a	0	10
Salmon whole,	0	0	a	0	0
Turnips, min.	1	0	a	1	1
Potatoes, do.	1	0	a	1	1
Cabbages p 100	10	0	a	12	6
Onions per 100	1	0	a	1	3
Hay, 100 bdles	30	0	a	35	0
Straw, do.	20	0	a	22	6
Do. per bundle	0	2h	a	0	3
Oats, minot.	1	6	a	1	8
Flour, Cwt.	10	10	a	11	8
Wood per cord,	10	0	a	12	6

Price of Bread for this week (December 10th,) 6lbs. Brown, 8d.
4.5s White, 7d.

Many of what, in some countries, may be called luxuries can be had here in their proper season, at a very moderate price, such as Oysters, Cod fish, Venison, and Game in abundance.

The domestic animals of Canada admit of great improvement, and it is strongly recommended, from the success of some experiments which have been already made, to attend to this improvement rather by judicious selection and crossing, than by importing fine breeds from the too highly refined stock of England; excepting only a few Stallions of the large improved Coach, or Cart Horses of England, which are much wanted to give weight and power to the spindle-shanked, flimsey, horses imported into the Upper Province from the

United States; and, to give size to the tight, compact, hardy, invincible, little horses of the Lower Province.

It has often been asserted that the pony of Wales, and the Galloway of Scotland, are superior, for their size to any other horses in the world But the writer of this article has no doubt that horses can be found in Montreal and Quebec of 14 hands high, and under, that for drawing, or carrying, heavy weights, and for bottom, and sheer hardihood would far surpass the horses of any other country, not excepting even any part of Great Britain, which is so justly renowned for the excellence of its Ponies as well as for the matchless character of its Hunters and Race Horses;—since the little horses of Lower Canada are every day performing what would be deemed great exploits were they recorded in the Sportsman's Magazine. But excellent as these horses are, their inferior size renders them unfit for many purposes of draught.

The horned cattle of this country, merely want good wintering, and more attention, than is now generally paid. to a judicious cross in breeding, to be every thing that a farmer could desire.

Sheep are for the greater part imported from the United States, and have more or less of the 'Merino' in their breed; too much so, in our opinion, to be so profitable in this climate, and with the careless management they receive, as they may be. It is thought that the improved 'Cheviot,' whose fleece is weighty, and possesses a long staple, might be introduced into Canada with great success, and it is well worth while to make the experiment.—It is to be lamented that the different breeds of sheep are not more generally cultivated than they are in Canada, as the climate is very favourable to the growth of wool, which might hereafter become a valuable article of export; and, what is very remarkable, although little or no attention is paid to these useful animals, they are not here subject to the same disorders which are so frequent in Great Britain, such as the *scab*, the *rot*, the *foot rot*. &c. &c.

There are many who wish for an importation of the largest breed of English Hogs, to give weight to those of this country, as well as to render them of a more 'kindly nature,' as a breeder would term it But, there is not the smallest doubt that a skilful and attentive farmer, who is a good manager, may have a breed of Hogs, without leaving Canada, equal to every thing that he may desire Hogs which arrive at the weight of 300 lbs are surely heavy enough for ordinary consumption, and we have frequently known instances of their arriving at such a weight in Canada, without any particular attention being paid to them.

So much has now been said on subjects that may be deemed, in general, foreign to a publication of this nature, that the writer is afraid of enlarging his sketch until he knows how far it may prove acceptable to the public. Should he have the happiness to find his plan approved, he will undertake to work up by degrees, what is now little more than a rough outline, very hastily sketched, into a more finished picture, for the succeeding volumes of this work, which he is desirous of rendering as useful a companion as he can make it to all ranks of people who may visit, or who may intend to visit, as well as to those who reside, in this Province.

To go no further therefore into this subject on the present occasion, as the wealth of Upper Canada is at this time chiefly agricultural; we shall conclude our sketch in the eloquent language of the author from whom we have just quoted.

"Every thing depends upon, and arises from, the cultivation of land It forms the internal strength of states; and draws riches into them from without. Every power which comes from any other source except the land, is artificial and precarious, either in natural or moral philosophy. Industry and commerce, which do not act immediately upon the agriculture of a country, are in the power of foreign nations, who may either dispute these advantages through emulation, or deprive the country of them through envy. This may be done either by establishing the same branch of industry among themselves, or by suppressing the exportation of their own unwrought materials, or the importation of those materials in manufacture.—But a state well manured, and well cultivated, produces men by the fruits of the earth, and riches by those men This is not the teeth which the dragon sows to bring forth soldiers to destroy each other; it is the milk of Juno, which peoples the heavens with an innumerable multitude of stars."

YORK, U. C.
December 21st, 1824.

TABLES

OF THE ANCIENT KINGS,

AND OF

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF

ENGLAND.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY VIEW OF ITS GOVERNMENT,

FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

FIFTY FIVE YEARS BEFORE CHRIST

TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONS, A. D. 449.

ALSO,

A TABLE

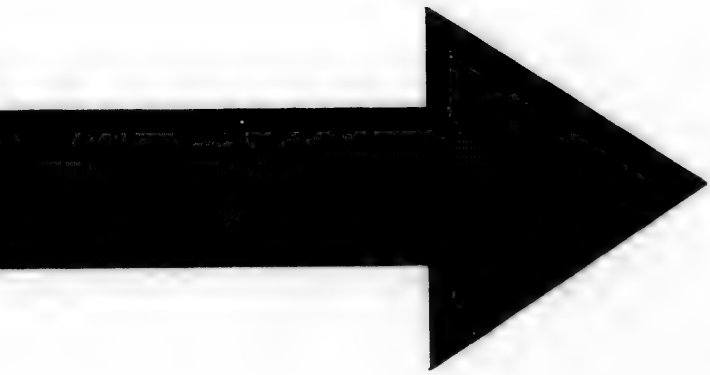
OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

AND

A LIST OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY,

WITH A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THEIR VARIOUS DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES.



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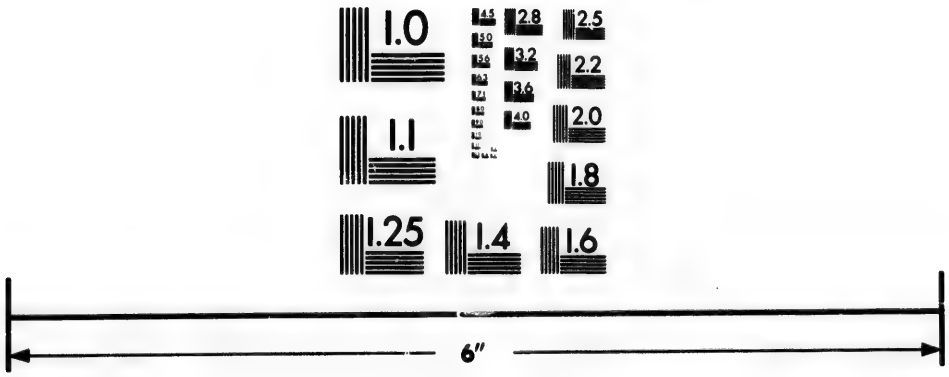

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A BRIEF VIEW

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN

DURING THE PERIOD IN WHICH IT WAS RANKED AS A PROVINCE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

FIFTY FIVE YEARS BEFORE CHRIST,

TO THE

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONS, A. D. 449.

SKETCHED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK, BY

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

We agree with the learned Borlase, who has adduced unquestionable evidence of the fact, that the large and beautiful Island of Great Britain, the most renowned in the world, was known to, and partially settled by, the *Phoenicians* at a very early period, even when the greatest part of Europe remained an unexplored wilderness, rude and wild as the remotest fastness of America.—It was inhabited for many ages; and, as Dr Henry observes, was the scene of many wars, revolutions, and other important events. before it was invaded by the Romans under Julius Cæsar in the year before Christ, 55.

But it is not our purpose to plunge into the gloom and doubt of so remote an antiquity.—We have no desire, especially in this place, to peer and pry into the darkness of unwritten History, or to gaze on the creations of fancy, when unimpeachable records, and substantial forms, are near

From the retreat of Julius Cæsar, to the invasion of Claudius, a period of *ninety seven years*, but little is known of the Monarchs, Princes or Chiefs of the Island.—Neither Augustus, Tiberius, nor Caligula, (although the latter Emperor had collected an army of no less than 200,000 men on the opposite coast of *Gaul)* attempted the invasion.

At the period of the invasion of Claudius, we hear much of Caractacus, a native Prince, who seems to have been worthy of the fame which has been bestowed upon him by every historian of that age; and, after him, the renowned Boadicia, Queen of the *Iceni* * who was at one time, and in one engagement, at the head of 230,000 men.—From the defeat of this immense army to A. D. 207, the Southern parts of Britain were chiefly under the rule of Governors sent thither from Rome; amongst whom, Agricola was the best, and the most famous:—he not only defeated the *Caledonians* in many battles, but was the first who circumnavigated the Island, and determined its entire coast.

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* The *Iceni* inhabited the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

It was in the year 207 that the emperor SEVERUS arrived in England, where he remained for four years, and built the stupendous wall, from sea to sea across the island towards the north, which bears his name:—it was for the purpose of checking, if not to prevent, the inroads of the Scots: and vestiges of the vast undertaking may be still traced —*Severus* died in the the city of York, on the 4th Feb 211, and three immense *Tumuli*, called *Severus's Hills*, which were raised by his army, remain as an imperishable monument, within a mile and a half of the city walls, unto this day.*

After the departure, from Britain, of the two new Emperors, CARACALLA and GETA to the accession of DIOCLESIAN in 284, the Government remained in the hands of a regular succession of Roman Vicegerents, though but little is known of that long and dark period of our history.

It was about this time that the *Franks* and *Saxons* began to figure on the stage of politics, and of war, acting chiefly as pirates. We hear of considerable numbers of these people distinguishing themselves under *Alecius*, in his opposition to CONSTANTIUS, when *London* was fortunately preserved from utter destruction, in the year 296.

CONSTANTINE the *Great* began his reign and splendid career at York, A. D 306. His mother *Helena*, is said to have been a daughter of COIL, one of the native Kings of Britain —Many have affirmed that this Emperor was born in the island † and his warmest panegyrist exclaims, with much energy, "*O fortunate Britain! more happy than all other lands, for thou hast first beheld Constantine Cæsar!*"

After the death of this great Prince, the government of Britain fell to his eldest son, who was likewise named *Constantine*, and who was slain in the year 340.

Gratianus Funarius, the father of *Valentinian*, appears as the Roman Governor of Britain, under the Emperor Constantine in 354.

From the year 367 to 375 the excellent and brave Theodosius was Governor. From the period to 381, when he assumed the *Purple*, the Emperor Maximus, who had married the daughter of a British Prince, held the Government. Both Theodosius, and Maximus were very much beloved by the people.

From the date of 393 to 412 we hear of Chrysantus, and Victorinus, as the military representatives of Imperial Rome; and, from 418 to 421 we find Gallio, a general of great ability, acting as Governor — Afterwards, to the arrival of the Saxons in 449 began the most disastrous and melancholy period in the whole history of our country, harrassed by incessant attacks from the marauding Scots, and the yet more barbarous Picts, she became the prey of horde after horde of lawless savages from the north till she had little left for the famished vagabonds to plunder.

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* There is a tradition amongst the country people of that part of Yorkshire, which the writer of this sketch has often heard, still remaining, which affirms that these hills were raised by earth carried from a hollow, (in which a village called *Hole gate* now stands) *in the helmets of the whole Roman Army!*—Two of these Hills or *Tumuli*, are not less than 100 feet high, with proportional bases!!

Vide Usser. de primord. Eccles. Brit. c. 2.

During this unhappy period, the *Britons* appear to have been without either order, law, government, or any chiefs worthy of the name; all was confusion, famine, pestilence, rapine, and plunder. The ROMAN had turned pale, and his empire, and name, and greatness, were tottering before the threats, and actually falling before the power, of *the terrible* ATTILA!

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,

WHILST UNDER THE DOMINION OF ROMAN EMPERORS.

THAT the reader may form some distinct idea of the state of the country and its government, in the early part of its history, we here subjoin some lists of Officers, and notes from the *Notitia Imperii*, a work of great antiquity and rarity.

Under the government of the Honorable the Vicegerent of Britain, are:

Consular governments of those parts of Britain, called,
  Maxima Cæsariensis,*
  Valentia;
Presidial Governors of these parts of Britain, called,
  Britannia Prima,
  Britannia Secunda,
This honourable Vicegerent hath his Court composed in this manner:
† A principal Officer of the Agents, chosen out of the Ducenarii, or under Officers.
A Principal Clerk, or Secretary,
Two Chief Accountants, or Auditors,
‡ A Master of the Prisons,
A Notary,
A Secretary for despatches,
An Assistant or Surrogate,
Under Assistants,
§ Clerks for Appeals,
Serjeants, and other inferior Officers,
There were also *Nine Military* stations, with the necessary officers, under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore.

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* The two most northerly provinces were governed by consulars, as being most exposed to danger.

† Under the lower empire there were many incorporated bodies of men of different professions; and these incorporated bodies were called Scholæ.

‡ The master of the Prisons was called *Commentariensis*, from his keeping an exact calendar of all the prisoners in all the prisons under his inspection.

§ The *Exceptores* were a particular order of Clerks or Notaries, who recorded the proceedings and sentences of the Judges upon appeals.

The Count of Britain had also a court composed after the manner we have mentioned, with the addition of a *Registrar*.

Under the Government of the honorable the Duke of Britain were the *Prefects*, viz :—

Prefect of the Sixth Legion,	Prefect of the Scouts,
—— —— Dalmatian Horse	—— —— Directores
—— —— Crispian Horse	—— —— Defensores
—— —— Cuirassiers	—— —— Solenses
—— —— Borcarii Tigresienses	—— —— Pacenses
—— —— Nervii Dictenses	—— —— Longovicarii
—— —— Watchmen	—— —— Derventionenses

Also along the line of the *Wall*,

The Tribune of the 4th Cohort

a Cohort of Carnovii

1st Cohort of Frisagi

1st Cohort of Batavi, and Tungri, and of the 4th Cohort of Gauls, and the 2d of *Dalmatians*, *Dacians*, *Moors*, *Spaniards*, and many *others*

He had also a body of men in armour; and in his court was a principal officer from the courts of the Generals of the Soldiers in ordinary attendance, who was changed yearly.

OF THE SAXON HEPTARCHY.

Upon the establishment of the *Saxons* and *Angles*, in South Britain, after the year 450, the whole of that part of the Island was divided into the seven following Kingdoms; viz :—

I—Kent, founded by *Hengist* in 455 —It terminated in 823.

II—Sussex, or the *South Saxons*, was founded by *Ella* in 491, and ended about the year 600.

III—East Angles, founded by *Uffa*, in 751, and ended in 792

IV—Wessex, or the *West Saxons*, founded by *Cerdic* in 519, and ended about 1012.

V—Northumberland, established by *Ida* in 547 and ended in 827.

VI—Essex, or the *East Saxons*, founded by *Erceuwin* in 527, and ended in 810

VII—Mercia, founded by *Cridda*, in 584, and ended in 824.

TABLE I.

ENGLISH MONARCHS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.*

Egbert.	Began to Reign, A. D	801	Reigned 37 years.
Ethelwolf,	. . . . .	838	. . 20
Ethelbald,	. . . . .	858	. . 2

* Ancient Geographers aver that previous to the invasion of the Island by the Romans, that part which was afterwards named England was peopled by seventeen different tribes each of which was governed by a Prince of its own —These tribes were independent of each other, except when a common danger threatened them, when they united under the authority of a single Chief, a man of the greatest renown amongst them.—*Pomponius Mela*, Lib. III.

Ethelbert,	Began to Reign, A. D.	860	Reigned 6 years.
Ethelred,		866	6
Alfred, the Great,		872	28
Edward I. *a Saxon*,		900	25
Ethelstan,		925	16
Edmond I.		941	7
Edred,		948	7
Edwin,		955	4
Edgar,		959	16
Edward II. *a Saxon*,		975	4
Ethelred,		979	37
Edmond II.		1016	1

TABLE II.

ENGLISH MONARCHS OF THE DANISH LINE.

Canute I.	Began to Reign, A. D.	1017	Reigned 19 years
Harold I,	, , , ,	1036	, , , 3
Canute II.	, , , ,	1039	, , , 2
Edward, *the Confessor*.	, ,	1041	, , , 24
Harold II.	, , , ,	1065	, , , 1

TABLE III.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE CONQUEST TO GEO. IV.

KINGS.	Began to Reign.			Reigned, Y.	M	D	Years since Reigned.		
Wm Conqueror,	Oct.	14	1066	20	10	26	738	Sept.	9
Wm. Rufus,	Sept.	9	1087	12	10	24	725	Aug.	2
Henry I.	Aug,	2	1100	35	3	29	690	Dec.	1
Stephen,	Dec.	1	1135	18	10	24	671	Oct.	25
Henry II.	Oct.	25	1154	34	8	11	656	July	6
Richard I.	July	6	1189	9	9	0	626	April	6
John,	April	6	1199	17	6	13	609	Oct	19
Henry III.	Oct.	19	1216	56	0	28	553	Nov.	16
Edward I.	Nov.	16	1272	34	7	21	518	July	7
Edward II.	July	7	1307	19	6	18	498	Jan.	25
Edward III.	Jan.	25	1327	50	4	27	448	June	21
Richard II.	June	21	1377	22	3	8	426	Sept	29
Henry IV.	Sept.	29	1399	13	5	20	412	March	20
Henry V.	March	20	1413	9	5	11	403	Aug.	31
Henry VI.	Aug.	31	1422	38	6	4	364	March	4
Edward IV.	March	4	1461	22	1	5	342	April	9
Edward V.	April	9	1483	0	2	13	342	June	22
Richard III.	June	22	1483	2	2	0	340	Aug.	22

KINGS.	Began to Reign.			Reigned, Y.	M.	D	Years since Reigned.		
Henry VII.	Aug.	22	1485	23	8	0	316	April	22
Henry VIII.	April	22	1509	37	9	6	278	Jan.	23
Edward VI.	Jan.	28	1547	6	5	8	272	July	6
Mary I.	July	6	1553	5	4	11	267	Nov.	17
Elizabeth,	Nov.	17	1558	44	4	7	222	March	24
James I.	March	24	1603	22	0	3	200	March	27
Charles I.	March	27	1625	23	10	3	176	Jan.	30
Charles II.	Jan.	30	1649	36	0	7	140	Feb.	6
James II.	Feb.	6	1685	4	0	7	136	Feb	13
Mary II.	Feb.	13	1689	5	10	15	131	Dec.	29
William III.	Feb.	13	1689	13	0	28	123	March	8
Anne,	March	8	1702	12	4	24	111	Aug.	1
George I.	Aug.	1	1714	12	10	10	98	June	11
George II.	June	11	1727	33	4	14	65	Oct.	25
George III.	Oct.	25	1760	59	3	4	4	Jan.	29
George IV.	Jan.	29	1820	*Vivat Rex,*					

TABLE IV.

THE PRESENT

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING.

His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC IV of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of Rothsay in Scotland, Duke and Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, King of Hanover, and Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St Patrick, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Orders of the Holy Ghost of France, Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, Charles III. of the Royal Orders of Portugal, Black Eagle of Prussia, Elephant of Denmark, and many others. Born August 12, 1762. Birth Day kept on St. George's Day, April 23.

Duke of York, Bp of Osnaburgh,	*Heir pres.*	August	16—1763
Duke of Clarence, ...		August	21—1765
Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg, .		September	29—1766
Princess Augusta Sophia, . . .		November	8—1768
Princess of Hesse Homberg . .		May	22—1770
Duke of Cumberland, . . .		June	5—1771
Duke of Sussex, ...		January	27—1773
Duke of Cambridge, . . .		February	24—1774

Duchess of Gloucester, ...	April	25—1776
Princess Sophia, ...	November	8—1777
Duchess of Clarence, ...	August	13—1792
Duchess of Kent, ...	August	17—1786
Duchess of Cumberland, ...	March	20—1778
Duchess of Cambridge, ...	July	25—1797

The NIECE to the KING, and *presumptive* Heiress to the British Throne, *in the first collateral Branch*, &c. &c. &c. *is*

The Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, of Kent, &c &c. only daughter of his late Royal Highness Duke of Kent, by her Royal Highness, Victoria Maria Louisa, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, born May 24, 1819.

CHILDREN *of the late* DUKE *of* GLOUCESTER *who was* UNCLE *to his present* MAJESTY.

The Princess SOPHIA MATILDA, born .	May	29—1773
Prince WM. FREDERICK, D. of GLOUCESTER,	January	15—1776

TABLE V.

The Sovereigns of Europe.

COUNTRIES.	SOVEREIGNS.	When Born			began to reign		
BRITISH EMPIRE,	George IV.	Aug.	12	1762	Jan.	29	1820
France &c.	Charles X.	Oct.	9	1757			1824
Russia,	Alexander,	Dec.	24	1777	Mar.	24	1801
Spain,	Ferdinand VII	Oct.	14	1784	Mar.	19	1808
Portugal,	John VI.	May,	13	1767	Mar.	20	1816
Prussia,	Frederick III	Aug.	3	1770	Nov.	16	1797
Sweden & Norway,	Charles XIV.	Jan.	2	1764	Feb.	5	1818
Denmark,	Frederick VI.	Jan.	28	1768	Mar.	13	1808
Austria,	Francis II.	Feb.	12	1768	Mar.	1	1792
The Popedom,	Leo XII	Aug.	2	1760	Sept.	27	1823
Sardinia,	Charles Felix	April,	6	1765	Mar.	13	1821
Ottoman Empire,	Mahmud II.	July,	20	1785	July	28	1808
Naples and Sicily,	Ferdinand IV.	Jan.	12	1751	Restor'd		1815
The Netherlands,	William I.*	Aug.	24	1772			1814

* But the 6th Prince of Orange Nassau, of that name.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS WHICH FORM THE CABINET.

EARL OF ELDON,— *Lord High Chancellor.*

The office of the Lord Chancellor is to keep the Great Seal; not to judge according to the common Law, as other Courts do; but to

dispense with such parts as seem in some cases to oppress the subject, and to judge according to equity, conscience and reason, Wherefore he is said to have two powers—the one absolute, the other ordinary; the meaning of which is, he must observe the form of proceeding in other Courts; yet, in his absolute power, he is not limited by the written law, but in conscience and equity. He may issue Writs of Habeas Corpus at all times. He has power to collate to all Ecclesiastical benefices in the King's gift rated under £20 per annum in the King's books; his oath is to do justice to all persons, poor and rich; the King truly to counsel, and to keep the King's counsel, and not to suffer the rights of the Crown to be in any way diminished The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper are the same in power and precedence. Both are appointed by the King's delivery of the Great Seal; they differ only in this—the Lord Chancellor hath also letters patent, the Lord Keeper none.

EARL OF HARROWBY,—*Lord President of the Council.*

The Lord President of the Council holds his post by Letters Patent *durante bene placito.* By the Stat. 21 Henry 8th, he is to attend the King's Person; to manage the debates in Council; to propose matters from the King at the Council, and to report to the King the resolutions thereupon.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL, K. G,—*First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.*

The Lord Treasurer, whose office is now executed by five Lords Commissioners, hath the appointment of all Officers employed in Collecting the Revenues of the Crown; he hath the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all places and ways relating to the Revenue, and of the Kingdom; and power to Let Leases of the Crown Lands The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is always held by one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, (except upon some very particular occasions when the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench is appointed to act as such). He is styled Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Exchequer; he has custody of the Exchequer Seal; he has also the controlment of the Rolls of the Lords of the Treasury; and he sits in the Court of Exchequer above the Barons of Exchequer. He has many lucrative offices in the Court of Exchequer in his gift.

EARL OF WESTMORELAND, K. G,—*Lord Privy Seal.*

This great Officer is so called from his having the Privy Seal in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the King's Signet. This Seal is used to all Charters, Grants, and Pardons, Signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal.

Right Honourable ROBERT PEEL,—*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

Until the Reign of Henry VIII there was only one Secretary of State; and until the Reign of Elizabeth, the Secretaries were never of the Privy Council. From that time to the present there have been two Secretaries of State, and sometimes three; and thus a

Council has seldom been held without the presence of at least one of them From the death of Queen Anne to the Rebellion of 1745, there was a third Secretary for Scotland; and from 1768, to the loss of America in 1782, there was one for the Colonies. In 1795 there was another appointed under the denomination of the War Department. The Department of the two Secretaries, were, previous to 1782, divided into Northern and Southern; but are now divided into one Foreign, and the other Domestic; with the Home Secretary, all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of any kind are made and executed. To the Foreign Secretary belong all dispatches to and from other Courts, and all business appertaining to the same. They have the custody of the Privy Signet, because the King's private letters are sealed with it. There are four Clerks of the Signet, who are to make out grants, patents &c. which have the sign manual, to which the Signet being added, it is a warrant to the Privy Seal; as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the Great Seal. The Paper Office belongs to the Secretary of State, where all letters, papers, memorials, and negociations, are deposited and preserved.

Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING —*Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.*

EARL BATHURST, K. G.—*Secretary of State for the War Department and the Colonies.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G. G. C. B. &c.—*Master General of the Ordnance.*

Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

VISCOUNT MELVILLE —*First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.*

THE power of Lord High Admiral hath, since the Reign of Queen Anne, been executed by Commissioners The Statute of Charles II ascertains his authority in these words:—"That the Lord High Admiral for the time being, shall have full power and authority to grant Commissions to inferior Vice Admirals or Commanders in Chief of any squadron of ships; to call and assemble Courts Martial, consisting of Commanders and Captains; and no Court Martial where pain of death shall be inflicted, shall consist of less than five Captains at least, the Admiral's Lieutenant to be, as to this purpose, esteemed as a Captain, and in no case wherein sentence of death shall pass (by the articles for regulating the Government of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any of them, except mutiny) there shall be execution of such sentence without leave of the Lord High Admiral, if the offence be committed in narrow seas; but, in case any of the offences aforesaid be committed in any voyage beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the Commander in Chief He appoints Coroners to view dead bodies found on the coasts, and Judges in the High Court of Admiralty. To him belong all fines and forfeitures of all transgressions at sea, and at the sea shore; and in ports from the first bridge on rivers to the sea, goods of Pirates, waifs, wrecks, &c. Since the revolution, the maritime laws have undergone alterations and revisions, and the office of Lord High Admiral has been considerably abridged of its perquisites. Of late years this high office has always been in commission, and still remains an office of great honour, power, and emolument. The first Commissioner of the Admiralty

has a salary of £3,000 per annum, and the six Commissioners £1,000 a year each, and all of them (the youngest Commissioner excepted) has a house in the Admiralty.

Right Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams Wynne.—*President of the Board of Control.*

Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst,—*Treasurer of the Navy.*

Right Hon. Lord Bexley—*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

*** Lord Sidmouth.—*Retains his Seat in the Cabinet.*

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Secretary at War.—Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, M. P.

Pay Master General of the Forces.—Right Hon. Sir C. Long, G. C. B.

Post Master General.—Earl of Chichester.

Master of the Rolls.—Right Hon. Lord Gifford,

Attorney General.—Sir J. S. Copley, Knight, M. P.

Solicitor General.—Sir Chas. Wetherell, Knight.

ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain.—Duke of Montrose

The Office of Lord Chamberlain is to take care of all the officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the King's bed-chamber, who are under the Groom of the Stole.) belonging to the King's chamber, who are sworn into their places by him. He hath the oversight of the officers of the Wardrobe at all His Majesty's houses; and the removing of wardrobes or beds; of tents, revels, music, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, of all handcrafts and artisans; and what is not common to other nations, although a layman, he hath the oversight of the King's Chaplains, and of all the Heralds, Physicians, Apothecaries, &c.—It is his place to inspect the charges of coronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, and funerals; and all furniture for, and in, the Parliament Houses, and rooms of addresses to the King.

Lord Steward,—Marquess of Conyngham.

The Estate of the King's Household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed by his discretion; and all his commands in Court are to be obeyed; his authority reaches over all officers and servants of the King's Household, except those of the King's Chamber, Stable, and Chapel. Under the Lord Steward, in the country house, are the Treasurer of the Household. Comptroller, Cofferer, Master of the Household, Clerks of the Green Cloth, &c. It is called the Counting-House, because all the accounts and expenses of the King's Household are daily taken and kept in it. The Board of Green Cloth was kept in it.

Master of the Horse.—Duke of Dorset.

The Master of the Horse hath the charge and government of all the King's stables and horses. He hath also power over equeries and pages, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades in any way relating to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use, one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's pay.—In any solemn cavalcade he rides next behind the King.

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ENGLAND.

40 Counties in England, send	80 Knights,
25 Cities (Ely, none; London, 4) . .	50 Citizens,
167 Boroughs, 2 each, ...	334 Burgesses,
5 Boroughs. (*Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdly, Higham Ferrars, and Monmouth,*) 1 each.	5 Burgesses.
2 Universities, 2 each, ...	4 Burgesses,
8 Cinque Ports, viz. *Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe,* and their three branches, *Rye, Winchelsea,* and *Seaford.*	16 Barons,
12 Counties in Wales, 1 each, ...	12 Knights,
12 Boroughs in do. 1 each, ...	12 Burgesses,
Shires of Scotland, ...	30 Knights,
Boroughs of do.	15 Burgesses,
Shires of Ireland	64 Knights,
Boroughs of do.	36 Burgesses,
Total,	658

The first Returns of Representatives, for

Counties, and some Cities, was in the - - -	49 Henry III.
Shires, *(on record)* " " " - - -	13 Edwd. III.
Cities and Boroughs, " " " - - -	23 Edwd. I.
The Principality of Wales, " " " - - -	27 Henry VIII.

MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant.—The Most Noble the Marquess of Wellesley, K G K. C. R S. L. and D. C L &c &c. &c *Grand Master of the Most Illustrious Order of* St. Patrick.

Lord High Chancellor.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Manners,

Chief Secretary—Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn.

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CIVIL LIST

OF

UPPER CANADA.

NOTE—It is proper here to remark that the "*York Almanack, and Royal Calendar,*" is not an *Official* publication; and therefore, any arrangement in the various Lists of Public Officers, as presented in this work, cannot in any degree affect the *precedence* which any such Officer may be entitled to. The Editor has taken every pains in his power to give correctness to the work, and he would desire to be found within the rules of propriety in respect to arrangement.—Any hint from respectable authority will be attended to in future editions.

A LIST OF THE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS,

PRESIDENTS,

AND

ADMINISTRATORS OF UPPER CANADA,

FROM THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCES,

IN THE YEAR 1791,

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NAMES.	TITLES.	PERIOD OF ACCESSION.		
Col. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.	Lieut. Gov.	July	8	1792
The Hon. PETER RUSSEL,	President,	July	21	1796
Lieut. Gen'l PETER HUNTER,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug.	17	1799
The Hon. ALEXANDER GRANT,	President,	Sept.	11	18[illegible]5
His Excellency FRANCIS GORE,	Lieut. Gov.	Aug.	25	1806
Major General SIR ISAAC BROCK,	President,	Sept	30	1811
Maj Gen SIR R HALE SHEAFFE, Bt	President,	Oct.	20	1812
Maj Gen F. BARON de ROTTENBURGH	President,	June	19	1813
Lieutenant General SIR GORDON DRUMMOND G & B.	Prov. Lt. Gov.	Dec.	13	1813
Lieut Gen SIR GEORGE MURRAY, Bt	Prov. Lt Gov.	April	25	1815
Major General SIR FRED. PHILIPSE ROBINSON, K C. B.	Prov. Lt. Gov	July	1	1815
His Excellency FRANCIS GORE,	Lieut. Gov.	Sept.	25	1815
The Hon SAMUEL SMITH,	Administrator,	June	11	1817
Major General SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C. B	Lieut. Gov.	Aug.	13	1818
The Hon. SAMUEL SMITH,	Administrator,	March	8	1820
Major General SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.	Lieut. Gov.	June	30	1820

CIVIL LIST OF UPPER CANADA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

His Excellency Major General SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of William in the Netherlands, &c. &c. &c

Aide-de-Camp and *Private Secretary*, MAJOR HILLIER, 74th Reg't.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M'MAHON, Esquire, *Chief Clerk*,
Thomas FitzGerald, and } *Clerks.*
John Lyons, Esquires, }

Office Keeper and Messenger,
ISAAC PILKINGTON.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. W. D. POWELL, *Chief Justice*, Speaker.
The Right Hon. & Rev. JACOB. LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The Hon. JAMES BABY,	The Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
JOHN M'GILL,	& Rev. J. STRACHAN, D. D.
THOMAS TALBOT,	ANGUS MACKINTOSH,
WILLIAM CLAUS,	JOSEPH WELLS,
THOMAS CLARK,	DUNCAN CAMERON,
WILLIAM DICKSON,	GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
NEIL M'LEAN,	JOHN H DUNN.

JOHN POWELL, ESQ. *Clerk*,

The Rev. WILLIAM MACAULAY,—*Chaplain*,

D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. Esquire,—*Master in Chancery, attending the Legislative Council.*

WILLIAM LEE, Esquire,—*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*

HUGH CARFRAE,—*Door Keeper.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OFFICERS *

MEMBERS	FOR WHAT PLACE	RESIDENCE.
Atkinson, James	Frontenac,	Kingston.
Burnham, Zaccheus	Northumberland,	Amherst.
Beardsley, B C.	Lincoln,	Niagara.
Burke, Geo. Thew	Carlton,	Perth.
Beasley, Richard	Halton,	Hamilton.
Bidwell, M S.	Lennox & Addington,	Bath

* Being a new Parliament, *(the Ninth,)* the Speaker was not elected at the period of this sheet going to press;—but his election will be found in the Addenda.—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OFFICERS.

MEMBERS	FOR WHAT PLACE	RESIDENCE.
Boulton, G S	* Durham,	Cobourg.
Clark, John	Lincoln,	St. Catherines.
Cameron, Duncan	Glengary,	Eastern District.
Coleman, Thomas	Hastings,	Belville.
Chrysler, John	Dundas,	Chrysler's Farm.
Cumming, John	Town of Kingston,	Kingston.
Gordon, James	Kent,	Amherstburgh.
Hamilton, George	Wentworth,	Hamilton.
Horner Thomas	Oxford,	Burford.
Ingersoll, Charles	Oxford,	Oxford.
Jones, Jonas	Grenville,	Brockville.
Jones, Charles	Leeds,	Brockville.
Jones, David	Leeds.	Brockville.
Lyons, James	† Northumberland,	Carrying Place.
Lafferty, John J.	Lincoln,	Stamford.
M'Lean, Archibald	Stormont,	Cornwall.
Morris, Wm.	Lanark,	Perth.
McDonell. Alex.	Glengary,	Eastern District.
McCall, Duncan	Norfolk,	Vittoria.
Matthews, John	Middlesex,	Lobo.
McDonell, Donald	Prescott & Russell,	Cornwall.
McBride. Edward	Town of Niagara,	Niagara.
Peterson, Paul	Prince Edward,	Hallowell.
Perry, Peter	Lennox & Addington,	Ernestown.
Playter, Ely	York & Simcoe,	Yonge Street.
Robinson, John B.	Town of York,	York.
Randal, Robert	Lincoln,	Queenston.
Rolph, John	Middlesex,	Vittoria.
Scollick, Wm.	Halton,	Dundas.
Thomson, Hugh C.	Frontenac,	Kingston.
Thompson, Wm.	York & Simcoe,	Toronto.
VanKoughnet, P.	Stormont,	Cornwall.
Walsh, F L.	Norfolk,	Vittoria.
White, Reuben	Hastings,	Belville.
Wilson, James	Prince Edward,	Hallowell.
Wilson John	Wentworth,	Saltfleet.
Walker, Hamilton	Grenville,	Prescott.
Wilkinson, Alexander	Essex,	Western District.

* *Disputed* by C. Fothergill. † *Disputed* by B. Ewings.

Grant Powell, Esquire,—*Clerk.*
The Rev. Robert Addison,—*Chaplain.*
Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire,—*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
Mr. Allan McNabb,—*Sergeant at Arms.*
William Knott,—*Door Keeper.*
John Hunter,—*Messenger.*

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice,—*Chairman.*
The Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec,
The Hon James Baby, The Hon. William Claus,
& Rev. Dr J Strachan, G H Markland,
Samuel Smith, P. Robinson.

John Small, Esquire, *Clerk of the Council.*
John Beikie, Esquire, *Deputy Clerk of the Council.*
Mr. George Savage, } *Clerks in the Council Office.*
Mr. William Lee, }

Hugh Carfrae,—*Door Keeper and Messenger.*
Anne Bailey,—*House Keeper.*

The regular Land Council Days for the year 1825 *are,*

January,	5 and 19	July,	6 and 20
February,	2 and 16	August,	3, 17 & 31
March,	2, 16 & 30	September,	14 and 28
April,	13 and 27	October,	12 and 26
May,	11 and 25	November,	9 and 23
June,	8 and 22	December,	7 and 21

PUBLIC OFFICES.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver General,—The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN.

Clerks, } Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, and
} Mr R. W. PRENTICE.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Inspector General of Provincial Accounts. } The Hon. JAMES BABY,

Clerks.—J. SCARLETT, Esq. and A. WARFFE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Secretary and Registrar—The Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON,
Clerk,—WILLIAM JARVIS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor General of Lands,—THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire,

Senior Surveyor, Draftsman, and Chief Clerk, } WM. CHEWETT, Esquire,

Assistant Draftsman,—J. G. CHEWETT, Esquire,

Second Clerk,—SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esquire,

Extra Clerks,—J. RADENHURST, R. TURQUAND, and J. SPRAGE.

Deputy Surveyor of Woods,—THOMAS MERRITT, Esquire,

LICENCED DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

WILLIAM CHEWETT, Esquire, is Senior Deputy Surveyor.

Burwell, Mahlon
Booth, John
Burch, John
Bristol, Richard
Burwell, Lewis
Browne, William
Bostwick, John
Bepson, Samuel M.
Black, Hugh
Birdsall, Richard
Burt, John
Chewett, William
Cockrell, Richard
Conger, Wilson
Caldwell, Thomas
Chewett, James G.
Cattanach, Angus
Currie, Robert
Campbell, William
Cleaver, James
Denison, John
Everitt, Daniel
Ewing, Henry
Elmore, Publius V.
Egan, Michael
Fortune, Joseph
Fraser, William
Fairfield, Wm. S.
Grant, Lewis
Galbraith, John
Goessman, John
Hudson, John H.
Harris, John
Huston, John
Hughes, Christopher
Jones, Augustus
Kenedy, Charles
Kilborn, William H.
Kirkpatrick, James
Landen, Asa
Lount, Gabriel
Lount, George
McCarthy, Jeremiah
Marlet, Adrian
McDonell, Duncan
Mount, Roswell
McDonnell, Wm.
Malcolm, Elink
McNaughton, John
McDonald, Neil
Miller, Andrew
McDonald, John S.
Merriman, Isaac
McDonald, John
Nickell, James
Park, Shubal
Preston, Reuben
Pennock, John
Quinn, Owen
Ridon, Samuel
Rider, John
Ryckman, Samuel
Ritchie, Josias
Rankin, Charles
Richardson, Samuel
Rykert, George
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Henry
Smith, Samuel
Shaw, Claudius
Swallwell, Anthony
Smyth, John
Tiffany, George S.
Wemot, Samuel S.
White, John E.
Wright, Richard

Auditor General of Land Patents,—STEPHEN HEWARD, Esq.

Agent of the Province in London for paying the Salaries of Civil Officers } W. D. ADAMS, Esq.

Upper Canada Gazette Office,—CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Chief Justice, The Hon. WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL,

Puisne Judges, { WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire. D'ARCY BOULTON, Esquire.

Attorney General, JOHN B. ROBINSON, Esquire.
Solicitor General, HENRY J. BOULTON, Esquire.
Keeper, James Bridgeland.—*Usher*, John Hunter.

Reporter to the Court of King's Bench.—THOMAS TAYLOR, Esquire.

Clerk of the Crown and of the Common Pleas—JOHN SMALL, Esq.
Deputy Clerk. CHARLES SMALL, Esq.

LIST OF DEPUTY CLERKS.

George Anderson,	Eastern District, Ottawa,
Adiel Sherwood,	Johnstown,
Alexander Fraser,	Bathurst,
Robert Stanton,	Midland,
Elias Jones,	Newcastle,
John Law,	Gore,
J. B. Clench.	Niagara,
James Mitchell,	London,
Charles Askin,	Western,

LIST OF BARRISTERS.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*,
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General*,

William Dickson, senr	George Ridout,	M. S. Bidwell,
John Powell,	C. A. Hagerman,	Alexander Stewart,
Allan McLean,	Archibald McLean,	George Rolph,
W. W. Baldwin,	David Jones,	A. N. Buell,
William Elliot,	Samuel P. Jarvis,	John Rolph,
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun'r,	Daniel Jones, jun'r.	Robert Berrie,
Thomas Ward,	John Breakenridge,	James B. Macaulay,
Hamilton Walker.	Thomas Butler,	George Macaulay,
B. C. Beardsley,	George S. Boulton,	Wm. Dickson, jun'r.
John Tenbroeck,	Thomas Taylor,	George S. Jarvis,
Samuel Sherwood,	Benjamin Fairfield,	Daniel McMartin,
James Woods,	S. Washburn,	Donald Bethune,
Levius P. Sherwood,	Robert Dickson,	James H. Samson,
Jonas Jones,	James E. Small,	Daniel Farley,

M F. Whitehead,	James Nickalls, junr.	Henry Cassidy, junr.
David Wm Smith,	Thomas Radenhurst,	George Mallock.
Samuel Merrill,	Charles C Small,	James Boulton, Esqrs.

NOTE —It must be observed that all Barristers in the Upper Province—are necessarily *Attornies*, also ;—and are not therefore republished under the head of Attornies —The above list is as nearly in the order of *seniority* as it was possible to form it.

ATTORNIES.

D. Sheek,	Isaac B Sheek,	Richard P. Hotham,
Wm. Z. Cozens,	John Boswell,	John Lyons,
Francis Rocbleau,	Alex. Wilkinson,	

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Thomas Ward,	Charles Canvreau,	John W Ferguson,
Thomas Sparham,	Joseph Fortune,	P. F. Hall,
Peter La Force,	John Birch,	John Clark,
W. W. Baldwin,	W. Elliot,	John McFarlane,
John Ferguson	Alexis Maisonville,	Benjamin Delisle,
Donald McDermid,	Amos McKenney,	Simon Washburn,
James Mitchell,	Jonas Jones,	Robert Smith,
Walter Nichol,	Hamilton Walker,	Robert Stanton, Esqrs.
Stephen Heward,	Daniel Jones,	

COMMISSIONERS.

FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Eastern District.

Archibald McLean,
Guy C. Wood,
Peter Le Roy,
George Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
P Van Koughnet,
Alex. Wilkinson,
} *Cornwall,*
Wm. Z. Cozens,
Samuel Anderson. Esquires.

Ottawa District.

Bathurst District.

George H Read, *Perth.*
Joseph C. Buck, *Richmond,*
James Boulton, *Perth,*
Charles Sarke.
Thomas Radenhurst, Esquires.

Johnstown District.

L. P. Sherwood,
Jonas Jones
E Hubbell,
Daniel Jones,
T D. Campbell,
} *Brockville,*
Hamilton Walker *Prescott,*
William Morris,
Dr Thom,
Roderick Mattison,
} *Perth,*
William Jones,
Joseph K Hartwell,
} *Bastard,*
Alpheus Jones,
Joel Stone, Esquires.

Midland District.

John W Ferguson,
James Nickalls, jun.
Philip F. Hall,

George Macaulay,
Thomas Parker,
J Ferguson, *Dy. Cl'k. Crown,*
James Sampson,
Robert Stanton.
Robert Smith, *Belville,*
J B Lockwood, *Earnest Town.*
John McCuay,
Andrew Deacon,
Simon Macaulay,
Samuel Merrill,
John Lowe,
J. B McDonald, Esquires.

Newcastle District.

John Peters,
Thomas Ward,
G S. Boulton,
Elias Jones,
George Deacon,
Robert C. Wilkins,
John Boswell,
M. F. Whitehead, Esquires.

Home District.

James B. Macaulay,
Simon Washburn,
Robert C. Horne,
Charles C. Small, Esquires.

Gore District

Thomas Taylor. *Hamilton,*
George Rolph, *Dundas,*
James Crooks, *W. Flambro,*
Robert Berrie *Ancaster,*
John Law, Esquires,

Niagara District.

James Muirhead,
Thomas Dickson,
Ralph Clench,
Thomas McCormick,
Robert Dickson,
The Hon T Clark, } Affidavits
Samuel Street, Esq. } only
The Hon Wm Dickson,

London District.

J Mitchell *Dy Cl'k Crown.*
John Rolph *Charlottville.*
Mahlon Burwell, *Port Talbot,*
Thomas Horner,
John B Askin, Esquires.

Western District.

J B. Baby,
Wm. Elliott, Esquires.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

AND

Public Institutions.

CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Right Rev. Jacob. Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Rev. G. O. Stuart. Rector of Kingston, Arch Deacon of York, and Official of Upper Canada.

The Hon. and Rev. C Stuart, D. D Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, Rector of St. Armand, and Visiting Missionary in the Diocese.

The Hon. and Rev. John Strachan, D. D. Rector of York,

The Rev. Robert Addison, Rector of Niagara.

——————— Rector of Sandwich.

S. J. Mountain, Cornwall, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

J. G. Weagant,	Williamsburgh,
R. Leeming,	Ancaster,
Alex. N. Bethune,	Grimsby,
J. Leeds,	Brockville and Augusta,
M Harris,	Perth,
W Macaulay,	Cobourg,
J. Thompson,	Port Hope and Cavan,
J. Stoughton,	Fredericksburgh and Earnestown,
R Rolph,	Amherstburgh,
W. Leeming,	Chippawa,
Thomas Campbell,	Belville,
Job Deacon,	Adolphustown,
John Blakey,	Prescott,
M. Sprat,	Yonge,
M. Byrne,	Richmond,
J. Wenham	Fort Erie,
Mr. McIntosh,	St. Thomas, or Kettle Creek, London District.

Missionary to the Mohawks, The Rev. Mr. Morley, Grand River,

Chaplain to the Forces, The Rev. R. W. Tunney, Fort George,

Acting Chaplains to the Troops at the several Posts.

The Hon. and Rev. John Strachan, D. D. York,

Rev. R Rolph, Amherstburgh,

Rev. John Wilson, A. M. Kingston.

CORPORATION

FOR SUPERINTENDING AND MANAGEING

THE

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Bishop,
The Established Clergy,
Inspector General of Provincial Accounts,
Surveyor General,

Secretary — Stephen Heward, Esq.

Agents. — The resident Clergy in the several Districts.

The Board meet at York, four times in the year—On the first Tuesday of February; May; August; and November.

N. B. That in the month of February is a General Meeting.

Official Principal of the Surrogate Court,
GRANT POWELL, Esquire,

Roman Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada.

GLENGARY, EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Right Rev Alexander McDonell, *Bishop of Rhæsina,*

The Rev.	Angus McDonell,	Glengary,
	John Mc Donell,	Perth,
	John O'Mara,	St. Andrews & Cornwall,
	William Fraser,	Kingston,
	James McCrowley,	York,
	M Marchand,	Sandwich,
	M Crevier,	

Clergymen in Communion with the Established Church of Scotland, resident in Canada.

The Rev.	James Harkness, D. D.	Quebec,
	——— Black,	Montreal,
	Henry Esson,	Montreal,
	——— ———	York,
	John McKenzie.	Williamstown,
	John McLaurin,	Lochiel,
	H. Leith,	Cornwall,
	John Barclay,	Kingston.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Trustees of the General Hospital of Upper Canada.

The Hon. The Chief Justice,
James Baby,
& Rev. Dr. Strachan,
William Claus,
George H. Markland.
John Henry Dunn,
Samuel Smith,
J B. Robinson, and
Wm. Allan, Esqrs.

SOCIETY FOR STRANGERS IN DISTRESS, AT YORK.

PATRON,

His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *Major General* SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C B &c &c. &c.

President,—The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL.

Vice Presidents,—The Hon. Justice CAMPBELL, and the Hon. Justice BOULTON

Treasurer,—William Allan, Esquire,

Secretary,—James FitzGibbon, Esquire,

Central School of Upper Canada.

PATRON,

His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *Major General* SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Lieut Colonel Joseph Wells,
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, *Attorney General,*
Thomas Ridout, Esquire, *Surveyor General,*
Mr. Joseph Spragg, *Master and Secretary.*

COMMISSIONERS.

UNDER ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE HEIR AND DEVIZEE ACT.

The Chief Justice — The Hon. W D Powell,
The Puisne Judges, { William Campbell, Esquire, D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire,
The Hon. John McGill, & Rev Dr. Strachan, James Baby,
The Hon. Samuel Smith, William Claus, and Thomas Ridout, Esquire,
Clerk, John Beikie, Esquire.

NOTE.—All Clerks of the Peace are Commissioners for taking Affidavits under the Heir and Devizee Act.

COMMISSIONERS

Under 58 Geo. 3d. C. 12, vesting the estates of certain Traitors, and also of persons declared Aliens, in His Majesty.

The Hon. James Baby, George Crookshank, Peter Robinson,
William Allan, Grant Powell, Esquires.
Clerk, J. B Macaulay, Esquire.
Special Receiver, Hon. Joseph Wells.

NOTE —The Commissioners meet the First Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and November.

COMMISSIONERS

For Investigating the Claims for Losses during the late War with the United States of America *

The Hon Joseph Wells, Lt. Col Foster, Assist. Ad'jt. Gen. William Allan,
Augustus Baldwin, and Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

* Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature of 4th Geo IV, Chap. 4,

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS

Under a late Act of the Provincial Parliament.

Home District.
The Hon. Joseph Wells,
Augustus Baldwin,
Grant Powell, Esquires.

Eastern District.
Archibald McLean,
Joseph Anderson,
George Hopper, Esquires.

Ottawa District.
John McDonell,
Richard P. Hotham,
Charles Waters, Esquires.

Johnstown District.
Jonas Jones,
Hamilton Walker,
David Jones, Esquires.

Bathurst District.
George Thew Burke,
Alexander McMillan,
Anthony Leslie, Esquires.

Midland District.
The Hon. George H. Markland,
John Cumming,
James Sampson, Esquires.

Newcastle District.
Walter Boswell,
Zaccheus Burnham,
Thomas Ward, Esquires.

Gore District.
Thomas Taylor,
Abraham Nelles,
John Wilson, Esquires.

Niagara District.
The Hon William Claus,
James Muirhead,
Ralfe Clench, Esquires.

London District.
Francis L. Walsh,
George C. Salmon,
John B. Askin, Esquires.

Western District.
Robert Richardson,
Charles Askin,
William Duff, Esquires.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Under 58th and 59th George III.

Christopher Widmer,
William Lyons,
Wm. Warren Baldwin,
Grant Powell,
James Samson,
R. C. Horne, Esquires.

Secretary, William Lee, Esquire.

NOTE.—The Board meets at York, on the First Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Licentiates passed by the Board and allowed to Practice.

John Gilchrist
Nathaniel Bell
E. W. Armstrong
Pitking Gross
Augustus Miller
Charles Duncomb
Harmanus Smith
Anthony Morland
George Baker
R. L. Cockroft
Hiram Weeks
Samuel Throckmorton
John Vanderpool
Chauncey Beedle
O. G. Tiffany
Alexander Burnside
J. Adamson
Horace Yeoman
Andrew Austin
Freeman Riddle
Elam Steinson
Matthew C. Gilchrist
Samuel Gilchrist
Samuel Woodruff
Thomas D. Morrison
S. W. Avery, *Gents.*

COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

President,—JOHN MACAULAY, Esquire.

Charles Jones, James Gordon,
Guy C. Wood, Esqs.

Secretary,—John Plant Bower.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

President.—The HON. GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. James Baby, Wm. Allan,
The Hon. Joseph Wells, George Ridout,
John B. Robinson *H. M. Atty. Gen.* Benjamin Thorne,
W. W. Baldwin, George Monro,
Samuel Ridout, R. G. Anderson,
Chr. Widmer, D'Arcy Boulton, Jun.
H. J. Boulton, *H. M. Sol. Gen.* John S. Baldwin, Esqs.

THOMAS GIBBS RIDOUT, ESQ. *Cashier.*
MR JOSEPH WENHAM, *Accountant.*
ROBERT C. HORNE, ESQ. *Teller.*
JOHN FENTON, *Messenger.*

DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.

SHERIFFS.

Eastern	Donald McDonell,	*Home*	Samuel Ridout,
Ottawa	Alex. McDonell,	*Gore,*	Wm. Munson Jarvis,
Bathurst	James H. Powell,	*Niagara,*	R. Leonard,
Johnstown.	John Stuart,	*London,*	Ab. A. Rapeljie,
Midland,	John McLean,	*Western,*	W. Hands, Esquires.
Newcastle,	John Spencer.		

CORONORS.

Eastern
Albert French,
Ambrose Blacklock,
John McDonell,
Ottawa
John Chesser,
Charles Waters,
Johnstown
Oliver Everts.
Charles McDonell,
Joseph K. Heartwell,
Bathurst.
William Pitts,
Herbert Whitmarsh,
Midland,
Simeon Washburn,
Robert Stanton,
Robert Smith,
Wm. Johnston McKay,
Newcastle,
Benjamin Ewing,
Thomas Harris,
Home,
William Lee,
Hugh Richardson,
Allan Robinet.
Arad Smalley,
Gore,
John Burwell,
Peter McGregor,
Wm. Holmes,
Niagara.
Amos McKenney,
Gilbert McMeeking,
Cyrenus Hall,
Edmund Burton,
London,
R. L. Cockroft.
Mahlon Burwell,
Western,
John Wilson,
James Richardson,
James W. Little,
John Patton

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT AND THEIR CLERKS.

District,	*Judges,*	*Clerks,*
Eastern,	L. P. Sherwood,	George Anderson,
Ottawa,	George Hamilton, John McDonell,	P. F. Le Roy,
Bathurst,	Jonas Jones, Hamilton Walker	Chas. Heay Sache,
Johnstown,	L. P. Sherwood, Hamilton Walker,	T. D. Campbell,
Midland,	Alexander Fisher, J. Ferguson,	Alexander Pringle,
Newcastle,	Thomas Ward,	Elias Jones,
Home,	Grant Powell,	S. Heward,
Gore,	Thomas Taylor,	John Lawe,
Niagara,	Ralfe Clench,	J. B. Clench,
London,	James Mitchell,	J. B. Askin,
Western,	R. Richardson, *Esquires,*	Charles Askin, *Esqrs*

SURROGATE COURT.

Official Principal. GRANT POWELL Esquire.
STEPHEN HEWARD, Esquire, *Registrar*

DISTRICT.	SURROGATE.	REGISTRAR.
Eastern,	Hon. Neil McLean,	Archibald McLean,
Ottawa,	David Pattie,	R. P. Hotham,
Johnstown,	L. P. Sherwood,	George Malloch,
Bathurst,	Jonas Jones,	Henry Bradfield,
Midland,	Alexander Fisher,	George Macaulay,
Newcastle,	Thomas Ward,	Marcus F. Whitehead,
Home	W. W. Baldwin,	Wm. Chewett,
Gore,	Thomas Taylor,	George Rolph,
Niagara,	Alexander Hamilton	R. Clench,
London,	J. Mitchell,	F. L. Walsh,
Western,	Esquires.	Wm. Hands, Esquires.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

DISTRICT.	NAMES.	DISTRICT	NAMES.
Eastern	Archibald McLean,	*Home*	Stephen Heward,
Ottawa	R. P. Hotham,	*Niagara*	Ralfe Clench,
Johnstown	Hamilton Walker,	*Gore*	George Rolph,
Bathurst	George Hume Read,	*London*	J. B. Askin.
Midland	Allan McLean,	*Western*	Charles Askin.
Newcastle	Thomas Ward,		

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO ADMINISTER THE *OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.*

Eastern District.
Hon. Neil McLean,
Joseph Anderson
Alex. McMartin

Guy C. Wood
James Pringle Esquires.

Ottawa District.

George Hamilton
Alex Grant
John McDonell Esquires.

Johnstown District.

L. P. Sherwood
Joel Stone
Hamilton Walker
Adiel Sherwood
William Jones Esquires.

Bathurst District

George T. Burke
Wm Marshall
Wm. Morris
Charles H. Sache Esquires.

Midland District

Thomas Markland
Peter Smith
Thomas Parker
Charles Hayes Esquires.

Newcastle District

Walter Boswell
Elias Jones
Zacheus Burnham
Charles Hayes Esquires.

Home District.

John Small
Grant Powell
W. B. Robinson
James Black Esquires.

Gore District.

James Crooks
Abraham Nelles
Thomas Taylor Esquires.

Niagara District

Hon. William Claus
Thomas Dickson
James Kerby
John Warren
Warner Nelles Esquires.

London District.

Hon. Thomas Talbot
James Mitchell
Geo. C. Salmon
Mahlon Burwell
John Backhouse
Charles Ingersoll Esquires.

Western District.

Hon. Angus Macintosh
John Baptiste Baby
William Duff
James Gordon
John Dolson Esquires.

REGISTRARS OF COUNTIES

FOR REGISTERING DEEDS OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

Prescott and Russel	R. P. Hotham
Glengarry	John McDonell
Stormont and Dundas	Archibald McLean
Lanark	G. T. Burke,
Grenville and Leeds	Levius P. Sherwood
Frontenac, Pr. Edward, Hastings Lenox and Addington.	Allan McLean
Northumberland	George S. Boulton
Durham	Thomas Ward
York and Simcoe	Stephen Jarvis
Wentworth and Halton	James Durand
Lincoln	John Powell
Oxford	Thomas Horner
Middlesex	Mahlon Burwell
Norfolk	F. L. Walsh Esquires
Essex and Kent	

TREASURERS OF DISTRICTS.

Eastern	Hon. Neil McLean,	*Home*	William Allan,
Ottawa	Thomas Mears,	*Gore*	George Hamilton,
Johnstown	Adiel Sherwood,	*Niagara*	T McCormick,
Bathurst	John Wilson,	*London*	John Harris,
Midland	Thomas Markland,	*Western*	W. Hands, Esquires.
Newcastle	Zaccheus Burnham,		

LAND BOARDS

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

Eastern and Ottawa District.

Hon N McLean, *Chairman.*
Samuel Anderson,
Right Rev. A. McDonell,
Rev. S. Mountain,
J. Anderson,
George Hamilton,
Alexander Grant,
Donald McDonell,
Arch. McLean, Esquires.

Johnstown District.

Joel Stone,
Charles Jones,
Adiel Sherwood,
E. Hubble,
L. P. Sherwood. Esquires.

Bathurst District.

James H Powell, *Chairman,*
George T. Burke,
William Marshall,
William Morris,
Henry Graham,
George H Read, Esquires.

Midland District.

A McLean, *Chairman.*
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Hon. G. H. Markland,
Andrew Ruttan,
Thomas Williams, Esquires,

Newcastle District.

Walter Boswell, *Chairman.*
Charles Fothergill,
John Burn.
Elias Jones,
J G Bethune, Esquires,
Rev. W. Macaulay,

Western District.

Hon. Angus Mackintosh, [*Chairman.*
Francis Baby,
Charles Stuart,
Robert Richardson,
George Jacob, Esquires.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Riviere aux Raisin,	John Cameron	*Niagara*	T McCormick,
Cornwall	John Chrysler,	*Queenston*	Thomas Dickson,
Prescott	Alpheus Jones,	*Chippawa*	R. Kirkpatrick,
Brockville	L P Sherwood,	*Fort Erie*	John Warren.
Gananoque	Joel Stone,	*Charlotteville*	J Mitchell,
Kingston	C. A Hagerman,	*Dover*	G J Ryerson,
Hallowell	Andrew Deacon,	*Port Talbot*	Mahlon Burwell,
Belville	Robert Smith,	*Amherstburgh*	John Wilson,
Newcastle	James Richardson,	*Sandwich*	William Hands,
Port Hope	M F Whitehead,	*Drum'd Island*	T. G Anderson, [Esquires.
York	William Allan,		
Burlington Bay	John Chisholm,		

INSPECTORS OF SHOP, STILL, AND TAVERN LICENCES.

Eastern	Neil McLean,	*Gore*	John Wilson,
Ottawa	Thomas Mears,	*Niagara*	Isaac Swayze,
Johnstown	Oliver Everts,	*London*	George Ryerson,
Bathurst	Anthony Lesslie,	*Western*	William Hands,
Midland	John Cumming,	*Drum'd Island*	T G. Anderson,
Newcastle	Elias Jones,		[Esquires,
Home	William Allan,		

INSPECTORS OF BEEF AND PORK.

Eastern	George Grant,	*Gore*	—— ——
Ottawa	—— ——	*Niagara*	W. Duff Miller, F Bercier, J Muirhead,
Johnstown	Oliver Everts,		
Midland	Henry Murney,		
	J. B. Lockwood, *at Bath*,	*London*	Henry V. Allan,
Newcastle	—— ——	*Western*	Joseph C. Lewis,
Home	—— ——		

INSPECTORS OF FLOUR, POT, AND PEARL ASHES.

Eastern & Ottawa.	—— ——	*Niagara*	William Duff, J. Muirhead,
Johnstown	Bartholomew Carley,		
Midland	Henry Murney,	*Gore*	—— ——
Newcastle	William Sowden,	*London*	—— ——
Home	—— ——	*Western*	Joseph C. Lewis,

At the Beach, Andrew Todd Kerby, Esquire

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eastern District.

Rev. Salter Mountain, Samuel Anderson, John Chrysler,
Hon. Neil McLean, Joseph Anderson, Alex. McMillan, Esqrs.

District of Ottawa.

Alexander McDonell, Charles Sheriff, John Kearns, Esqrs.
George Hamilton, R. P. Hotham,

District of Johnstown.

The Rev J. Blakey, L P Sherwood, E. Bottum, Esqrs.
Elnathan Hubbell, Jonas Jones,

District of Bathurst.

James H. Powell, Wm. Marshall, Henry Graham, Esqrs.
George Thew Burke, Wm. Morris, The Rev. Mr. Harris,

District of Midland.

Allan McLean, Thomas Dorland, Deacon of York,
Thomas Markland, The Hon G. H. Markland, John Macaulay,
Peter Smith, C. A Hagerman,
Alexander Fisher, The Ven. The Arch James Sampson, Esqrs.

District of Newcastle.

Walter Boswell, Elias Jones, Asa Barnum,
Zacheus Burnham, John Peters, Elias Smith,
Robert Henry Leonard Soper, John Bleeker, Esqrs.

HOME DISTRICT.

D'Arcy Boulton, sen'r, Hon. James Baby, J. B Robinson, and
John Small, E-qrs & Rev Dr. Strachan, D'Arcy Boulton, jun.
Hon Dun Cameron, Thomas Ridout, [Esquires.
Samuel Smith,

DISTRICT OF GORE.

James Crooks, John Wilson, Wm. Ellis, Esquires,
James Racey, Mathew Crooks,

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

Hon. William Claus, Rev. William Leeming, James Muirhead, and
William Dickson, Richard Leonard, Esq. Ralfe Clench, Esqrs.
Rev. Robert Addison, Thomas Cummings,

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Mahlon Burwell, Jonas Mitchell,
John Bostwick, John Rolph, and
Joseph Ryerson, J. Harris, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN.

The Hon. James Baby, Alexander Duff, Esquire.
Angus McIntosh

BOARD FOR THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDANCE OF EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE.

Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan, Rev, R Addison
Joseph Wells J, B. Robinson Esq. *Att'y General*
G, H. Markland, Thomas Ridout Esq. *Surv'y Gen'l*

BOARD OF EDUCATION
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Donald McDonell, Archibald McLean, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

John McDonell, Esquire

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Rev. J Blakey, Jonas Jones
Elnathan Hubbell, E Bottum
L. P. Sherwood Joel Stone Esquires.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST.

The Rev. M. Harris, Alexander McMillan
William Morris George H. Read Esquires
Anthony Lesslie,

DISTRICT OF GORE.

Elijah Secord, Daniel O'Reilly, Esquires,

DISTRICT OF LONDON

John Backhouse, James Mitchell,
John Rolph, and
J. B. Askin, George C. Salmon, Esquires.

DISTRICT SCHOOLMASTERS.

Eastern	Rev. H Leith,	*Home*	Mr. Armour,
Ottawa	J. McLaurin,	*Gore*	M. Law,
Johnstown	J Leeds,	*Niagara*	M. Cream,
Bathurst	John Stuart,	*London*	G. J. Ryerson,
Midland	J Wilson,	*Western*	—— —— [Esqrs.
Newcastle	W. Macaulay,		

AGENTS FOR ISSUING MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Andrew Mercer	*York.*	John Clarke,	*Fredericksburgh,*
Thomas Dickson	*Queenston,*	Thomas Ward,	*Port Hope,*
John Cumming,	*Kingston.*	William Morris	*Perth,*
Joseph Anderson	*Cornwall,*	—— ——	*Ancaster,*
William Hands	*Sandwich*	Henry Nelles	*Grimsby*
John Chrysler	*Williamsburgh.*	—— ——	*Bath*
L, P. Sherwood	*Brockville,*	Thomas Parker	*Belville,*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEACE FOR THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

The Judges and Members of the Legislative, and Executive Councils, in each and every District.

Eastern District.

Jeremiah French	John Chrysler	Guy C. Wood
Allan McDonell	Donald McAulay	Alexander Rose
Alexander McMillan	Joseph Anderson	George Hamilton
Samuel Anderson	Lawrence McKay	John McDonell
Allan McDonell	Bejamin French	Ambrose Blacklock
David Sheek	Albert French	Allan Cameron
Jacob Wenger	Alexander McKenzie	Alexander Chisholm
William Fraser	Abraham Marsh	Alexander Fraser
John Corbett	John Cameron	John McGillivray
John McIntire	John Waldroff	Alexander Wilkinson
John McDonell	William Morgan	James Pringle
John Stewart	Alexander McMartin	D. Thompson Esqrs.
Peter Le Roy	Duncan McDonell	

Ottawa District.

John McDonell	John Bush	Charles Sheriff
George Hamilton	Simon Van Kleek	Joseph Cass
David Pattie	Chauncey Johnson	Elihu Cass
Alexander Grant	John Chesser	Joseph Charles
Joseph Kellogg	David McDonell Roy	John Paxton
Philo Hall	Abel Waters	John Kearns
Peter F. Le Roy	Charles Waters	A. Landrieau Esqrs.

Johnstown District.

Joel Stone	Trueman Hicock	William Jones
Levius P. Sherwood	Stephen Barritt	David Breakenridge
Gideon Adams	Charles Jones	Richard Arnold

Uri Schovill
Phillip Phillips
Lewis Grant
Silvester Wright
Benjamin R Munsell
Richard D. Fraser
Heman Landon
Thomas Fraser
Alexander Thom
Wm. Marshall
Alexander Morris
Walter F. Gates
Thos D Campbell
Rufus C. Henderson
William Wells
Adiel Sherwood
Abraham Dayton
Alexander McMillan
Alexander McMillan of Augusta
Roderick Easton
George T Bourke
George J Joynt
William B Bradley
Jas. Dent Weatherby
James Powell
Andrew Donaldson
Bartholomew Carley
William Morris
John Binning Monk
Joseph Maxwell
Herbert Whitmarsh
Josias Taylor
Sewell Ormsby
Benjamin Street
Francis Tito Lelievre
Roderick Mattheson
John Watson
John McKay
Alexander Fraser
Anthony Lesslie
Donald Fraser
John Alston
Thomas Consitt
George F. Elliott
William H. Bottom
Trueman Herd
Henry Burrit
Philip Dulmage
Terence Smith
Jonathan Fulford jun.
John Weatherhead jun.
Justus S Marwin
Archibald McLean
Charles McDonald
Alpheus Jones
Benjamin De Lisle
Charles Sache
James Graham
Henry Jones of Brockville
Elnathan Hubble
Francis H. Cumming
Andrew Wilson Esqrs.

District of Bathurst.

Alexander Thom
Wm. Morris
Wm Marshall
George T Burke
Jonas Jones
George Hume Read
Alexander McMillan
George G Joynt
Wm B Bradley
James Dent Weatherby
John Binning Monk
Joseph Maxwell
Herbert Whitmarsh
Josias Taylor
Sewell Ormsby
Francis Tito Lelievre
John Watson
Roderick Mattheson
John McKay
Alexander Fraser
Anthony Lesslie
John Alston
Thomas Consitt
George F Elliott
Benjamin De Lisle
Charles Sache
Henry Graham
Francis H Cumming
Andrew Wilson
Jonas Jones
George Hume Read
Christopher Bell
Andrew Donaldson
Robert Stevens *Esqrs*

Midland District.

Robert Clarke
Archibald M'Donell
Daniel Wright
William Johnson
Robert Williams
Alexander Fisher
John Embury
John Stinson jun
Thomas Markland
John Cumming
Peter Smith
William Crawford
Jacob B Chamberlain
Stephen Conger
Corn Van Alstine
Barrett Dyer
James Cotter
Henry McDonell
Ebenezer Washburn
Robert C. Wilkins
James Young
Solomon Hazleton
Andrew Kimmerly
William Bell
John Carscadon sen'r
Jacob W. Meyers
Matthew Clarke
Thomas Empey
Timothy Thomson
Thomas Dorland
Reuben Bedell
Alexander T Dobbs
Thomas Sharham
Benjamin Fairfield
Isaac Fraser
John Church
Staats Sager
Jos. Pringle
Samuel Dorland
Christopher German
Griffith Howell
T. R. Cartwright

Charles Hayes	Simeon Washburn	Robert Smith
M B Mends	John German	Robert Richardson
Charles Anderson	Asa Worden	Allan McPherson jun.
Allan McPherson	James Dougall	Henry Dingman
James Sampson	Gwilliam Demorrest	Alexander McDonald
Anthony Marshall	Thomas Williams	Richard Lowe
John Macaulay	Colin McKenzie	John Turnbull
Alexander Pringle	George Ham	Robert Stanton Esqrs.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Elias Jones	Charles Hayes	John Covert
Richard Lovekin	F. B. Spilsbury	John Williams
Alexander Fletcher	Samuel S Wilmot	James Black
Joel Merriman	Archibald McDonell	William Sowden
Richard Hare	John Fraser	David Smart
Zaccheus Burnham	Charles Rubridge	William Falconer
John David Smith	James G. Bethune	J M Bellour
Robert C. Wilkins	Benjamin Cumming	John Brown
James Young	James Richardson jr.	William Shaw
Charles Fothergill	John Taylor	John Wellstead
John Pratt	John Hutchinson	Joseph A Keeler
Robert Henry	John W. Bannister	John Lester
Henry Ruttan	William Huston	Thomas A. Stewart
W. Boswell	Shelden Hawley	Robert Reed, *Esquires.*

HOME DISTRICT.

John Small	James Miles	Guy C. Wood
William Allan	Wm. Smith *Pickering*	John Blacklock
Alexander Wood	Samuel Roberts	Robert Gray Anderson
Alexander McDonell	James Fitz Gibbon	Charles Caldwell
Alexander Fletcher	Thomas Selby	William Parsons
Thomas Ridout	Michael Sloot	Christopher Widmer
William Chewett	Francis Hewson	William Lyons
Grant Powell	Frederick S. Jarvis	John Spread Baldwin
Stephen Jarvis	Robert Charles Horne	Augustus W. Baldwin
William Thompson	John Beikie	Jas. O'Brien Bouchier
Peter Robinson	William B. Robinson	James Black
William Tyler	John Scott	Chas. Fothergill Esqrs.
D'Arcy Boulton jun'r.		

GORE DISTRICT.

William Crooks	William Ellis	William Proctor
Robert Nelles	James Racey	Thomas Lepard
Abraham Nelles	Matthew Crooks	Wm. George Wolcott
James Crooks	Daniel O'Reilly	Thomas Smith
Henry Hagle	John Secord	Peter McGregor
John Wilson	Philip Sovereign	William Milne
Levi Lewis	Mam'l Overfield	William Holme
James McBride	James Hamilton	Elijah Secord
Hugh Wilson	William Monson Jarvis	Alex. Wishart Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Thomas Dickson	Robert Addison	Robert Nelles
John Ball	James Muirhead	John Warren

Crowell Wilson
William Crooks
Robert Grant
Peter Ball
Samuel Street
George Adams
Abraham Nelles
George Keefer
Thomas McCormick
James Kerby
Alexander Hamilton
Thomas Racey
James Cummings
James MacLem
John Powell
John D Servos
William H Merritt
Warner Nelles
George Ball
John Usher
Samuel Wood
James Jackson
Robert Hamilton
Henry Warren
Ely Bradshaw
J B Clench
John Crooks
Daniel McDougal
M. Chrysler Esqrs.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Peter Teeple
Thomas Hornor
Daniel Springer
James Mitchell
William Hutchinson
Joseph Ryerson
Thomas Bowlby
Mahlon Burwell
John Backhouse
George C Salmon
James Hamilton
James Graham
George Ryerson
Daniel Ross
Charles Ingersoll
Francis Leigh Walsh
James Racey
David Secord
John Matthews
Joseph Defields
Leslie Patterson
Ira Schoffield Esqrs.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Ebenezer Reynolds
William Duff
Francis Baby
Jean Baptiste Baby
Robert Richardson
George Jacob
John McGregor
John Dolson
Alexander Mackintosh
William McCrea
William McCormick
David Mitchell
Jean Baptiste Barthe
William Jones
William McKay
John Gaff
Thomas G Anderson
Micheal Bailey
George Mitchell
James Gordon
Isreal Smith
Claude Gouin
James Bell
Samuel Osborne
Joseph Hamilton
Geo. Jacob jr. Esqrs.

MILITIA

OF

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant General, Colonel Nathaniel Coffin,

Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col James FitzGibbon,

General Agent for paying Militia Pensioners, Ed McMahon, Esq.

List of Officers who served on the Militia Staff from the commencement of the late War with the United States of America, and whose services were discontinued at the Peace,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputies with the Rank of Captain.

Patrick Corbett. John Clark.
John Johnson Archibald McDonell, Esquires.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Quarter Master General, Colonel Nichol,

Deputies, with the Rank of Captain,

Francis Baby, ——— Gilkinson,
Ralfe Clench, R. D. Fraser, Esqrs.
William Jarvis,

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Paymaster General, Alexander McDonell, Esquire.

District Paymasters.

Home	Andrew Mercer,	*Eastern & Johnstown*	Adiel Sherwood,
Niagara	Thomas McCormick, Robert Grant,	*London*	John Rolph,
Midland	Robert Richardson,	*Western*	Jas Gordon. Esqs.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons.

James Muirhead, Grant Powell, Esquires.

PROVINCIAL AIDES DE CAMP.

Colonel James Givins, Lieutenant Col, C. A. Hagerman.
Lieut. Col. Duncan Cameron, Appointed in March, 1816, discontinued in June, 1817.

I. PRESCOTT.

Col John McDonell
Lt Col Geo Hamilton
Major Tho's Mears

Captains.

Jeremiah Horrigan
Alexander Grant
Peter F. Le Roy
David Pattie
John Kearns *Adjt.*
Alexander Cameron
Donald McDonald
Elijah Browne
John Roe
Henry Ahern
James Molloy

Lieutenants.

Philo Hall
Simon Van Klick
Chauncey Johnson
William Sherman
William Johnson
William Coffin
Kenneth McKaskel
Eneas D McDonell
John Chesser
Charles A Low

Ensigns.

William Jameson
John Buchanan
Charles Waters
John Brush
John McCrae
Godfrey J H McDonell
William Z Cozens
Guy Chesser
Alexander Cameron
Alfred Chesser
Adj. Jno. Kearns *Capt*
Qr Master Samuel Warren
Surgeon. —— ——

I. GLENGARY.

Col. Alex. Fraser
Lt. Col. A. Grant
Major, A. McMartin

Captains.

Alexander Rose
Alexander Grant
John Corbett
John Cameron
Murd McPherson
Donald Fraser
Alexander McGillis
Donald McPherson
Donald McLean

Lieutenants.

Lewis Chisholm
Alex. McDonell
Jeremiah Snyder
Alex McMillan
Ronald Gunn
Peter Ferguson
John Kennedy
James McDonell
Donald Fraser

Ensigns.

William Urquhart
Alex McGruer
John Grant
Alex. McDongal
Donald McPherson
Alexander Fraser
Duncan McGillis
Donald McArthur
William McKenzie
Adj John McKenzie
Qr Mr J. McLennan
Surgeon, —— ——

II. GLENGARY.

Col D. McDonell
Lt Col D McDonell
Major J. McIntyre

Captains.

Alex. McKenzie
William McLeod
Donald McMillan
John McDonald
Alexander Grant
Angus Kennedy
Donald McDonell
P. McIntyre *Adjt.*
Alexander Wilkinson
Alexander McDonell

Lieutenants.

Alex. McDonell
Peter Cameron
Donald McMartin
Alex McDonell
Ronald McDonell
Alex McDonell
Angus McDonell

Ensigns.

Roderick McLeod
John McDonell
Donald McPhaul
John McIntyre
John McMartin
James Cameron
Adj. P. McIntyre *Capt.*
Qr Mr. R. McDonell
Surgeon —— ——

III. GLENGARY.

Col Arch. McLean
Lt Col Alex. Chisholm
Major Guy C Wood

Captains.

John Cameron
Donold McLeod
Angus McDonell
Ewen Cameron

Lieutenants.

Allan Cameron
Donald McLean
Archibald McGillis
Duncan McGillivray
Thomas Duncan
Kenneth McKenzie
Allan R. McDonell

Ensigns.

Peter McDonell
Samuel Thompson
Ewin McMillan
Duncan McLeod
Adjutant —— ——
Qr. Master, —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

I. STORMONT.

Col. Hon. Neil McLean

Lt. Col Alb. French
Major Donald McDonell

CAPTAINS.

Angus Fraser
Joseph Y. Cozens
Archibald McDonell
J. Van Koughnet
Simon Fraser
John D Cambell
John McIntosh
Alex. McDonell
Arthur Burton *Adj.*

LIEUTENANTS.

Philip Empey
Archibald McDonell
Hugh McDermid
Duncan Scott
Ronald McDonell
Alex McDonell
William Bruce
John Barnhart
Ronald McDonell
John Cameron

ENSIGNS.

John McGibbon
John McDonell
Arthur Burton
Allan McDonell
Martin McMartin
William McIntosh
Michael Link
William Kay
Philip Eamar
Wm. McGloughlen
Adj. Arthur Burton
Captain
Qr. M'r Allan McDonell
Surgeon —— ——

II STORMONT.

Col Joseph Anderson
Lt. Col. Philip Van-Koughnet
Major Benj. French

CAPTAINS.

Donald McAulay
Philip P Empey
Charles C. Farren
Geo Anderson *Adj.*
Noah Dickenson
William McFarlane
Joseph Balkus
William Browne
Adam Dixon
McKenzie Morgan

LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Stuart
John Ault
Alex. Cameron
George Morgan
Murduch Stuart
Henry Shaver
Alexander Bruce
Isaac Sheek
Peter Chesley
Jacob W. Empey

ENSIGNS.

George Robertson
Gershan French
William Cline
Austin Shaver
James McAulay
William Loucks
Nelson Cozens
David Chesley
John P. Empey
Adj Geo. Anderson, Captain
Qr Master, —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

I. DUNDAS.

Col John McDonell
Lt. Col. Henry Merkley
Major R. D. Fraser

CAPTAINS.

Jacob Van Allan
George Merkley
Henry Merkley
James McDonald
John Chrysler
* Peter Shaver
Alexander Rose
James McDonell
Jacob Doren
John Weagar
William Loucks

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Coons
Jacob Meekley
Jacob N Shaver
David Robinson
* Michael Brouse
* George Ault
John Doren
Severus Cassleman
Nicholas Shaver
Jacob Merkley
Peter Bolton
John Ault

ENSIGNS.

Andrew Snyder
Daniel Myers
* Jacob Brouse
Philip Monro
Nicholas Wart
William Shaver
John Shaver
James Adams
Hugh McDougall
William Cassleman
Adj J. Dick *Lieut.*
Qr M r. Geo. Lant
Surgeon Alexander Wylie.

---

* *Officers of Cavalry*

II DUNDAS.

Colonel —— ——
Lieut. Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, —— ——
Quarter Master, —— ——
Surgeon. —— ——

I. GRENVILLE.

Col. Wm. Fraser,

Lt. Col. E P Kingsbury
Major, Hugh Munro.

CAPTAINS

Philip Dulmage
Peter Grant
Joachim Denant
* Walter F Gates
Samuel Adams
Gideon Adams
John Fraser
James Froom
Jon. Fraser, junr. *Adjt.*
Thomas Hughes
Alexander McDonell
John Lawrence

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas McCargar
* Edward Jessup
Daniel Fraser
John Adams
Dunham Jones
Alexander McLean
Samuel Dulmage
William Queen
George F. Munro
George Drummond
Simon B Frases
Simon Fraser
Joseph Adams

ENSIGNS.

* George Jessup
George Boulton
Henry Fraser
Roswell Cook
William Beach
Robert Millar
James Denant
Thomas Campbell
James McIlmoyl
Stephen Peters
Curtis Adams, junr.
Adj. John Fraser *Cap*
Qr. M'r. Oliver Everts
Surgeon. Wm. Scott,

II GRENVILLE.

Col Daniel Burritt
Lt Col Ham Walker
Major, Henry Burritt,

CAPTAINS

Major Burritt
Thomas Campbell
William H. Bottum
Edmund Burritt
Thomas McCrea
William Merrick
Truemen Hurd
Archibald Campbell
Ziba M Philips

LIEUTENANTS

Samuel Rose
Reuben Laudon
Elisha Coller
Guy C. Reed
William Harris
Wm. Merrick jun'r,
Daniel Thomas
Justice S Merwyn
Mirom Tousley
J. H Davis

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Harris
Abel Adams
Barnabas Nettleton
Marcus Burritt
George L. Burritt
Jehiel H Philips
Abel Wright
James Dunham
Adjt. James Maitland
Qr M'r. Jacob Hick
Surgeon. —— ——

* *Officers Cavalry,*

I LEEDS

Col. L P Sherwood
Lt Col John Stuart
Major, Ad Sherwood

CAPTAINS.

Benjamin R. Munsell
Archibald McLean
Jonathan Fulford
John McLean
Peter Cole
Peter Purvis
Alex. McLean
Alex Morris
Alex Grant *Adjt.*
Samuel Shipman
Truelove Butler

LIEUTENANTS.

John Purvis
Wm. Buell junr.
Daniel McMartin
George Bates
John White
John Booth
Matthew Howard
Wm Dunham
John Williams
Rossington Elms

ENSIGNS.

John Shipman
Thomas Purvis
Adjt Alexander Grant
Qr M'r R Eaton
Surgeon. —— ——

II. LEEDS.

Col. Charles Jones
Lt. Col Wm Jones
Maj. J. Weatherhead

CAPTAINS.

Joseph Willsee
Levi Soper
Jeremiah Day
Nicholas Bresee
Thomas F Howland
John Strutters
Charles McDonald
Samuel Read
Nathan Hicok
Joseph K. Hartwell
Archibald Denny *Adj*

LIEUTENANTS.

James Kilborn
Samuel Halliday
Walter Davis
William Robertson
Ephraim Webster
Arzy Judd
Robert Cheetham
James L Schoffield
Allan Sweet
Samuel Kelsey

ENSIGNS.

Richard Johnson
Philip Shook
James Howard
John O'Connor
Colin McDonald

Timothy Chambers
James Weatherhead
Elijah Chamberlain
Peter Bresee
John Dixon
Adj. Aron Denny
Captain
Qr M'r. Elnada Parrish
Surgeon —— ——

III. LEEDS.

Col Jonas Jones,
Lt Col. Geo. H Read,
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Daniel Jones
James Morris
John Kilborn
Nathaniel B. Thomas
Donald Bethune
Abel Wright
Thomas Donaldson
Thomas McLean

LIEUTENANTS.

John Campbell
John Cox
David Donaldson
Wm Brooke, *Adjt.*
James Furney

ENSIGNS.

James Finney
Peter Nichol
Jacob Stroud
Alex McFarlane
Alex. Cameron
Adjt. Wm Brooke, *Lt.*
Qr M'r E McDonell
Surgeon, —— ——

IV. LEEDS.

Col Barth'w Carley
Lt Col. Syl. Wright
Major, David Jones,

CAPTAINS.

Randal McDonell
John McNish
Thomas Freel
Duncan Carley
Richard Carley
Ephraim Dunham
Abr'm. Dayton
S F Beach
Barth'w. Carley, jun.
Stephen Caswell

LIEUTENANTS.

Andrew N Buell
Edward Howard
George Mulloch
Alex C Carley
George Munhart
David Hunter
Wm Bryant
James Gibson
George Gardner
James Hall
Benj'n Warren, *Adjt.*

ENSIGNS.

Adam Ducalon
Arch'd Fletcher
George Parish
George Purvis
Samuel Pennock
Elijah Adams
Benjamin Tackaberry
Nich's Hoton
Joseph P. Buell
Henry Sherwood
Adjt Benj. Warran, *Lt.*
Qr M'r. —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

I. CARLETON.

Col J H Powell,
Lt Col A McMillan,
Maj. C. H. Sache

CAPTAINS.

Andrew W Playfair
Benjamin Delisle
Fran H Cumming
John F. Elliot
Joseph H. O'Brien
Henry Graham
Joseph Kregg
D Kinnear
Wm. Graham
Alex Matheson *Adjt*
John Powell

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Willock,
John Balderson
James Young
Joseph T. Pitt
George Elliot
Alex. Cameron
Benjamin Rothwell
John Tatlock
George Pounder
Peter Campbell

ENSIGNS.

Robert Henderson
Wm. James
John Adamson
Joseph Legary
Richard Rogerson
John Parker
John Nuthall
James Morris
James McDonell
Adjt. Alex. Matheson
Captain.
Qr M'r. Saunders Goodhall,
Surgeon —— ——

II. CARLETON,

Col, Wm. Marshall,
Lt. Col Wm. Morris,
Major, A Matheson,

CAPTAINS,

John McKay
John Alston
John Watson
Matthew Leach
David Bogg
Alex. Ferguson
James Shaw
J A. Murdoch
Henry Glass
John Finlayson

LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander Morris,
Henry Lelicore
Wm Fraser
Henry Bradfield,
Josias Richey
Wm Matheson, *Adjt.*
James Richey
John Ferguson

George Tennant
George Gould
Alex. McVicar

ENSIGNS,

Wm. Jones
Donald Buchanan
Wm. Gould
Robert Campbell
Francis Cossitt
Wm. Kirkpatrick
Robert Muirhead
James McNiece
James Hall
George Thorn
Adj. Wm. Matheson *Lt.*
Qr M'r John Jackson
Sur. James Wilson

III CARLETON.

Col. Geo T. Burke
Lt. Col. Gal. J. Joynt
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Sewell Ormsby
George Lyons
George R. Landel
Joseph Maxwell
James Davidson
Edward S Bradly
Herbert Witmarsh
James Reed
Thomas Sproule
Edward Logan

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Simpson
Wm Griffith
Andrew Joynt
Samuel Sproule
Edward J. McGaa
John Sproule
Joshua Smith
Clement Bradley
Syl. Dempsey, *Adjt*,
Henry Edwards
Robert Kilduff

ENSIGNS.

William Grant
Francis Davidson
Edward Loggan
James Wilson
Andrew Hill
G. FitzGerald
Adjt Syl. Dempsey, *Lt.*
Qr. M'r James Fallon,
Surgeon —— ——

IV CARLETON.

Col. Josias Tayler,
Lt. Col. Ulysses Fitz Maurice,
Major, Donald Fraser,

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Glendenning
John Robertson
Wm. Pitt,
Wm. Naughty,
John Ferguson
Julius Lelievre
Wellesley Richey *Adj*
Thomas Wickham
Wm Moore
George Nesbitt
Duncan Fisher

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert Ferguson
Wm. Toshack
Israel Webster
James McFarland
John Cram
John Fulford
Peter McDougall
Wm Baird
Peter McGregor

ENSIGNS.

James Smart
John Nesbit
Alexander Dewar
Maney Nowlan
Daniel Ferguson
Joseph Fullam
Peter Fullam
Owen Quinn
John Donogho
Adjt Wellesley Richey *Capt.*
Qr. M'r. Duncan McMann.
Surgeon —— ——

I. FRONTENAC.

Col Thomas Markland
Lt Col John Kirby
Major, C. Anderson

CAPTAINS.

Robert Richardson
Robert Stanton
Tho's. R Cartwright
David J. Smith
Neil McLean
Hugh Macgregor
John Strange
David Rankin
Owen McDougall
Samuel Shaw

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Dalton
Neil McLeod
Benjamin Fairfield
Hugh McDonell
James Nickalls.
Hugh C. Thomson
John Moore *Adjt.*
Thomas Murphy
Alex. McDonell
Wm. Baker
James Atkinson

ENSIGNS.

Alex. McLeod
Francis Rocheleau
David Brass
James Russel
R. Walker, *Qr. M'r.*
Archibald McDonell
Jacob Herchmer
James Meagher
James McFarlane
Wm Stennet
Robert Deacon
Adjt John Moore, *Lt.*
Qr M'r R Walker, *En*
Surgeon, —— ——

II FRONTENAC.

Col. John Cumming
Lt. Col, Hon. G. H. Markland,
Major, Ph. F. Hall,

CAPTAINS,

* Francis Raynes
Thomas Sparham
Peter Grass
Richard Ellerbeck
Duncan McDonell
Alexander Pringle
Benjamin Whitney
Elijah Beach
Robert Innis
Henry Wilkinson
Robert Tolbert

LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel McCrea
Daniel Everitt
Peter Switzer
Albert McMichael
Lewis Wartman
John Shibley
George F Corbett
John Watkins
Joseph A McLean
Francis Baby
Denis F. Mahony, *Adj.*

ENSIGNS.

Henry Oliver
Henry Cassidy jun'r.
James Baby
John Campbell
Micajah Purdy
J. McArthur *Qr Master*
* Ewen McPherson
Daniel Ainsley
John Grass
Lawrence Herchmer
Robert McLean
Duncan Van Alstine
Adjt D F. Mahony, *Lt*
Qr Mr J McArthur *Ens*
Surgeon A. Morton.

I. ADDINGTON.

Col Matthew Clark
Lt Col Isaac Fraser
Major J C. Clark

CAPTAINS.

Henry Davey
John Richards
John Sharp
Abraham Amey
George Miller
George Ham
John C. Fralick
John McGuinn
Jacob Miller

LIEUTENANTS.

Peter Ham
Benjamin Booth
J. B. Lockwood
Matthew Clark
William McKenzie
Michael Asselstine
D L Fairfield
* Thomas Dennison
* Lewis Fralick
Joseph N. Amey
Peter Asselstine
Lucas Sharp *Qr. Master*

ENSIGNS.

Edward Howard
John Howard
James Fraser
Jonathan Parrott
Coleman Brists
Philip Ham
Joseph Hagerman
Peter Davey
*Martin Fralick
Wm. Fairfield
Adjt —— ——
Qr Mr —— ——
Surgeon. Thos Moore

II. ADDINGTON

Col Wm J, McKay
Lt Col. C McKenzie
Major George Macauley

CAPTAINS.

Jehiel Hawley
Joseph Amey
David Perry
Robert Clark *Adj.*
Samuel Clark
Philip Daly
John Asselstine
John Piercy

LIEUTENANTS,

Gasper Bower
Johnston Hawley
William H Clark
Calvin Wheeler
Lewis Stover
Henry Comer
Samuel Clark
Isaac Briscoe, *Qr*, M'r,
John Miller

ENSIGNS,

Miles Shorey
Cyrus Hawley
Richard Wharffe
Milton Firsk
William Caton
George Carscallen
Peter Empey
Adj R. Clark *Cap.*
Qr M'r I. Briscoe, *Lt.*
Surgeon, —— ——

I. LENNOX.

Col Wm Crawford
Lt. Col Thos Williams
Major, Thos Dorland

CAPTAINS.

Alexander Clark
Andrew Embury
* John Trumpour
Duncan Bell
George Carscallen
John Clark
Samuel Detlor
B. C. Spencer, *Adjt.*
Samuel Dorland
Andrew Kimmerly
Joseph Prindle
James McGregor

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Prindle
* Samuel Casey
* John Clapp
Peter Ruttan
Wm Pruyn
George Detlor
John G Clute
Peter Dorland
John Anderson
George A. Clark
Archibald McDonell
John Church

Duncan McKenzie

ENSIGNS.

* John Kemp
George Smith
Jacob Debilor
Bedford C. Robins
Florence Dunatau
Joseph B. Ellis
James Bradshaw
John Bell
John Chamberlain
Isaac Carscallen
Asahel Philips
William Spencer
Adjt B C Spencer *Cap*
Qr. M'r Jon VanDyck
Surgeon, — —

H. LENNOX.

Col. — —
Lt. Col. — —
Major, — —

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, — —
Qr M'r. — —
Surgeon, — —

I. R. EDWARD

Col Arch McDonell
Lt Col. D. Wright
Maj. C. Vanalstine

CAPTAINS,

James Cotter
John Allan
Henry McDonell
Peter D. Conger
Simeon Washburn
Hildebrand Valoe
Guillaume Demerish
Samuel Blakely
Benjamin Way
Farrington Ferguson
Wm Blakely, *Adjt.*
Henry Dingman

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Howard
Simon Washburn
Richard Gardner
Guy H Young
Caleb Platt
Joshua Hicks
John Wright
John McIntosh
John Young
John Richards
Aaron Carnahan

ENSIGNS.

John Stinson
Isaac Cole
David Goldsmith
John Benson
Baptiste Preno
Richard Davern
Mark Develin
John Ellison
Jasper Dingman
John Stinson
Hayleton Richards
Adj Wm Blakely *Cap*
Qr M'r Roswell Ferguson
Surgeon — —

H. PR. EDWARDS.

Col. Owen Richards
Lt. Col James Young
Major, David Sagar

CAPTAINS.

Wm. Walbridge
* John McQuaig
Jacob German
James Pearson
John Babcock
John Young
Andrew Deacon

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles Biggar, *Adjt.*
John W. Way
Peter Dampsey
Edmund Marsh
Thomas Clapp
William Stapleton
Thomas Flagler
*Benjamin Richards

ENSIGNS.

John McGrath
Peter Sagar
Joseph Young
John German
Enoch Bedle
Neil McArthur
Thomas Young
Obadiah Simson
* Reuben Young
Adj Chas. Biggar, *Lt.*
Qr M'r David Wait
Surgeon, Pilkin Gross

HASTINGS.

Col. John Ferguson
Lt. Col. Wm Bell
Major, Alex Chisholm

CAPTAINS

John Thompson
Wm Ketcheson
Archibald Chisholm
Abel Gilbert
Wm. Zwick
Henry Hagerman
Thomas Ketcheson
Robert D. Liddle
Benjamin Ketcheson
Alexander O Petrie

LIEUTENANTS.

Elijah Ketcheson
Roswell Leavens
Chr. O'Brien, *Adjt*,
Hugh Fletcher
Isaac Stimers
Robert Smith
James Ketcheson
Thomas O Petrie
Randal McMichael
Thomas Parker
Donald McLelland
James H. Sampson

ENSIGNS.

James McNabb
Donald Murchison
George Bleeker
David Roblin
Tobias Bleeker
John Smith
Jacob Finkle

Joseph Wallace
John W Mayby
Philip Zwick
Adj. Chr. O'Brien, *Lt.*
Qr M'r Ezekiel Lawrence
Surgeon, —— ——

I. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Col —— ——
Lt Col Henry Ruttan
Major, Zaccheus Burnham.

CAPTAINS,

John Grover
Barnabas McKyes
Jos A. Keeler
Adam H. Meyers
John Burnham
Thomas M. Spalding
John Kelly
Samuel Brock
James Lyons
George Shaw,

LIEUTENANTS.

John Singleton
Benjamin Ewing
Ebenezer Perry
T D Sandford, *Adjt.*
John Fraser
Jeremiah Scripture
James Ewing
Ozum Strong
James McNeil
Benjamin Cumming

ENSIGNS.

Eliakim Squires
John R Blacker
David McG. R. Peters
John Clark
William Woolcutt
William Robinson
Wm. M. Bullock
Matthew Ruttan
John Murphy
Wm F. H Kelly
Adjt T. D. Sandford
Lieut
Qr. M'r. Ben. Ewen
Surgeon, J Gilchrist.

II. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Col. —— ——
Lt. Col. A McDonald
Maj. J R Balfour,

CAPTAINS.

Alex. McDonell, *Adjt.*
John Welstead
Wm. Sowden
Richard Birdsall
James G Bethune,
Francis Page

LIEUTENANTS.

Elias Welstead
John Scott
John Crese Boswell
Thomas Owston
Charles Jones,

ENSIGNS.

Zachariah McCallum
John Lee
Francis Dawson
James Elliot,
George Boswell
Adjt. Alex. Mc Donell, *Captain.*
Qr M'r. Walter Scott
Surgeon, John Hutchinson.

I. DURHAM.

Col. John Covert
Lt Col James Black
Major, Thomas Ward,

CAPTAINS.

John Burn
John Taylor
George S Boulton
Jeremiah Britton
Wm H Draper, *Adj.*
Gersham Herrick
M F Whitehead
John Beard
David Smart

LIEUTENANTS.

Myndert Harris
Gardner Gifford
Ebenezer Beebee
David Bedford
Joshua G Beard
John Fletcher
John Burke
Erasmus Fowke

ENSIGNS.

John Brand
John J Taylor
James Trull
Samuel Wilmot
Arch'd. Fletcher
Job Fowke
Samuel G. Welby
James Hawkins
William Beard
Adjt Wm. H. Draper, *Captain.*
Qr M'r. Wm. Beard,
Surgeon, —— ——

II. DURHAM.

Col. —— ——
Lt. Col —— ——
Major. —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adj. —— ——
Qr. M'r. —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. EAST YORK.

Col Wm Allen,
Lt Col S Heward,
Major, George Ridout,

CAPTAINS

Eli Playter
Edward McMahon
D'Arcy Boulton
James Chewett
Daniel Brooke

Andrew Mercer
Edward W Thomson
Wm B Robinson
Andrew W. Waffe
Thomas Cooper

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert G. Anderson
James E Small
George Duggan, *Adjt.*
John Gamble
A S Thomson
George Hamilton
William Jarvis
Richard Brooke
Wm. Proudfoot
John Monro
George Monro,

ENSIGNS.

Richard Robinson
Thos. M, Radenhurst
Emanuel Playter
Charles S. Small
Horace Ridout
Wm Campbell
Adt George Duggan
Lieut-
Qr Mr John Carfrae,
Surgeon —— ——

II EAST YORK.

Col John B Robinson
Lt Col J. B Macaulay
Major, J. Radenhurst

CAPTAINS.

Hugh Richardson
Wm. Shaw
Wm. Smith
* John Karr
Francis Leys
Thomas Kirkpatrick
John B. Warren
Benjamin Thorn
Joseph Wenham

LIEUTENANTS.

Lawrence Heyden
Wm. Warren
Peter Matthews
Calaghan Holmes
Wm. Gamble
John S. Cartwright
James Hall
John Farquharson

ENSIGNS.

Charles R Heward
John Wm. Spragge
John Ridout
Wm. King
Sandford Martin
Robert Sullivan
George McGill
Charles Ridout
Adjt —— ——
Qr. M'r. W, F Moore
Surgeon, —— ——

I NORTH YORK.

Col Peter Robinson
Lieut Col —— ——
Major, Den Fitzgerald

CAPTAINS.

John Arnold
James Mustard
Jeremiah Travers
* John Button
James Fenwick
Nathaniel Gamble
James Miles
William Maclem
George Mustard
George Shultz
Jas. M'Cawdell, *Adj.*

LIEUTENANTS.

Lodowick Weidman
Andrew Thompson
Henry Pingle
George Lemon
Arad Smalley
Andrew Borland
William Roe
* William Marr
Robert Baldwin
John Smith
John Duggan
David Bridgford

ENSIGNS.

Asa Smalley
Richard Graham
William Wilson
Thomas Wilson
James Marsh
John Wilson
* Francis Button
John FitzGerald
George Lount
Eli Beaman
Aaron Playter
Adj J. M Cawdell
Qr M'r. —— ——
Surgeon, R C. Horne

* *Officers of Cavalry.*

II. NORTH YORK.

Colonel, —— ——
Lt Col. —— ——
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, —— ——
Qr Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I WEST YORK.

Col James Givins
Lt. Col John Beikie
Major, W. Thompson

CAPTAINS.

John Scarlett
F S Jarvis
William Birdsall
Daniel Brooke
Allan N McNabb
Charles Denison
* George Denison
Thomas Denison
John Beatty
John Lyons
Alexander Chewett
Berd. Turquand, *Adjt.*

LIEUTENANTS.

Peter McDougall
Allan Robinet
* Aaron Silverthorne

James Farr
Wm. Crookshank
Lambert F. Brooke
Francis Galbraith
Thomas Fisher
Thomas Merrigold
Joseph Price
Charles Richardson

ENSIGNS.

Amos Merrigold
James Givins
* Samuel Price
Wm. Lee jun'r
John McDougall
James Boyes
Warren Claus
Samuel Price
William Mattice
Joseph B Spragge
David McNabb
Adjt. B. Turquand
Qr. Mr. J Murchison
Surgeon, Wm Lee

* *Officers of Cavalry*

II. WEST YORK.

Col. Hon. J H Dunn
Lt Col — —
Major, S P. Jarvis

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Adjutant, — —
Qr. Master, — —
Surgeon, — —

I. GORE.

Col. James Crooks
Lt Col. James Racey
Major, — —

CAPTAINS.

John Westbrook
John W. McIntyre
Daniel Showers
Fredrick Yeonard
Matthew Crooks
George Rolph
Philip Rymal
John Aikman
Alexander Aikman
Enos Bunnel

LIEUTENANTS.

John Forsyth
John Petrie
William Sturges
Patrick Hamel
Wm. Kerby
John Burwell
John Findlay
James Corbett
Peter Horning
Robert Berrie

ENSIGNS.

Wm. Shackelton
John D. McKay
Alex. Westbrook
John Howell
Richard Hatt
James Durand
Wm. Ritchie
Milcha Files
John Shaver
Andrew Edie
Adj J. W. McIntyre,
Captain
Qr Mr E'd Vanderlip
Surgeon, J. Hamilton

II. GORE.

Col. Titus G. Simons
Lieut Col. — —
Maj. Tho's. Atkinson.

CAPTAINS

John K Simons
Wm. McKerlie
George Chisholm
Peter McCollum
W. W. Simons *Adjt.*
Duncan McQueen
Alex Brown
* Alex. Robertson

LIEUTENANTS.

George King
Wm Chisholm
John Lawrason
Abner Everitt
Wm Nevills
John McCollum
John McCarty
Charles Biggars
James Thompson
Wm McKay

ENSIGNS.

George Notman
Samuel Mullatt
Wm. Young
James Laffarty
Henry J Kerr
Adjt. W. W. Simons
Captain
Qr. Mr. B. Mulkollan
Surgeon, Nath. Bell

III. GORE.

Col. Thomas Taylor
Lt Col. W. Lettridge
Major Robert Land

CAPTAINS.

Ephraim Land
Joseph Burney
David Kripps
Abel Land
David Kerns
Wm. Davis
Elijah Secord
Daniel K. Servos
John Secord
Peter Hamilton

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Springstead
Henry Young
Jonathan Pettit
Simon Bradt
David Almast
William Rymal
Nathaniel Crowell
John Depue
Adam Young
Thomas Choat
Abraham K Smith
Henry Beasley

ENSIGNS.

Thomas H. Taylor
Daniel Lewis

Ashman Pettit
Michael Aikman
Robert Wm. Taylor
John Schnyder
James Wilson
James Lewis
Adjutant —— ——
Qr Master —— ——
Surgeon, Oliv. Tiffany

IV. GORE.

Col. John Chisholm
Lt. Col. Wm. Chisholm
Major, —— ——

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Smith
William Ellis
Thomas Lucas
Ward Smith
Robert Murray
W. G. Woolcot
William Holme
Luke V. Spurr

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Cochenour
Aaron D Vrooman
Peter Van Every
Wm. Coulson
John Holme
John Van Horne
Thomas Graham
John Beaty

ENSIGNS.

James Jones
Zephania Sexton
Charles Van Every
Alpheus Smith
Richard Ferguson
Samuel Smith
Henry Nelles
Wm. Van Allen
Adjutant —— ——
Qr. M'r. John McAlpin Cameron
Surgeon, —— ——

I. LINCOLN

Col. Hon. W. Claus
Lt. Col. R. Leonard
Major, Wm. Robinson

CAPTAINS.

John Powell
John Servos
John C. Ball
Wm. Servos
George Adams
John Clark
Henry Pawling
Adam Brown
Wm. L Smith

LIEUTENANTS.

P. Van Court Secord
* John Claus
Joseph Clement
John Robinson
Peter Warner
Walter Butler
John Thorner *Adjt.*
George Fields
Wm. Woodruffe
James Wilson
Edward McBride

ENSIGNS.

George Shaw
Richard Woodruffe
John Clendenning
George Shipman
* Robert Dickson
J B. Jones
Peter T Pawling
Joseph Butler
Peter Ten Brook
Francis Gore Swayze
James Muirhead
Adjt John Thorner
Qr. Mr Daniel Secord
Surgeon, James Muirhead.

II. LINCOLN.

Col. James Kerby
Lt. Col. Robert Hamilton,
Major, Robert Grant,

CAPTAINS.

James Cooper
George Keeler
Andrew Rorback
Anthony Upper
Thaddeus Davis
Lewis Clement
John McMicking
John McLellan
Ab'm. Bowman
David Thompson
Wm. Richardson. *Adj.*

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob J. Ball
John Meisner
John Couck
Wm. Hepburne
Garrett Vanderbarrack
James Thompson
Jacob Upper
Robert Kirkpatrick
Henry C. Ball
John Street

ENSIGNS.

Hall Davis
George Rowe
Hugh Rose
Amos Bradshaw
James Bell Ewart
Carleton Leonard
Samuel Street
Wm. McLellan
Colin McNeilledge
Wm. Macklem
Adjt. William Richardson, Captain.
Q. Mr. Gilbert McMicking,
Surgeon, John J. Lefferty

III. LINCOLN.

Col. John Warren,
Lt. Col. Samuel Street,
Maj. Wm. Powell,

CAPTAINS.

James Cummings
Shubal Park
Benjamin Hardison
John Putman
Wm. D. Miller
Ozias Buchner
David Davis

Jacob Gander
Henry Weishuhn
Sam'l McAfee, Adjt.

LIEUTENANTS.

James Thompson
Benjamin Learn
Hiram Humphrey
Peter Dell
Daniel Buchner
Peter Miller
Willson Haun
Edmund Ryslay
Henry Fitch
John Helmes
George Meyer

ENSIGNS.

Levi Doan
Edgeworth Usher
Richard Yokeham
John McEown
Jacob Willson
John B Wintemute
Wm Wintemute
Jacob Miller
Lewis Palmer
Cyrenius Hall
Adjt Samuel McAfee, Captain
Qr Mr, Wm. Buck
Surgeon, B P. Hall

IV. LINCOLN

Col. Robert Nelles
Lt. Col Abr Nelles
Maj. Ed. Pilkington

CAPTAINS.

Henry Nelles
James Dedrick
Henry Hixon
John Henry
John Muirhead
Wm Chisholm
Adam Simmerman
Peter Hare
Henry Pawling

LIEUTENANTS.

Walter Dedrick
John Moore
Jacob Vaughan
W. R Nelles, *Adj.*
George Book
John Kennedy
Edmond Hodges
Mathias Simmerman
Philip Deen
John D. Beamer
Robert Waddel

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Bingle
Thomas Waddel
Robert Nixon
Samuel Kitchen
Daniel Palmer
James Hare
Charles Anderson
Wm. Taylor
Joseph Simmerman
Adam Conkell
Adjt. W. R Nelles, *Lt.*
Qr Master, —— ——
Surgeon, —— ——

I. HALDIMAND.

Colonel, —— ——
Lt. Col Wm Nelles
Major Warner Nelles

CAPTAINS.

Henry Wm Nelles
Joseph Young
Wm Warner Nelles
Wm M Ball
Andrew T Kerby
George Runchey
Edward Burton
G. Hill Sheehan

LIEUTENANTS.

Warner Henry Nelles
John L Nelles
Robert Anderson
Benjamin Wilson
Denis Keeley *Adjt.*
John Croker
Geo H Dockstider

ENSIGNS.

John Young Nelles
Mathias Wilson
Peter B Nelles
Isaac J Nelles
James M Sheehan
Adjt D Keely, *Lt.*
Qr Master, —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

I. NORFOLK.

Col Joseph Ryerson
Lt Col Abr A Rapelje
Major Dan'l. McCall

CAPTAINS.

Duncan McCall
Samuel Ryerson
Reuben Richardson
Jacob Potts
Daniel Ross
John Kirkpatrick
Walter Nichol
Francis L. Walsh

LIEUTENANTS.

William Smith
John Dedrick
William Dell
Matthew Tisdale
Walter Anderson
Peter W. Rapeljo
Egerton Ryerson
Jacob Powell
Samuel Wood

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Fisher
James Brown
David Hunter
Rowland Gilbert
John McNelly
H Ford Sheehan
Daniel McCall
Adam Bowlby
Joseph Tisdall
Adjt. Samuel Tisdale
Qr. Master ——
Surgeon, Jas. Graham

II. NORFOLK.

Col George C Salmon
Lt Col. Isaac Gilbert.
Major, —— ——

Captains.

Wm. Park
Jonathan Austin
McFarland Wilson
Wm Gordon, Adj
Wm T Salmon
G J Ryerse
Wm Wilson
Edward Evans.

Lieutenants.

Abraham Massicar
Jacob Lemon
John Slaght
Philip Austin
Rynard Potts
Wm McCool
Duncan Campbell
Ebenezer Gilbert
Zebulon Landon

Ensigns.

Denis Shaw
Richard Wilcox
Thomas Fleemer
Job Massicar
Joseph Culver
Edward Ryerse
Adj Wm Gordon, Captain.
Qr. Mr. Jos. Lemon,
Surgeon, R L. Cockroft,

OXFORD.

Col. Thomas Hornor,
Lt. Col C. Ingersoll
Major, Sykes Towsley,

Captains.

Henry Carrol
J. H. Throckmorton
James Carrol
George W Whitehead,
John Kelly
Daniel Brown
John Stephens
Robert Alway

Lieutenants.

Abner Decow
Wm. Reynolds
George Nichols
Calvin Martin
Henry Daniel
Hugh Malcolm
Thomas Ingersoll
Colin McNil
Alex. McGregor
William Land
Jacob Goble, Adjt.

Ensigns.

Peter Martin
Joseph Woodrow
——— O'Brien
Archibald Burtch
James Ingersoll
Wm Underwood
Ebenezer Withers
Wm. Uran
Leonard Kern
Silas Williams
Adj Jacob Goble, Lt.
Qr. Mr Wm. McCartney
Surgeon, —— ——

I. MIDDLESEX.

Col. Hon T. Talbot
Lt Col —— ——
Major. —— ——

Captains.

Gilman Wilson
Leslie Patterson
John Matthews
W W Philan
Alex Ross
James McQueen.
John Warren
Arch'd. Gilles
Hugh McCowan
James McKinlay

Lieutenants.

Wm Bird
Gideon Tiffany
Thomas McCall
Samuel McCall
John Gilles
Duncan McKinlay
J. M Farlane, Adjt.

Ensigns.

Daniel McIntyre
David Davis
Samuel Harris
Peter M Kellor
Adj J M. Farlane, Lt.
Qr Mr. S, Reynolds,
Surgeon, —— ——

II. MIDDLESEX.

Col Mahlon Burwell,
Lt Col John Backhouse
Major, John Rolph,

Captains.

Samuel Edison
Wm Saxton
Joseph Defield
Abraham Backhouse
Titus Williams
Isaac Draper

Lieutenants.

Andrew Dobie
Henry Backhouse
Wm, Summers
Gilbert Wrong
John Summers

Ensigns.

Adj. —— ——
Qr. Mr. —— ——
Surgeon, Charles Duncomb,

III. MIDDLESEX

Col John Bostwick.
Lt. Col. —— ——
Major. David Secord,

Captains.

Daniel Rapelje
Benjamin Wilson
James Nevilles. Adjt.
John Conrad
Joseph Smith
Joseph L Odell
Josia C. Goodhue.

Joseph House
Michael McLaughlan

LIEUTENANTS.

William Orr
Jesse Zavitz
John Madlatt
Gardiner Merrick
James Weishuhn
Joshua S. Odell
William P. Secord
Joshua Putnam

ENSIGNS.

Jonas Barnes
John T. Doan
Silas E Curtis
Nathan Griffiths
Lawrence Dingman
Samuel Sumner, jun'r
Adjt — —
Qr. M'r. — —
Surgeon, — —

IV MIDDLESEX.

Col James Hamilton
Lt. Col. D Springer
Major Ira Schofield

CAPTAINS.

Joseph S Harrison
Simeon Bullen
Roswell Mount
Duncan McKenzie
Richard Talbot
Daniel Hine
Edward E Warren
Thomas Laurason
David Doty
Edward E Talbot

LIEUTENANTS.

James Fisher
John Liddle
John Thomas Jones
William Gray
Alexander Sinclair
John Brain
Archibald McFarlane
Robert Webster
William Putnam
Nath'l. Jacobs
Hiram Schofield, Adjt.

ENSIGNS.

Henry B. Warren
Lawrence Laurason
Daniel Campbell
Thomas H Summer
George Robinson
Duncan McKillar
William Burgess
Philip Harding
James Parkinson
John Talbot
Adj H Schofield Lt
Qr M'r. — —
Surgeon, — —

I ESSEX

Col. Ebenezer Reynolds
Lt Col. James Gordon
Maj Wm McCormick

CAPTAINS.

John Wilson
John Little
Francis Caldwell
Nich's Lyttle
Matthew Elliott
James W. Little
John McCormick
Charles Berczey
Lewis G. Gordon
Daniel Pastorius

LIEUTENANTS.

John Ferris
John Rankin
Michael Fox
John Caldwell
Wm. Ambridge, Adjt
Theodore Malotte
William Wright
Henry Lipps
Joseph Malotte
Peter Young
Alexander Duff

ENSIGNS.

Alexander McCormick
Matthew McCormick
William Mickle
Antoine Bezer
Daniel Fisher
Zizime Macon
Alex. Ogilvie Inner
John Patton
Robert Ironside
Adj W Ambridge, Lt
Q. M'r. Chas. Fortier
Surgeon, — —

II. ESSEX.

Col. William Elliott
Lt. Col. James Askin
Major Toussaint Maisonville,

CAPTAINS,

Thomas Reaume
J B. Labadie
Alexander McKee
J. B. Petre
J. B. Macon
John Gentle, Adjt,
Charles Smith
John Watson
Antoine Soumandre
William Hands
Thomas Martin

LIEUTENANTS.

Pierre T Reaume
Francis Petremouln
George Nelson
John Hands
Louis A. Macon
Jacques Parrent
Chrysostom Pajot
Antoine Ouillette

ENSIGNS.

Antoine Gouyear
Cobat Parrent
Alexis Parrent
Joseph Lewis
Narcisse Tourneaux
John Jacob
James Woods
Joseph Woods
Thomas Smith
Adj. John Gentle, Cap.
Qr. Mr. Ben Lavalle
Surgeon, Henry Haskin

KENT.

Col Hon Jas. Baby,
Lt Col Theophilus Hunt,
Major John Dolson,

CAPTAINS.

Wm Jones*
David M'Kergon
Claude Gouin
Isaac Dolson
Christopher Arnold
George Jacob junr
Hugh McCullum
Israel Smith
Wm Cull
Hector McDougall

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Lee
Samuel Osborne
John Traxler
Jeremiah De Clute
Jonas Crafts
Francis Drake
John Williams
Jesse Cull
John Arnold
Thomas Shaw

ENSIGNS.

Joseph Wood
John Butler
John McDougall
Thomas Jackson
Daniel McGregor
John Shaw
James Richardson
Matthew Dolson
George Hartley
William Desmond
Adjt —— ——
Qr Mr —— ——
Surgeon —— ——

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* Denotes Officers of Cavalry.

NOTE—Those Regiments which appear not filled up, have their complement of men, but the Officers have not yet been appointed.

MILITARY STAFF.

OF

UPPPER CANADA.

His EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K C B Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c &c &c

Aid de Camp, Major Hillier, 74th Regt,
Extra Aid de Camp, Ensign Maitland 68th Regt,
Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut Colonel Foster, *h p*
Ass't Qr Master General, Lieut Colonel Lightfoot, C. B. *h, p*,
Town Major of Kingston. Lieut Patrick Corbett, R, V, B,
Fort Adjutant, of Drummond Island, James Keating,

CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES.

Rev R, *W*, Tunney, *Fort George*

ACTING CHAPLAINS TO THE TROOPS AT THE SEVERAL POSTS.

Hon and Rev Dr John Strachan, *York*
Rev R Rolph, *Amherstburgh*
Rev John *Wilson*, A M *Kingston*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Storekeeper and Paymaster, James Wilkie, Esquire
Clerk of Cheque, J Lamerey.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissary General, Peter Turquand, *Quebec.*

Assistant Commissary General, John Hare, *Amherstburgh*

Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

Thomas Hill,	*Kingston*	F T Billings,	*York*
Mich Bailey,	*Drummond Island*	Charles Morgan,	*Kingston*
Wm Stanton,	*Amherstburgh*	R H Dee	*Fort George*
Ja's Wickins,	*Fort George*	——	——
Tho's Arnold,	*Kingston*	Ts. Blackburne,	*Amherstburgh*
W Bailey	——		

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, —— Huston,

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS,

James Geddes, *Kingston*,	John Blackwood, M. D. *York*,
—— O'Brien, *Drum d Island*,	—— Tennent, *Amherstburgh*,

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Francis Raynes,	*Barrack Master*	*Kingston*,
Patrick Hartney,	*Ditto*,	*York*,
Alexander Garrett,	*Ditto*,	*Fort George*,
William Duff.	*Ditto*,	*Amherstburgh*,
Sentlow Rawson	*Ditto*,	*Drummond Island*,

INDIAN DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Uniform, Olive Green and Gold Lace,

NAMES,	RANKS.	STATION.
Hon William Claus,	Dep Supt Genl & Dep Insp Gen I A	Fort George,
Jos B Clench, Esq,	Clk of Indian Affairs.	—— ——
—— —— Esq.	Surgeon,	—— ——
Mr, Fairchild,	Interpreter,	—— ——
Aaron Dekaghtcasere	Schoolmaster,	Grand River,

NAMES,	RANKS,	STATION.
James Givins, Esq,	Superintendant,	York,
George Ironside, Esq.	—— ——	Amherstburg,
Rob, Richardson, Esq	Surgeon,	—— ——
Mr. Rapp,	Interpreter,	—— ——
Rev Mr. Marchand,	Missionary,	Sandwich,
Wm. McKay, Esq.	Superintendant,	Drummond Island,
T G Anderson, Esq.	Clerk & Interpreter,	—— ——
David Mitchill, Esq.	Surgeon,	—— ——
Lewis Johnson,	Lieutenant,	—— ——
Mr. St Germain,	Interpreter,	—— ——
Mr. Solomon,	—— ——	—— ——
Chief Assigenack,	—— ——	—— ——
James Farling.	Armourer,	—— ——

OFFICERS,

Of the Ordinary and Civil Establishment of the

ROYAL NAVY IN CANADA.

KINGSTON.

Captain Robert Barrie, C. B. *Acting Commissioner and Commanding Officer.*

Secretary, J. Marks, Esquire, Purser, R. N. *in Ordinary*,
Surgeon, George Colls, Esquire, R. N. ditto.
Naval Storekeeper, —— Glover, Esquire, *Dock Yard.*
Master Attendant, Michael Spratt, Esquire, do. do.
Master Shipwright, Robert Moore, Esquire, do. do.
Commissioners 1st Clerk, S. Yarwood, Esq. Purser, R. N. do 2d do.

ISLE AUX NOIX.

Captain, the Hon. H. D. Byng, , , , *in Ordinary.*

GRAND RIVER, ON LAKE ERIE.

Comm'r, James Jackson, , , , , *in Ordinary.*

PENETANGUISHENE.

Lieutenant, H. D. C. Douglas , , , , *in Ordinary.*
Assistant Surgeon, —— Todd,

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT ON THE LAKES.

Lieutenant, H. W. Bayfield, R. N.
Midshipman, C. P. Collins, R. N.

USEFUL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO

UPPER CANADA.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the several Districts, are held as follows:—

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

For the Eastern District; the fourth Tuesday in January and April, and the second Tuesday in July and October.

Ottawa District; the second Tuesday in January and April, and fourth Tuesday in June and September

Johnstown District; the third Tuesday in the months of February and May, and on the second Tuesday in August and November.

Midland District; at Adolphustown, the fourth Tuesday in January, and second Tuesday in July;—at Kingston, the fourth Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in October.

Newcastle District; the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and second Tuesday in October.

Home District; the Third Tuesday in January, April, and July, and second in October.

Niagara District; the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Gore District;
London District, } The second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Western District, }

FAIRS.

YORK. *Home District*; Third Monday in *May*, and first Monday in *October*; for six days each period.

COBOURG. *Newcastle District*; First Wednesday in *May* and *October*; four days each period.

PORT HOPE. *Newcastle District*; First Wednesday in *June* and *November*; Four days each period.—This Fair is well attended and well conducted.—The *First* day is appropriated to the exhibition of choice stock and the distribution of Premiums;—The *Second* day for the Sale of Horses;—The *Third* for Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs;—And the *Fourth* for articles of Domestic Manufacture.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Esquire.
Steward.

A Fair was long ago established at *Queenston*, but it is very indifferently supported

POSTMASTERS IN UPPER CANADA.

Lancaster	J. J. Dunlap	*Cramahe*	J. A. Keeler
Lochiel	John Cameron	*Cobourg*	J. G Bethune
Hawkesbury	Thomas Mears	*Port Hope*	David Smart
Hull	Charles Symmes	*Darlington*	James Black
Cornwall	Guy C Wood	*Whitby*	J. B. Warren
Williamsburgh	J Chrysler	*York*	Wm. Allan
Martin Town	Alex McMartin	*Newmarket*	W B. Robinson
Matilda	George Brouse	*Trafalgar*	A Proudfoot
Prescott	Alpheus Jones	*Dundas*	W H Coulson
Brockville	Henry Jones	*Niagara*	J Crooks
Bastard	J K Hartwell	*Queenston*	Alex Hamilton
Perth	Josias Taylor	*St Catherines*	T. H. Merritt
Richmond	H. Whitmarsh	*Grimsby*	Wm. Crooks
Gannanoque	C. J. McDonald	*Burford*	G W. Whitehead
Kingston	John Macaulay	*Oxford*	Charles Ingersol
Bath	Mrs. McKay	*Vittoria*	Daniel Ross
Adolphustown	James Watson	*Delaware*	Daniel Springer
Hallowell	Ebz Washburn	*Port Talbot*	Mahlon Burwell
Napanee	A. McPherson	*Raleigh*	Wm. M'Crae
Belville	Thomas Parker	*Amherstburgh*	John Wilson
Marmora Iron Works	Charles Hayes	*Sandwich*	W. Hands
Murray	Charles Bigger	*Brantford*	E. Burton Esqrs.

A TABLE of Distances in the British Provinces of North America, to which letters may be conveyed through the Post Office; with the rates of Postage for a Single Letter, in Halifax Currency.

From		Miles.	Postage, (rate of)
Halifax to	Quebec , , ,	706	In 8
	St. Annes , , ,	766	In 10 1-2
	Three Rivers , ,	796	In 10 1-2
	River du Loup , ,	817	2 1
	Berthier & Wm. Henry	841	2 1
	Montreal , , ,	886	2 1
	Coteau du Lac , ,	931	2 3
	Lancaster , , ,	952	2 3
	Cornwall , , ,	973	2 3
	Matilda , , ,	1006	2 5
	Prescott , , ,	1021	2 5
	Brockville , , ,	1033	2 5
	Gananoque , ,	1063	2 5
	Kingston , , ,	1081	2 5
	Bath , , , ,	1093	2 5
	Napanee Mills , ,	1107	2 7
	Adolphustown , ,	1109	2 7
	Hallowell , , ,	1121	2 7
	Murray , , ,	1147	2 7
	Belville , , ,	1129	2 7
	Cramahe , , ,	1166	2 7
	Cobourg , , ,	1186	2 7
	Port Hope , ,	1193	2 7
	York , , , ,	1253	2 9
	Nelson , , ,	1283	2 9
	Dundas , , ,	1298	2 9
	Grimsby , , ,	1324	3 0
	St. Catherines , ,	1337	3 0
	Niagara , , ,	1349	3 0
	Queenston , , ,	1356	3 0
	Burford , , ,	1328	3 0
	Oxford, , , ,	1343	3 0
	Delaware , , ,	1378	3 0
	Amherstburg , ,	1498	3 2
	Sandwich , , ,	1516	3 4
	Vittoria , , ,	1306	3 0
	Port Talbot , ,	1339	3 0
	Burford , , ,	1382	3 0
	Raleigh , , ,	1427	3 2

N. B. For any distance under, and not exceeding, 60 Miles, ... 4 1-2d
Ditto above 60 and not over 100 . . 7d
Ditto above 100 and not over 200, . . 9d

QUEBEC.

7 90	Three-Rivers.						
9 111	4½ 21	Lu Baye,					
9 133	4½ 42	4½ 42	Drummondville,				
9 163	7 73	4½ 52	4½ 30	Richmond,			
9 186	7 96	7 75	4½ 35	4½ 23	Sherbrooke,		
9 198	9 108	7 87	7 65	4½ 35	4½ 12	Hatley,	
11 216	9 126	91 105	7 83	4½ 53	4½ 30	4½ 18	Stanstead,

QUEBEC.

1N2 327	Brockville,			
1N2 353	4½ 26	Bastard,		
1N2 373	4½ 46	4½ 20	Perth,	
1N4 403	7 76	4½ 50	4½ 30	Richmond,

From,		Miles,	Postage, (rate of)
Quebec to	Montreal	180	9d.
	St Eustache	201	11
	St. Andrews	222	11
	Grenville	233	11
	Hull	293	11
	Richmond	302	1 s 2
Quebec to	Montreal	180	9d.
	Chambly	195	11
	St. Johns	207	11
	Isle aux Noix	219	11
	Philipsburg	230	11

In order to find the distance from any place, in the foregoing Tables and Lists, to another, deduct the smaller from the larger number of miles, and the product gives the distance:—*thus*, do you want to know how far it is from *York* to *Coteau du Lac*, by the main road; deduct 931 from 1253, and there remains 322 miles, the true distance; or, if it be a *Cross Road*, and you want to know how far it is from *York* to another place named,—say to *Raleigh*; see how far *York* is from *Halifax* (by the list that is given) and how far *Raleigh* is from *Halifax*,—deduct 1253 from 1427 and the result is 174 miles, the true distance from *York* to *Raleigh*.

As these Tables and Lists are taken from those used in the Post Office, it must be presumed they are as correct as the present state of the country will admit of.

UNITED FRATERNITY OF FREE MASONS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF UPPER CANADA.

R. W Simon McGillivray, Esq *Provincial Grand Master.*
R. W. James FitzGibbon, Esq *Deputy Provincial Grand Master.*
R. W. —— —— Esq. } *Past D puty Provincial*
R. W. Z. M Phillips, Esq } *Grand Masters.*
R. W Wm. J. Kerr, Esq *Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. Benjamin Fairfield, Esq. *Junior Grand Warden.*
V. W. and Rev. J Smart, *Grand Chaplain*
V. W and Hon. John Henry Dunn, *Grand Treasurer.*
V W. John Dean, } *Provincial*
V. W Ber'd Turquand, } *Grand Secretaries,*
W Elias S Adams, *Senior Grand Deacon*
W. Alexander John Ferns, *Junior Grand Deacon.*
Mr. Peter McPhail, *Grand Tyler.*

A TABLE of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the following places reckoned from Greenwich.

Places.	North Latitude.			West Longitude.			Remarks.
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Sec.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*	*Sec.*	
Sandwich	42	20	10	83	9	30	
Port Talbot	42	39	59	81	24	8	
Vittoria	42	45	19	80	37	5	
Fort Erie	42	52	20	79	8	16	
Fort George (*Niagara*)	43	17	37	79	16	0	
York,	43	38	10	79	36	0	
Port Hope	43	56	0	78	32	0	
Point Charles (*Rice Lake*)	44	9	45	78	19	45	Determined by Captain Owen, R. N.
Cobourg	43	55	0	78	20	0	
Presqu' Isle Bay	44	0	10	77	54	0	
Belville	44	11	10	77	35	0	
Bath	44	13	16	76	58	0	
Kingston	44	14	17	76	42	0	
Perth	44	51	12	76	26	—	
Frank Town	45	—	—	76	14	—	
Richmond	45	10	—	75	55	—	
Mouth of the River Rideau	45	24	0	75	53	0	The whole of these calculations, (excepting the one relative to Point Charles on the Rice Lake) are mean of a number made in the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15
Gannanoque River	44	24	0	76	19	0	
Brockville	44	34	0	75	51	0	
Prescott	44	41	0	75	40	0	
Chrysler's Farm	44	53	0	75	16	0	
Cornwall	45	1	30	74	54	30	(Signed) [illegible]
Pt. au Baudet *the Boundary line*	45	13	36	74	29	15	

A LIST of the Townships, and the Counties in which they lie, in each District, with their Population.

Townships	Counties.	Districts.	Population
Alfred	Prescott	Ottawa	111
Augusta	Grenville	Johnstown	2175
Anglesea		Midland	
Adolphustown	Lenox & Addington	Midland	610
Amherst Island	Lenox & Addington	Midland	253
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	1380
Asphodel	Northumberland	Newcastle	85
* Alnwick	Northumberland	Newcastle	10
Albion	York, *W. Riding*	Home	280
Adjala	Simcoe	Home	
Amaranth	Simcoe	Home	
Aurelia	Simcoe	Home	
Artemisia	Simcoe	Home	
Alba	Simcoe	Home	
Ancaster	Wentworth	Gore	1641
Aldborough	Middlesex	London	585
Amherstburg and Malden	Essex	Western	969
Bathurst	Carleton	Bathurst	1366
Beckwith	Carleton	Bathurst	1211
Bastard	Leeds	Johnstown	1243
Burgess	Leeds	Johnstown	266
Barrie		Midland	
Bedford	Frontenac	Midland	
Belmont	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Burleigh	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Brock	York, *E. Riding*	Home	
Bertie	Lincoln	Niagara	1744
Beverley	Halton	Gore	617
Barton	Wentworth	Gore	1111
Binbrook	Wentworth	Gore	82
Blandford	Oxford	London	
Blenheim	Oxford	London	358
Bayham	Middlesex	London	989
Burford	Oxford	London	674
Charlottenburgh	Glengary	Eastern	2879
Cornwall	Stormont	Eastern †	3039
Cambridge	Russell	Ottawa	
Cumberland	Russell	Ottawa	47
Clarence		Ottawa	76
Caledonia	Prescott	Ottawa	89

* The Editor has taken the liberty of enumerating some population which he knows to exist in certain Townships unreported by any Town Clerk,—these are *Alnwick, Flos, Thorn, and Dover.*

† Includes *Rexboro.*

Townships	Counties	Districts.	Population.
Crosby (South)	Leeds	Johnstown	466
Crosby (North)	Leeds		
Clarendon	——— ———	Midland	
Camden	Lennox & Addington	Midland	789
Cramahe	Northumberland	Newcastle	1211
Clarke	Durham	Newcastle	804
Cartwright	Durham	Newcastle	
Cavan	Durham	Newcastle	780
Chinguacousy	York (*W. Riding*)	Home	1429
Caledon	York (*W. Riding*)	Home	263
Clinton	Lincoln	Niagara	1513
Caistor	Lincoln	Niagara	283
Crowland	Lincoln	Niagara	665
Canby's Settlement		Niagara	250
Charlotteville	Norfolk	London	1080
Caradoc	Middlesex	London	† 109
Chatham	Kent	Western	‡ 500
Camden	Kent	Western	§ 872
Colchester	Essex	Western	510
Drummond	Carleton	Bathurst	1453
Dalhousie	Carleton	Bathurst	1083
Duaro	Northumberland	Newcastle	100
Dummer	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Darlington	Durham	Newcastle	475
Dumfries	Halton	Gore	1270
Dereham	Oxford	London	
Dunwich	Middlesex	London	595
Dorchester *South*	Middlesex 83	London	
Dorchester *North*	Middlesex		
Delaware	Middlesex	London	87
Dover (*E. & W.*)	Kent	Western	671
Don	Kent	Western	
Darling	Carleton	Bathurst	
Edwardsburgh	Grenville	Johnstown	1384
Elizabethtown	Leeds	Johnstown	3290
Elmsley	Leeds	Johnstown	233
Ernestown	Lennox and Addington	Midland	3063
Elzevir	Hastings	Midland	
Eldon	Durham	Newcastle	
Emily	Durham	Newcastle	183
Etobicoke	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	502
Essa	Simcoe	Home	

† This return includes *Ekfrid and Mosa.*

‡ This return includes *Harwich.*—§ Includes *Howard and Oxford.*

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Euphrasy	Simcoe	Home	
Esquesing	Halton	Gore	639
Erin	Halton	Gore	115
Eramosa	Halton	Gore	
Ekfrid	Middlesex	London	* 109
Finch	Stormont	Eastern	† 1808
Fenelon	Durham	Newcastle	
Flos	Simcoe	Home	7
Flamborough (*E.*)	Halton	Gore	289
Flamborough (*W.*)	Halton	Gore	936
Fitzroy	Carleton	Bathurst	20
Fredericksburgh	Hastings	Midland	2434
Georgina	York, (*E. Riding*)	Home	70
Gloucester	Russell	Ottawa	60
Gower (*South*)	Grenville	Johnstown	426
Gower (*North*)	Grenville	Johnstown	4
Goulburn	Carleton	Bathurst	1296
Grimsthorpe		Midland	
Gwillimbury (*E*)	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	942
Gwillimbury (*N*)	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	244
Gwillimbury (*W*)	Simcoe	Home	485
Grimsby	Lincoln	Niagara	1805
Gainsborough	Lincoln	Niagara	814
Grantham	Lincoln	Niagara	1318
Garrafraxa	Halton	Gore	
Glandford	Wentworth	Gore	408
Gosfield	Essex	Western	357
Huntly	Carleton	Bathurst	316
Hinchinbroke	Frontenac	Midland	
Hungerford	Hastings	Midland	
Huntingdon	Hastings	Midland	
Hallowell	Prince Edward	Midland	2437
Hillier	Prince Edward	Midland	976
Harvey	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Haldimand	Northumberland	Newcastle	1411
Hamilton	Northumberland	Newcastle	1578
Hope	Durham	Newcastle	1451
Humberstone	Lincoln	Niagara	610
Haldimand		Niagara	539
Haldimand Gr. Rv.		Gore	909
Houghton	Norfolk	London	§ 249
Howard	Kent	Western	‖ 872
Harwich and Chatham	Kent	Western	500
Huron	Essex	Western	
Hawkesbury		Ottawa	1393

* Including Mosa and Carradoc.—† Including Osnabruck.—§ Including Middleton.—‖ Including Camden and Oxford.

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
* Innisfil	Simcoe	Home	148
Java	Simcoe	Home	
Kenyon	Glengary	Eastern	623
Kitley	Leeds	Johnstown	575
Kingston	Frontenac	Midland	1869
Town of Kingston	Frontenac	Midland	2849
Kennebec	Frontenac	Midland	
Kaladar	Lennox & Addington	Midland	
King	York (*E Riding*)	Home	418
Lancaster	Glengary	Eastern	1872
Lochiel	Glengary	Eastern	1684
Longueil Seig. Pte.	Prescott	Ottawa	
Longueil		Ottawa	572
Lanark	Carleton	Bathurst	1441
Lansdown	Leeds	Johnstown	1108
Leeds	Leeds		
Lake		Midland	
Loughborough	Frontenac	Midland	588
Lutter	Simcoe	Home	
Louth	Lincoln	Niagara	1062
Lobo	Middlesex	London	168
London	Middlesex	London	1500
Lavant	Carleton	Bathurst	
Matilda	Dundas	Eastern	1191
Mountain	Dundas	Eastern	825
Marlborough	Grenville	Johnstown	589
Montague	Grenville		
March	Carleton	Bathurst	229
Marmora	Hastings	Midland	314
Madoc	Hastings	Midland	
Marysburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	1323
Methuen	Northumberland	Newcastle	
Murray	Northumberland	Newcastle	1029
Monaghan	Northumberland	Newcastle	158
Manvers	Durham	Newcastle	
Mariposa	Durham	Newcastle	
Markham	York (*E Riding*)	Home	2560
Mono	Simcoe	Home	
Melancthon	Simcoe	Home	
Malmar	Simcoe	Home	
Medonta	Simcoe	Home	
Merlin	Simcoe	Home	
Matchedash	Simcoe	Home	
Mara	Simcoe	Home	
Middleton and Houghton	Norfolk	London	249
Mallahide	Middlesex	London	995
Mosa	Middlesex	London	109
Mersea	Essex	Western	263

* Incl. Vespra and Oro.

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Malden and Amherstburgh	Essex	Western	969
Maidstone Sandwich & Rochester	Essex	Western	2175
Nepean	Carleton	Bathurst	281
Niagara	Lincoln	Niagara	1246
Niagara *Town*	Lincoln	Niagara	1140
Nelson	Halton	Gore	1025
Nichol	Halton	Gore	
Nassagaweya	Halton	Gore	
Norwich	Oxford	London	932
Nissouri	Oxford	London	292
Osnabruck & Finch	Stormont	Eastern	1655
Osgoode	Russell	Ottawa	
Oxford	Grenville	Johnstown	359
Oso	Frontenac	Midland	
Olden	Frontenac	Midland	
Otonabee	Northumberland	Newcastle	126
Ops	Durham	Newcastle	
Oro Vespra & Innisfil	Simcoe	Home	148
Osprey	Simcoe	Home	
Oakland	Oxford	London	310
Oxford (*East*)	Oxford	London	253
Oxford (*West*)	Oxford	London	831
Oxford (*North*)	Oxford	London	
Orford, Howard and Camden,	Kent	Western	872
Plantagenet	Prescott	Ottawa	322
Packenham	Carleton	Bathurst	
Palmerston		Midland	
Pittsburgh	Frontenac	Midland	1113
Portland			253
Loughborough	Frontenac	Midland	688
* Percy	Northumberland	Newcastle	304
Pickering	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	740
Picton	Simcoe	Home	
Pelham	Lincoln	Niagara	1028
Roxborough and Cornwall	Stormont	Eastern	* 3163
Russell	Russell	Ottawa	
Ramsay	Carleton	Bathurst	1099
Richmond	Lennox & Addington	Midland	842
Rawdon	Hastings	Midland	294
Reach	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	
Ramah	Simcoe	Home	
Rainham	Norfolk	London	928
Raleigh Tilbury and Romney	Kent	Western	620

* Including Seymour

Townships.	Counties.	Districts.	Population.
Rochester Maidstone and Sandwich	Essex	Western	2175
Sherbrooke (*N*)	Carleton	Bathurst	167
Sherbrooke (*S*)			150
Sheffield	Lennox & Addington	Midland	
Sidney	Hastings	Midland	1730
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	Midland	1796
* Seymour	Northumberland	Newcastle	304
Smith	Northumberland	Newcastle	156
Scarborough	York (*E Riding*)	Home	669
Scott	York (*E Riding*)	Home	
Sunnidale	Simcoe	Home	
Stamford	Lincoln	Niagara	1432
Saltfleet	Wentworth	Gore	1094
Southwold	Middlesex	London	1121
St Clair	Kent	Western	
† Sombra	Kent	Western	671
Sandwich Maidstone and Rochester	Essex	Western	2175
Simcoe and Wolfe Islands	Frontenac	Midland	346
Torbolton	Carleton	Bathurst	15
Tudor		Midland	
Tyendenaga	Hastings	Midland	332
Thurlow	Hastings	Midland	1762
Toronto	York (*W Riding*)	Home	1658
Tecumseh	Simcoe	Home	205
Tosorontio	Simcoe	Home	
Tiny	Simcoe	Home	
Tay	Simcoe	Home	
Thora	Simcoe	Home	10
Trafalgar	Halton	Gore	1581
Townsend	Norfolk	London	1057
Tilbury (*East*) Tilbury (*West*)	Kent	Western	† 635
Thorold		Niagara	1402
Verulam	Durham	Newcastle	
Vaughan	York (*E Riding*)	Home	870
Uxbridge and Whitchurch	York (*E Riding*)	Home	1291
Vespra Oro & Innisfil	Simcoe	Home	148
Williamsburgh	Dundas	Eastern	1585
Winchester	Dundas	Eastern	
Wolford	Grenville	Johnstown	569
Whitby	York (*E Riding*)	Home	970
Whitchurch and Uxbridge	York (*E Riding*)	Home	1539

* Including Percy.—† Including Dover, *East* and *West*.—‡ Including Raleigh and Romney

Townships.	Counties,	Districts.	Population.
Willoughby	Lincoln	Niagara	563
Wainfleet	Lincoln	Niagara	658
Waterloo	Halton	Gore	1429
Woolwich	Halton	Gore	
Walpole	Norfolk	London	184
Woodhouse	Norfolk	London	734
Walsingham	Norfolk	London	476
Windham	Norfolk	London	455
Westminster	Middlesex	London	830
Wolfe and Simcoe Islands	Frontenac	Midland	346
Yonge	Leeds	Johnstown	2239
York	York (*E. Riding*)	Home	2263
Town of York			1685
Yarmouth	Middlesex	London	1034
Zero	Simcoe	Home	
Zora	Oxford	London	424
Zone	Kent	Western	

The following Table will shew the aggregate Population of Upper Canada, as far as the actual returns have been made for the year 1824.—To which is added the supposed deficiencies in the number of those who consume imported and dutiable articles.

Districts.	Population.
Eastern	14,879
Ottawa	2,560
Bathurst	10,121
Johnstown	14,741
Midland	27,695
Newcastle	9,292
Home	16,609
Gore	13,157
Niagara	17,552
London	16,611
Western	6,952
Return for *Fitzroy, Pakenham, Torbolton, Darling and Levant not correctly given in the preceeding list.*	600
Total actually Returned,	150,769

From the manner in which these returns are made it is certain the numbers are, in *nine* instances out of *ten*, under rated; on an average, perhaps, of one third on the grand total.—This arises from the slovenly way, to save the trouble of going from house to house, but too frequently adopted by the Assessors, or other persons, employed for the purpose of obtaining the Census. However, a considerable improvement has been noticed since last year, in this particular, and we will hope for still greater accuracy hereafter. In the

mean while, the following statement will shew, at one view, the best aggregate that can be at present formed of the numbers and description of Persons consuming imported and dutiable articles within this Province.

BROUGHT FORWARD,	150,769
Ascertained Inhabitants of certain Townships, not reported by the Town Clerks.	750
Under rating of numbers, not reported, throughout the settled parts of Upper Canada, taken at one third of the whole,	50,256 1-3
Number of Indians using Imported Goods	5,000
Army, Navy, and Strangers, do. do.	5,000
Probable total of the U. C. Population, from the most accurate returns hitherto obtained, (and from other, the best information that can be had) which consume Imported Goods.	211,773 1-3

A SET

OF

STATISTICAL TABLES

FORMED FROM THE

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

OF THE

PROVINCE.

NOTE.—Could it have been foreseen that documents of so much importance (as the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the PROVINCE undoubtedly are) were generally formed in a very slovenly manner; notwithstanding the provisions of the STATUTE in such case made and directed; we should certainly have used more caution in promising *accurate* STATISTICAL TABLES for the whole Province, in this work. But, it was impossible to conceive that what so materially concerned every *Township* and *District* in the country, could, in many instances, have been so carelessly and imperfectly attended to. Yet so it is, and it will require at least several years before this important and interesting section of our work can be brought to any thing like a state of perfection. In the mean time, however, many valuable deductions may be made from what is here given; which is authentic as far as it goes.

No. I.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Return of 1822.

The Townships for which the following returns is made, are, Lancaster, Lochiel, Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Finch Williamsburgh, Winchester, Matilda and *Mountain.*

Uncultivated Land	44,027	Additional runs of Stones	6
Cultivated	256,131	Saw Mills	33
Town Lots in Cornwall	73¾	Merchant's Shops	26
Sq Timber Houses, 1 Story	358	Store House	1
Additional fire places	5	Close Carriage 4 wheels	1
Sq. Timber Houses 2 Stories	1	Phaetons, &c. 4 wheels	3
Framed Houses 1 Story	487	Pleasure Waggons	9
Additional fire places	42	Stallions (*public*)	5
Brick & Stone Houses 1 Story	12	Horses 3 years and upwards	2885
Additional fire places	4	Oxen 4 years and upwards	846
Brick & Stone do. 2 Stories	50	Milch Cows	6074
Additional fire places	55	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4	2135
Grist Mills 1 run of Stones	20		

Valuation £182,990.—rate 1d.—Assessment £762 9s. 2d.

No. 2.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.—RETURN OF 1824.

Townships named, *Hawkesbury, Longueil, Caledonia, Plantagenet, Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Alfred.*

Uncultivated Land	*36,529 Acres,
Cultivated Land	6,701
Square Timber Houses of 1 Story	53
" " Additional fire places	10
Square timber Houses of 2 Stories	8
" " Additional fire places	2
Framed Houses of 1 Story	41
" " Additional fire places	7
Brick and Stone Houses, with 1 Story	1
Brick and Stone Houses, with 2 Stories	12
" " Additional fire places	15
Grist Mills with one pair of Stones	5
do do with additional Stones	2
Saw Mills	8
Merchant's Shops	9
Store Houses	3
Stallions (*public*)	1
Horses of 4 years and upwards	205
Oxen of 4 years and upwards	402
Milch Cows	696
Young Cattle	286
Pleasure Waggons	2
Number of ratable persons	327
Amount of Assessment on this return	£115 3s 9d.

* Nothing can shew the irregularity and imperfection of the returns in a stronger point of view, than the quantities of Land, wild and cultivated, which is named, since the smallest single *Township* in most Districts has more than 35,000 acres.

No. 3.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Aggregate Account of the Ratable Property in the District of Johnstown, for the year 1824.

Two thousand two hundred and forty four Persons in the above named District have the property hereunder enumerated.	Aggregate of each article.	Valuation. £	s	D	Amount to be collected. £	s	D
Acres of uncultivated Land,	220.614½	44122	18	0	183	16	10 3/5
Acres of cultivated Land,	48,359¾	4839	17	6	201	9	11 3/5
Town Lots in Johnstown, *a* £25 each,	72	1800	0	0	7	10	0 4/10
Town Lots in Brockville. *a.* £30 each,	92	2760	0	0	11	10	0
Houses built of square timber, of one story,	195	3900	0	0	16	5	0
Additional fire places,	19	76	0	0	0	6	4
Houses built of square timber, of two stories,	9	270	0	0	1	2	6
Additional fire places,	1	8	0	0	0	0	8
Framed Houses under two stories,	454	15890	0	0	66	4	2
Additional fire places,	99	495	0	0	2	1	3
Brick or Stone Houses of one story	27	1080	0	0	4	10	0
Additional fire places,	15	150	0	0	0	12	6
Framed. Brick. or Stone Houses of two stories,	109	6540	0	0	27	5	0
Additional fire places,	143	1430	0	0	5	19	2
Grist Mills wrought by water with one pair of stones,	32	4800	0	0	20	0	0
Additional pairs of stones,	1	50	0	0	0	4	2
Saw Mills,	451	4525	0	0	18	17	1
Merchant's Shops,	27	5400	0	0	22	10	0

Table No. 3 continued.

		£	s	d	£	s	d
Store Houses,	7	1400	0	0	5	16	8
Stone Horses of three years and upwards,	13	2587	0	0	10	15	7
Horses of three years and upwards,	1985	15880	0	0	66	3	4
Milch Cows,	4745	14235	0	0	59	6	3
Oxen of four years and upwards,	2015	8060	0	0	33	11	8
Horned Cattle from two to four years,	2260	2260	0	0	9	8	4
Close Carriages with four wheels kept for pleasure,	4	400	0	0	1	13	4
Open Carriages with four wheels kept for pleasure,	5	125	0	0	0	10	5
Carriages with two wheels kept for pleasure,	16	320	0	0	1	6	8
Waggons for pleasure,	31	465	0	0	1	18	9
Total Valuation,—	£	187,388	15	6	780	15	$8\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{16}$

No. 3.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

No 4.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1824.

The Townships for which the following is the return, are, *Drummond, Bathurst, Beckwith, Goulbourn, Nepean, March, Huntley, Ramsay, Lanark, Dalhousie, and North Sherbrooke.*

Uncultivated Land	238,020 ½	Grist Mills	8
Cultivated	14 360 ½	Saw Mills	8
Sq Timbered Houses 1 Story	21	Merchant's Shops	17
Additional fire places	9	Store Houses	1
Sq Timbered Houses 2 Stories	27	Horses	154
Additional fire places	11	Oxen of 4 years & upwards	860
Framed Houses 1 Story	30	Milch Cows	2125
Additional fire places	16	Young Cattle 2 to 4 years	798
Framed Houses 2 Stories	7	Pleasure Waggons	3
Additional fire places	13		

The Ratable Amount of the above Property, £65,045 7s. 0d.

Amount of Assessment collected thereon, £356 0s 5 1-2d.

No. 5.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1824.

The Townships for which the following is the Return, are, Maryburgh, Sophiasburgh, Ameliasburgh, Hallowell, Rawdon & Marmora, Sidney, Thurlow, Earnest Town and Amherst Island, Richmond Fredericksburgh, with the Gore, Camden, Adolphustown, Town and Township of Kingston, Portland, Loughborough, Pittsburgh, Wolfe Island, Hillier, and Madoc.

Uncultivated Land	310,344	Grist Mills 1 run of stones	38
Cultivated Land	103,878	Additional stones	9
Town Lots in Kingston	526	Saw Mills	80
——— ——— Belville	125	Merchant's Shops	111
——— ——— Bath	23	Store Houses	9
Square Timber Houses	188	Stallions (*public*)	13
Additional fire places	8	Horses of 3 yrs. & upwards	4328
Square do do 2 Stories	11	Oxen of 4 years & upwards	2859
Additional fire places	6	Milch Cows	5587
Framed Houses 1 Story	1249	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years	3393
Additional fire places	215	Close Carriages, 4 wheels,	1
Brick or Stone Houses 1 Story	82	Phætons, 4 wheels	5
Additional fire places	41	Curricles and Gigs, 2 wheels	12
Brick or Stone Houses 2 St.	317	Pleasure Waggons	43
Additional fire places	305		

Valuation, £300,170—rate 1d.—Amount of Assessment, £1,626 19s. 2d.

No. 6.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.—1824.

The Townships for which the following Return is made, are Darlington, Clarke, Hope, Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramahe, Murray, Percy, Otonibee, Asphodel, Smith, Emily, Cavan, and Monaghan.

Uncultivated Land	150 031½	Additional runs of stones	5
Cultivated,	34 988½	Saw Mills	31
Sq Timb. Houses 1 story	55	Merchant's Shops	19
Additional fire places	0	Store Houses	1
Of 2 stories	2	Stallions *(public)*	5
Additional fire places	2	Horses 3 years & upwards	917
Framed Houses 1 story	264	Oxen 4 years & upwards	1581
Additional fire places	65	Milch Cows	3196
Of two stories	64	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years	1783
Additional fire places	114	Pleasure Waggons	8
Grist Mills 1 run of stones	14	Number of persons assessed	1678

VALUATION £115.911 10s.—District rate of Assessment collected £483 19s. 1d.—Rate for Members of Assembly £81 12s. 10d. 1-2.

No. 7.

HOME DISTRICT.—1824.

The Townships for which the following Return is made, are, York, Vaughan, King, Whitchurch, Uxbridge, Gwillimbury East & West, North Gwillimbury, Georgina, Markham, Toronto, Scarborough, Pickering, Whitby, Chinguacousy, Etobicoke, Albion, Caledon, and Tecumseth

Uncultivated Land	282 550½	Grist Mills, 1 run of stones	21
Cultivated Land	51 937½	Do do additional stones	11
Sq. Timber Houses, 1 story	231	Saw Mills	66½
Additional Fire places	22	Merchant's Shops	50
Square do do 2 stories	65	Store Houses	5
Additional Fire-places	27	Stallions, *(public)*	14
Brick or Stone Houses of 1 story	8	Horses of 3 years & upwards	2160
		Oxen of 4 years & upwards	2478
Additional Fire-places	20	Milch Cows	5871
Framed Houses 1 story	415	Horned Cattle, 2 to 4 yrs.	2532
Additional Fire places	155	Close Carriages, 4 wheels	5
Framed, Brick, or Stone Houses of 2 stories	192	Phætons or op. Carr. 4 do.	8
		Curricles & Gigs 2 do.	14
Additional Fire places	344	Pleasure Waggons	37

VALUATION £234.234 7s.—Rate 1d.—Sum to be collected, £1032 15s. 3d.—including $\frac{1}{12}$ for Members Wages.

TOWN OF YORK, containing 302½ Lots, of from ¼ Acre to 6 Acres each

Houses of 1 story (Sq Tim.)	8	Framed 1 story	115
Additional Fire places	5	Additional Fire-places	58
2 stories Sq. Timber	1	Brick or Stone of 1 story	2

Framed Brick or Stone 2 stories	102	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old	0
Additional Fire-places	197	Close Carriages with 4 wheels	3
Merchant's Shops	39	Phætons & open Carriages with 4 wheels	7
Store Houses	5	Curricles and Gigs with 2 wheels	14
Horses 3 years & upwards	147	Pleasure Waggons	19
Oxen 4 years & upwards	6		
Milch Cows	123		

VALUATION, £39 378.—Rate 1d in the Pound—Sums collected, £164 1s 8d.—This valuation, &c is included in the above for the Home District.

No. 8.

GORE DISTRICT.—1823.

The Townships for which the following Return is made are. Ancaster, Waterloo Saltfleet Binbrook Barton Trafalgar. Dumfries Esquising, Beverly. West Flamborough, Glandford, East Flamborough, Haldimand and Nelson.

Uncultivated Land	191.746	Framed Houses 2 stories	3
Cultivated Land	72 901	Additions Fire-places	3
Square Timber Houses	266	Grist Mills 1 run of stones	19
Additional Fire places	37	Additional run of stones	17
Sq. Timb Houses 2 stories	52	Saw Mills	35
Additional Fire places	10	Merchant's Shops	32
Framed Houses 1 story	262	Store Houses	3
Additional Fire places	92	Stallions (*public*)	4
Of 2 stories	61	Horses 3 years & upwards	1866
Additional Fire places	26	Oxen 4 years & upwards	2159
Brick & Stone Houses 2 st'r.	61	Milch Cows	4843
Additional Fire-places	26	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years	2619
Of one story	33	Pleasure Waggons	31
Additional Fire places	44	Phætons, &c 4 wheels	1

VALUATION, £176,164.—Rate 1d.

No. 9

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—1824.

The Townships for which the following return is made, are;—*County of Haldimand: Canby's Settlement; Caistor; Grimsby; Gainsborough; Clinton; Louth; Grantham; Niagara; Stamford; Thorold; Pelham; Willoughby; Crowland; Wainfleet, Humberstone; and Bertie.*

Number of Persons rated, 2791.

Acres of Uncultivated Land,	197,144
—— of Cultivated Land,	73,292
Town Lots in *Niagara* and *Queenston*	237
Square Timbered Houses of 1 Story,	391
Additional Fire-places,	63
Square Timbered Houses of 2 Stories,	40
Additional Fire places	23
Framed Houses under 2 Stories,	703
Additional Fire-places,	352

Brick and Stone Houses of 1 Story,	22
Additional Fire places,	28
Framed, Brick or Stone Houses of 2 Stories.	121
Additional Fire-places,	203
Grist Mills with 1 Pair of Stones	35
—— —— with additional Stones,	18
Saw Mills,	43
Merchant's Shops,	55
Store Houses,	5
Stallions,	10
Horses of 3 years old and upwards,	3.466
Oxen of 4 years old and upwards,	2,804
Milch Cows,	6 503
Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old	3 321
Close Carriages of 4 wheels,	8
Phaetons and Open Carriages, &c. with 4 wheels,	5
Curricles, &c. with 2 wheels,	11
Pleasure Waggons,	48

VALUATION, £255,052 13 7.

No. 10.

LONDON DISTRICT.—1823.

The Townships for which the following is a General Return, are,—Aldborough. Burford. Bayham. Blenheim, Carradoc, Elfrid. Mosa, Charlotteville. Delaware. Dorchester. Westminister. Dunwich, London, Lobo. Middleton. Mallahide. Norwich. Nissouri. Oxford. (East & West,) Oakland. Rainham. Southwold, Townsend, Windham, Walpole. Woodhouse. Walsingham. Yarmouth, and Zora.

Uncultivated Land	366 360½
Cultivated	56.360½
Square Timber Houses of one Story	196
Additional Fire-places	93
Square Timber Houses of 2 Stories	19
Additional Fire places	7
Framed Houses of one Story	291
Additional Fire places	98
Framed Houses of two Stories	38
Additional Fire-places	41
Brick or Stone houses of one Story	2
Additional Fire places	1
Grist Mills with one run of stones	33
With more than one run of stones	4
Saw Mills	45
Merchant's Shops	18
Store Houses	5
Stallions *(public)*	5
Horses 3 years and upwards	1670
Oxen 4 years and upwards	3278
Milch Cows	5576
Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years	3223
Close Carriages, with 4 wheels, for pleasure	1
Pleasure Waggons	17

VALUATION. £209,824,—Rate 1d,—Actual Assessment, £874 5s. 4.d

Waggons for pleasure,	15	19	285
	Rate 1d		
AMOUNT LEVIED, £429 2s. 10d. in £.			£102,994.

No. 11.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1824

Aggregate Account of Assessments made on Ratable Property in the Western District, for the year 1823.

One thousand two hundred and twenty six Persons have the Property hereunder specified in the Western District.	Valuation. £ s.	Number of	Amount of Ratable Property.
Acres of uncultivated Land,	0 4	140.370	28,074
Acres of Arable Pasture or Meadow Land,	1	23.027	23.027
Town Lots in Sandwich,	25	74	1 850
Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides, one story	20	403	8.060
Additional Fire places,	4	47	188
Square Timber two stories.	30	29	870
Additional Fire places,	8	25	200
Framed under two stories	35	79	2.765
Additional Fire places,	5	47	235
Brick or Stone of one story, with not more than one Fire-place	40	6	240
Additional Fire places,	10	8	80
Brick or Stone of two stories, with not more than two Fire places	60	15	900
Additional Fire-places,	10	30	300

Table No. 11 continued.

Mills wrought by water with one pair of stones.	150	5	750
Additional pairs of stones,	50	1	50
Saw Mills,	100	3	300
Merchant's Shops,	200	32	6,400
Stone Horses for covering Mares, for hire or gain,	199	3	597
Horses of three years and upwards,	8	1,442	11,536
Oxen of four years and upwards,	4	1,429	5,716
Milch Cows,	8	2,517	7,551
Horned Cattle from two to four years,	1	1,300	1,300
Close Carriages with four wheels,	100	2	200
Carricles, Gigs, or other open Carrig's. with 2 wheels, for pleasure.	20	76	1,520
Waggons for pleasure,	15	19	285
	Rate 1d		
Amount Levied, £429 2s. 10d. in £.			£102,994.

No. 11.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

REMARKS.

The total valuation of the property enumerated in the foregoing Tables, appears to be £1,969.074 13s 1d.—(*errors excepted*)—on which the rate of one penny in the pound is collected for the local uses of the several Districts.

A comparison of years with this statement, (which is as perfect as the accuracy of the documents from which we have had to compile, would admit.) as succeeding editions of this work make their appearance, will shew the gradual increase and improvement of the resources of the country.

But, it is our duty to declare that, from long observations we are obliged to conclude, in general returns of this nature, either through dishonest motives. and a desire to pay as little *tax* as possible, on the part of the *assessed*, or, through the carlessness of those employed to make the returns, the reports are *below the true numbers*, by *about one third*; with the exception, of the number of Houses

Assuming this as a fact, (of which we, ourselves, have no manner of doubt) for the amusement of our readers, as well as for the information of strangers, we shall here place in round numbers the *real* amount of several items in a general aggregate; and, a most interesting statement it is!

Upper Canada, from the best evidence that can be at present obtained, has now,

* 989.249 Acres of Land under cultivation.
304 Grist Mills,
386 Saw Mills,

(All these Mills are wrought by water)

396 Merchant's Shops exclusive of *Store Houses.*
* 90 774 Horses of three years old and upwards.
* 27,614 Oxen of four years old and upward.
* 67 644 Milch Cows; and, at least,
* 3,..000 Young Cattle from two to four years old.
469 Carriages for Pleasure.

The items marked with an asterisk (*) have the *one third* alluded to, added.—The return of Grist and Saw Mills, being more free from suspicion, from the nature of the property, remains, in this view, as sent by the Assessors.

In the preceeding quantities we have considered it wholly useless to mention the number of acres of *wild* or *uncultivated* land; because the returns are ridiculously below the real amounts, of which we will here give the most satisfactory proof

There are at least 260 Townships of land actually surveyed in Upper Canada;—these, according to instructions from the Surveyor General's Office, average about 66 000 acres each; so that we have unquestionable evidence to shew that 17,160,000 acres have been actually surveyed in this Province. To say the least of it, *three fourths* of that quantity have been located, and, yet, what is the number of acres of wild land returned in the assessment rolls?—Why about 2 millions?

The stranger ought to be informed that, as the common *log-houses* of the country pay no tax, they are not mentioned in any of the re-

turns.—We intended to have given an abstract from the Act of Parliament, containing the scale by which the various kinds of property is valued; (far below the true value;) but, as there is a column in the returns from the *Western District* sufficiently accurate for our present purpose, we decline occupying more space with that detail

Amongst the curious and interesting reflections occasioned by a review of the foregoing tables, there is one well worthy of attention, from the extreme singularity of the fact which gives rise to it —Notwithstanding the wise provisions of the Statute 27. HENRY VIII. ch. 6; and 32, HENRY VII ch 13; in the succeeding Reign, when England was threatened with invasion by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, after a general survey, ordered for the express purpose, ELIZABETH could find no more than 50,000 serviceable horses *throughout her entire kingdom!*

Here, in a country almost covered with wood, and apparently but ill adapted, in its present state, for the breeding of horses; and settled (with the exception of a few Frenchmen on the western frontier,) but little more than thirty years, we have nearly as many horses as were to be found in all England at a most flourishing period of its history;—and, in both Canadas together, there is now beyond a doubt, at least three times the number of horses that were returned to the patriotic Queen ELIZABETH, on the momentous occasion alluded to.

As a much better idea of the number of *Merchant's Shops* in U. C. can be had from the returns of Licences made to the INSPECTOR GENERAL, than from the tables of assessments already given, we shall subjoin a list of them, together with the number of *Tavern Licences*, and *Distilleries*, and then close this section of the work, which it is hoped will be brought nearer to perfection in another edition, when more accurate returns shall have been made from the several Townships and Districts of the Province, under the operation of some recent and more effective enactments of the Legislature

The number of SHOP LICENCES issued between the 5th day of January, 1823, and the 5th day of October 1824, so far as the District Inspectors have reported the same,

Is, 191, amounting to	£1 146	0	0
Deduct allowance to Inspectors, ...	114	12	0
Nett Revenue,—	£1 031	8	0

Number of TAVERN LICENCES, issued for the same period;

Is, 417, amounting to	£1 185	15	0
Allowance to Inspectors, ...	118	11	6
Nett Revenue,—	£1 067	3	6

Number of STILL LICENCES, issued for the same period;

Is — Contents of the Stills, 9,220¾ gallons,			
The Duty Amounting to	£1,152	11	10¼
Allowance to Inspectors, ...	115	5	2¼
Nett Revenue,—	£1,037	6	8¼
Nett Total,—	£3,135	18	2¼

TENS OF POUNDS		REMARKS

USEFUL TABLES

AND

RECEIPTS, &c. &c.

No. I.

TABLE of Interest at 6 per Cent.

		1 Week.			1 Month			3 Months			6 Months			1 Year.		
		s	*d.*	*q*	*s*	*d.*	*q*	*s*	*d.*	*q*	*s*	*d*	*q*	*s*	*d.*	*q*
SHILLINGS.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3
	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	2
	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1
	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5	2
	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	1
	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	7	0
POUND.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	2	0
	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4	0
	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	10	3	1	9	2	3	7	0
	4	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	0
	5	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	6	0	1	3	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	7	2	0
	7	0	2	0	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
	8	0	2	1	0	9	2	2	4	3	4	9	2	9	7	0
	9	0	2	2	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	10	9	0
	10	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
TENS OF POUNDS.		£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s.*	*d*	£	*s.*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*
	20	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
	30	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
	40	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
	50	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
	60	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
	70	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
	80	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
	90	0	2	3	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
	100	0	2	6	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	100	1	5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

No. II.

A TABLE of Discount per Cent.

2 1 2 *per cent.*	is 0s.	6d in a £	17 1 2 *per cent.*	is 3s	6d in a £
5	1	0	20	4	0
7 1-2	1	6	22 1-2	4	6
10	2	0	25	5	0
12 1 2	2	6	30	6	0
15	3	0	35	7	0

No. 3.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart	2 Firkins	make	1 Kilderkin
4 Quarts		1 Gallon	2 Kilderkins		1 Barrel
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of Ale	3 Kilderkins		1 Hogshead
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of Beer	2 Hogsheads		1 Butt

Wine Measure.

4 Gills make	1 Pint	1 1-2 Tierce, or 63 Gal's.	1 Hogs'h.
2 Pints	1 Quart	1 1 3 Hogshead, or 84 Gallons,	
4 Quarts	1 Gallon	1 Puncheon]	
16 Gallons	1 Rundlet	1 1 2 Puncheon, or 2 Hogsheads,	
1 1 3 Rundlet	1 Barrel	1 Pipe or Butt.]	
1 1 3 Barrel	1 Tierce	2 Pipes	1 Tun

Corn Measure.

2 Quarts make	1 Pottle	8 Bushels	1 Quarter or Vat,
2 Pottles	1 Gallon	5 Quarters of *Wheat, Beans, or*	
2 Gallons	1 Peck	*Peas.* 1 Load]	
4 Pecks or 8 Gall's.	1 Bushel	10 Quarts of Oats,	1 Load

Long Measure.

3 Barley Corns make	1 inch	5 1 2 Yards make		1 Pole	
12 Inches	1 Foot	40 Poles		1 Furlong	
1 1 2 Feet	1 Cubit	8 Furlongs		1 Mile	
3 Feet	1 Yard	3 Miles		1 League	
1 2 3 Yards	1 Pace	20 Leagues		1 Degree	
1 1.5 Paces or 6 Feet	1 Fathom	69 1.2 Miles	1 Geographical Deg.		

Dry Measure.

4 Quarts	make	1 Gallon	2 Strikes	make	1 Coomb
2 Gallons		1 Peck	2 Coombs		1 Quarter
4 Pecks		1 Bushel	5 Quarters		1 Wey
2 Bushels		1 Strike	2 Weys		1 Last

Coal Measure.

4 Pecks make	1 Bushel	36 Bushels	1 Chaldron
9 Bushels	1 Vat or Strike	21 Chaldrons	1 Score

Cloth Measure.

2 1 4 Inches make	1 Nail	6 Quarters	1 Ell English
4 Nails	1 Quarter of a yard	3 Quarters	1 Ell Flemish
4 Quarters	1 Yard	6 Quarters	1 Ell French

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Sq'r. Foot	40 Sq'r. Poles	1 Sq'r. Rood
9 Square Feet	1 Sq'r. Yard	4 Sq'r. Roods	1 Sq'r Acre
30 1-4 Sq'r. Yards	1 Sq'r. Pole	640 Sq'r. Acres	1 Sq'r. Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728 Cubic Inches 1 Foot, 27 Cubic Feet 1 Cubic Yard.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drachms make	1 Ounce,	4 Quarts or 112 lbs	1 Cwt.
16 Ounces	1 Pound	20 Hundreds	1 Ton
28 Pounds	1 Quarter of a Hundred.		

Troy Weight.

4 Grains make	1 Carat	20 Penny weights make	1 Ounce
24 Grains make	1 Penny weight	12 Ounces	1 Pound

Apothecaries Weights.

20 Grains make	1 Scruple	8 Drachms	1 Ounce
3 Scruples	1 Drachm	12 Ounces	1 Pound or Pint

Wool Weight.

7 Pounds make	1 Clove	6 1 2 Tods make	1 Weight
2 Cloves	1 Stone	2 Weighs	1 Sack
2 Stones	1 Tod	12 Sacks	1 Last

Bread Weight.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*
A Half Peck, ...	8	11	0
A Quartern, ...	4	5	8

When a Quartern loaf wheaten is sold for 8d. the Seconds should be sold for 7d. the Household for 6d; and so in proportion.

Wood is bought by the Chord, a stack or Chord of Wood, commonly in England, runs three feet high, three feet wide, and twelve long, or one hundred and eight cubic feet; though some make it three, four and eight, or ninety six cubic feet. In Canada the usual measurement is four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long.

Time.

60 Seconds make	1 Minute	7 Days make	1 Week
60 Minutes	1 Hour	4 Weeks	1 Month
24 Hours	1 Day	12 Months	1 Year

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Barrel of Anchovies about 18lb
A Barrel of Gunpowder is 112 lb
A Barrel of Herrings, No. 500
A Keg of ditto 60—two of which count a hundred
A Last of Hides. 12 dozen,
A Truss of Straw, 36 lb.
A Truss of Hay, new. 60 lb.
Ditto ditto old, 56 lb.
A Load of Hay, 36 trusses.
A Load of Bricks, No 500.
A Load of Tiles, No. 1000.
A Load of Timber 50 feet solid.
A Tun of Sweet Oil, 236 Gallons
A Fother of Lead, 19 c. 2 qrs.
A Firkin of Butter, 56 lb
A Stone of Iron. Shot, or Horseman's weight, 14 lb.—Butcher's weight, 8 lb.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

A Grain of Gold, about 2d.
A Penny-weight, about 4s.
A Grain of Silver, about half a farthing.
A Penny-weight 3d.
An Ounce, about 5s.
According to the weight of English Coins, the Mint value of a lb. of Gold is 44 guineas and a half, or £46 14s 6d *—a lb. of Silver, £3 2s – the oz of Gold £3 17s 10 1 2d and the ounce of Silver, 5s 2d, so that the value of the Standard Gold is 15 times that of Silver, and 1 14th more.

* The value of a lb. of Gold as Bullion, in Oct. 1809, was £55 16s

No. 4.

Equality in the Weight of Cattle, between Scores, Stones, and Hundred Weights, by the Right Honorable LORD SOMERVILLE.

Scores		Stones, at 14 lb		Stones, at 8 lb.		Hundred, 112 lb.		
		st.	lb.	st.	lb.	Cwt.	qrs	lb.
20	equal	28	8	50	0	3	2	8
25	"	35	10	62	4	4	1	24
30	"	42	12	75	0	5	1	12
35	"	50	0	87	4	6	1	0
40	"	57	2	100	0	7	0	16
45	"	64	4	112	4	8	0	4
50	"	71	6	125	0	8	3	20
55	"	78	8	137	4	9	3	8
60	"	85	10	150	0	10	2	24
65	"	92	12	162	4	11	2	12
70	"	100	0	175	0	12	2	0
75	"	107	2	187	4	13	1	16
80	"	114	4	200	0	14	1	4

No. 5.

A TABLE shewing the Specific Gravity of several sorts of Wood.

	Spec. Grav.	*Wt. of a Cubic foot.* *lb.*	*oz.*
Thorn	87	54	6
Crab tree	85	53	2
Quince tree	83	51	14
Mahogany	82	51	4
Plum-tree	80	50	0
Holly	80	50	0
Ash	76	47	8
Barberry	76	47	8
Nut tree	76	47	8
English Oak	75	46	14
Beech	74	46	4
Elder	73	45	10
Pear tree	73	45	10
Mulberry	71	44	6
Walnut	69	42	2
Yew	67	41	14
Maple	66	41	4
Yellow Deal	63	39	6
Cherry	61	38	2
Norway Oak	60	37	8
Sallow	59	36	14
Sycamore	59	36	14
Elm	50	31	4

N. B. All the Woods were very good of the sort, except the Elm, and all very dry; the measure is English, and the weight Avoirdupois.

It is probable that the woods of Canada are lighter, (except those grown on plains and exposed situations) than similar species produced in England.

GOLDEN RULES.

TO RENDER YOUNG TRADESMEN RESPECTABLE, PROSPEROUS, AND WEALTHY.

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, provided good use is made of it.

No. 6.

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

Reaum.	Fahrn.	Reaum	Fahrn	Reaum.	Fahrn.
0	32	15	66	30	99 3-4
1	34 1-2	16	68 1-4	31	102
2	36 1 2	17	70 1-2	32	104 1-4
3	38 3 4	18	72 3-4	33	106 1-3
4	41	19	75	34	108 3-4
6	43 1 4	20	77 1-4	35	111
6	45 1 2	21	79 1-2	36	113 1-4
7	47 3 4	22	81 3-4	37	115 1-2
8	0	23	84	38	117 3-4
9	52 1 4	24	86 1-4	39	120
10	54 1 2	25	88 1-2	40	122 1-[illegible]
11	56 3 4	26	90 3-4	41	124 1-[illegible]
12	59 1 4	27	93	42	126 3-4
13	61 1 4	28	95 1-4	43	129
14	63 3 4	29	97 1-2	44	131 1-4

2.—Take your shop door from off the hinges at seven in the morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows at eight o'clock, and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all the neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first returns of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home and in some way employed; and remember that your meditating neighbours have their eyes upon you and are continually gauging you by appearance.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed that you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

No. 7.

DIMENSIONS of a Statute Acre in Yards, from 1 to 100 Yards in Length.

L'gth.	Width.			L'gth.	Width.			L'gth	Width.		
Yards.	Yds.	Ft	In.	Yards	Yds.	Ft.	In.	Yards	Yds.	Ft	In.
1	4840	0	0	35	138	0	11	69	70	0	6
2	2420	0	0	36	134	1	4	70	69	0	5
3	1613	1	0	37	130	2	6	71	68	0	7
4	1210	0	0	38	127	1	2	72	67	0	8
5	968	0	0	39	124	0	4	73	66	0	11
6	806	2	0	40	121	0	0	74	65	1	3
7	691	1	4	41	118	0	2	75	64	1	8
8	605	0	0	42	115	0	9	76	63	2	1
9	537	2	4	43	112	1	9	77	62	2	7
10	484	0	0	44	110	0	0	78	62	0	2
11	440	0	0	45	107	1	8	79	61	0	10
12	403	1	0	46	105	0	8	80	60	1	6
13	372	1	0	47	103	0	0	81	59	2	4
14	345	2	2	48	100	2	6	82	59	0	1
15	322	2	0	49	98	2	4	83	58	1	0
16	302	1	6	50	96	2	5	84	57	1	11
17	284	2	2	51	94	2	9	85	56	2	10
18	268	2	8	52	93	0	3	86	56	0	11
19	254	2	3	53	91	1	0	87	55	1	10
20	242	0	0	54	89	1	11	88	55	0	0
21	230	1	6	55	88	0	0	89	54	1	2
22	220	0	0	56	86	1	4	90	53	2	4
23	210	1	4	57	84	2	9	91	53	0	7
24	201	2	0	58	83	1	5	92	52	1	10
25	193	1	10	59	82	0	2	93	52	0	2
26	186	0	6	60	80	2	0	94	51	1	6
27	179	0	10	61	79	1	1	95	50	2	11
28	172	2	7	62	78	0	2	96	50	1	3
29	166	2	9	63	76	2	6	97	49	2	9
30	161	1	0	64	75	1	11	98	49	1	2
31	156	0	5	65	74	1	5	99	48	2	8
32	151	0	9	66	73	1	0	100	8	1	3
33	146	2	0	67	72	0	9	—	—	-	-
34	142	1	1	68	71	0	7	—	—	-	-

No. 8.

The dimensions of a Satute Acre may be learned by inspecting the following Table, which contains different breadths and lengths in Statute Perches and Feet, of a quadrangular piece of ground containing an acre.

Breadths and Lengths of a Statute Acre, in Perches and Feet.

Breadth	Length		Breadth	Length	
Perches.	*Per*	*Feet.*	*Perches*	*Per*	*Feet.*
10	16	0	28	5	$11\frac{11}{14}$
11	14	9	29	5	$8\frac{31}{56}$
12	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
13	12	$5\frac{1}{13}$	31	5	$2\frac{41}{62}$
14	11	$7\frac{1}{14}$	32	5	0
15	10	11	33	4	14
16	10	0	34	4	$11\frac{11}{17}$
17	9	$6\frac{27}{34}$	35	4	$9\frac{3}{7}$
18	8	$14\frac{2}{3}$	36	4	$7\frac{1}{3}$
19	8	$6\frac{18}{19}$	37	4	$5\frac{13}{37}$
20	8	0	38	4	$3\frac{9}{19}$
21	7	$10\frac{3}{14}$	39	4	$1\frac{9}{13}$
22	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	40	4	0
23	6	$15\frac{18}{23}$	41	3	$14\frac{73}{82}$
24	6	11	42	3	$13\frac{5}{14}$
25	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	43	3	$11\frac{77}{86}$
26	6	$2\frac{7}{13}$	44	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$
27	5	$15\frac{5}{18}$	45	3	$9\frac{1}{6}$

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

No. 9.

A TABLE for readily Calculating the value of several Crops on an Acre of Land.

19360	Plants, at 1-4d. each				£20	13	4
9680	1-2						
4840	1d.						
2420	2d.						
1210	4d.						
605	8d.						
7000					62	6	8
5200	Plants, at 2d each,				43	6	8
2200					18	6	8
99 0					40	6	8
6970					31	0	10
6534					27	4	9
5445					22	13	9
5400	Plants, at 1d each,				22	10	0
4356					18	3	0
3630					15	2	6
1000					4	3	4
160					0	13	4
15000					30	5	0
7000					15	11	8
6560	Plants, at 1 2d. each.				13	17	6
6534					13	12	3
5000					10	8	4

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste, for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers, be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it

15.—Always be seen at Church or Chapel on Sunday; never at a Gaming Table; and seldom at the Theatres or places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet, to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use you future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

No. 10.

A TABLE to shew how many Plants, or Trees, may be planted on an Acre of Land, at different distances.

IN A SQUARE ACRE ARE,

4 roods, each rood 40 rods, poles or perches.
160 rods, 16 feet and a half each,
4 840 square yards, 9 feet each,
43 550 square feet, 144 inches each,
174,240 squares of six inches each, or 36 inches,
6,272,640 inches, or squares of 1 inch each.

AN ACRE WILL CONTAIN

Trees or Plants,					*Number of Feet asunder*			*Square feet to each.*
108 and	360 feet over,			at	20 feet asunder, or			400
160		-	-	-	16 1-2		-	272 1 4
134	144	-	-	-	18		-	324
302	72	-	-	-	12		-	144
435	60	-	-	-	10		-	100
680	40	-	-	-	8		-	64
888	48	-	-	-	7		-	49
1089		-	-	-	8 by 5		-	40
1210		-	-	-	6		-	36
1361	8	-	-	-	8	4	-	32
1452		-	-	-	6	6	-	30
1555	20	-	-	-	7	4	-	28
1815		-	-	-	6	4	-	24
2178		-	-	-	5	4	-	20
2722	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	16
2904		-	-	-	5	3	-	15
3630		-	-	-	4	3	-	12
4840		-	-	-	3	3	-	9
5445		-	-	-	4	2	-	8
7261		-	-	-	3	2	-	6
8712		-	-	-	2 1-2	2	-	5
10-90		-	-	-	2	2	-	4
19305		-	-	-	1 1-2	1 1 2	-	2 1 4
21780		-	-	-	2	1	-	2
[illegible]		-	-	-	1		-	1

No. 11.

Comparison of Acres.

French Arpent 100 perches 22 pieds,	1.0000
Paris 100 ditto	0 6694
English Acre	0 7929
Denmark toude hart-korn,	2,159
Spain fanega,	0 6720
Muscovy decetine,	2 907
Rhine arpent,	0.3336
Rome quartuccio,	0.11308
—— rubbio,	3 619
—— Pezzo,	0.5170
Saxony Morgen,	1.0842

No. 12.

WEIGHT.

France libre poids de mare	1.000
—— Quintal,	1.000
—— Tonneau,	2.000
England pound Troy,	0.7618
—— Pound Avoirdupois,	0 9264
—— Stone, 14 lb.	12 970
—— Hundred, 112 lb.	10,76

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheeks—repelling beholders, instead of attracting them

21—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman, is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years

22—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening, and the restrictions will prove equally useful to servant and master

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider that, if they must deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

No. 13.

Measures of Length of several Countries.

	Inches	Decim.
English Foot	12	000
Paris Foot	12	816
Cubit of Cairo	21	688
Persian Arish	38	364
Paris Draper's Ell	47	148
—— Mercer's do.	47	244
Roman Foot	11	604
Greek Foot	13	875

No. 14.

COMPARISON of English, Scotch, and Irish Acre.

Eng	Scotch				Irish.				Eng	Scotch				Irish.			
Acre	Ac.	Rd	Pls		Acr.	Rd.	Pls		Acre	Acr.	Rd.	Pl.		Acre	Rd.	Pls.	
1	0	3	14	4	0	2	18	7	9	7	2	10		5	2	8	9
2	1	2	28	9	1	0	37	5	10	8	1	24	4	6	0	27	7
3	2	2	17	3	1	3	16	3	20	16	3	8	9	12	1	15	5
4	3	1	17	8	2	1	35	1	30	25	0	33	3	18	2	3	2
5	4	0	32	2	3	0	13	8	40	33	2	17	8	24	2	1	
6	5	0	6	7	3	2	32	6	50	42	0	2	2	30	3	18	7
7	5	3	21	1	4	1	11	4	60	50	1	26	6	37	0	6	5
8	6	2	35	5	4	3	30	2	100	84	0	4	4	61	2	37	5

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can discount for prompt payment on all purchasers; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

COMMON SENSE.

RECEIPTS, &c &c.

Old Parr's Maxims of Health—Keep your feet warm by exercise, your head cool through temperance; never eat till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it

For a Pinch on a Horse's Withers—Mercurial ointment; then rye-meal poulties and brandy, [illegible] not broken.

No. 15.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	dw.	gr.	
Guinea,	5	9	1-3
Sovereign,	5	3	1-4
Half Sovereign	2	13	1-2
Double Sovereign,	10	6	1-2
Crown,	18	4	4-17
Half Crown,	9	0	2-10
Shilling,	3	15	3-11
Sixpence,	1	19	7-11

No. 16.

FOREIGN COINS.
In British Value.

	s	d
Crusade Portugal,	2	3
Dollar Spanish,	4	6
Ducat Flanders, Holland, Bavaria, Sweden,	9	3
——Prussia, Austria, and Saxony,	9	4
——Denmark	8	3
——Spain	6	9
Florin, Prussia, Poland,	1	2
——Flanders,	1	6
——German,	1	10
Guilder, Dutch,	1	9
——German,	2	4
Livre French,	0	10
Louis d'or, do.	20	0
Moidore, Portugal,	27	0

FOREIGN COINS.
In British Value.

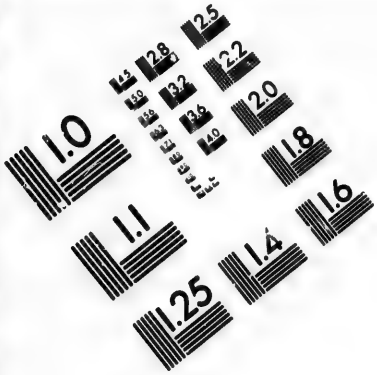
	s.	d.
Pagoda, Asia,	8	9
Piastre, Arab,	5	6
——Spanish,	3	7
Pistole Spanish, Barbary,	16	9
——Italy,	15	6
——Sicily,	15	4
Re, Portugal, 27,400 of 1d s Mill Re,	5	7½
Rial Spanish,	0	5
Rix Dollar, German 8s 6d Dutch, 4s. 4d farthing, Hamburgh, Denmark, 4s 6d. Sweden,	4	8
Rouble Russian,	4	6
Rupee, Silver, Asia,	2	6
——Gold, do.	35	0

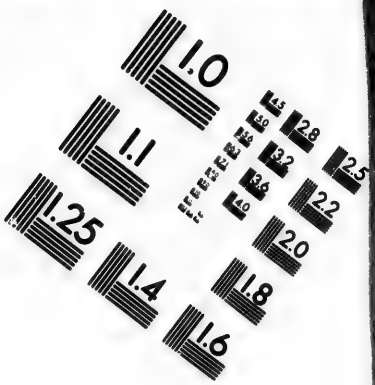
No 17.

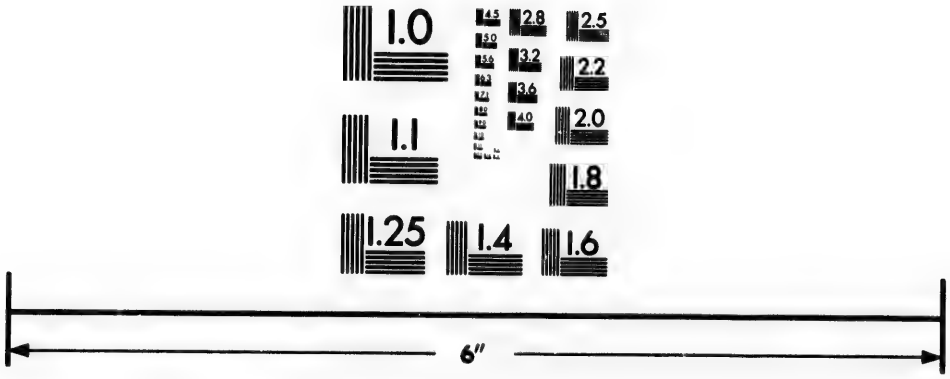
WEIGHT AND VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.
Current in the Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

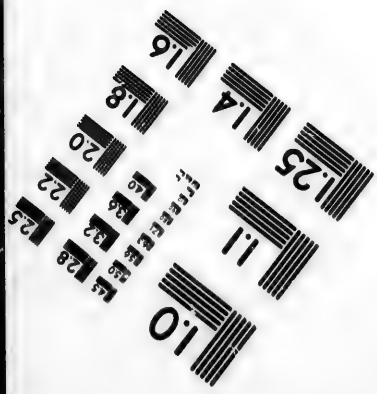
GOLD.

Coins. English, Portuguese and American,	Weight, dwts	gr.	Currency, £	s	d	Old Currency. Livres,	Sols,
A Guinea,	5	6	1	3	4	28	0
A Half do,	2	15	0	11	8	14	0
A Third do,	1	18	0	7	9	9	6⅔
A Johannes,	18	0	4	0	0	96	0
A Half do,	9	0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore,	6	18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle,	11	6	2	10	0	60	0
A Half do,	5	18	1	5	0	30	0









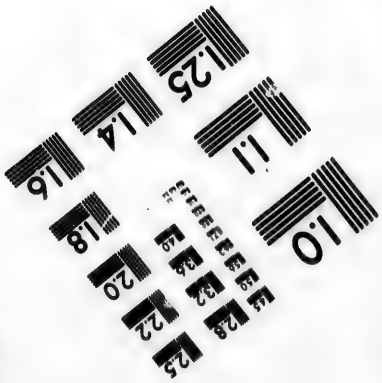


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

6"

Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
3.2
2.2
3.6
2.0
4.0
1.8
1.0

Spanish and French,	Weight dwts	gr.	Currency. £	s.	d.	Old Currency. Livres	Sols.
A Doubloon,	17	0	3	14	6	89	8
A Half do,	8	12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis d'or, coined before 1793	5	4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole, do do.	4	4	0	18	3	21	18
SILVER COINS.							
A Crown,			0	5	6	6	12
An English Shilling,			0	1	0	1	6
A Dollar,			0	5	0	6	0
A Pistareen,			0	1	0	1	4
A French Crown coined before 1793,			0	5	6	6	12
A French Piece of 4 livs 10 sols, *Tournois*			0	4	2	5	0
The American Dollar.			0	5	0	6	0

All the different denominations of the above Coins pass current.—*Two pence farthing* is allowed for every grain under or over weight, on English, Portuguese, and American Gold;—and *Two pence* and *one fifth* on Spanish and French.—Payments in Gold above £20. may be made in bulk; *English, Portuguese, & American*, at 80s per oz;—*French* and *Spanish*, at 87s 8 1-2, deducting *half a grain* for each piece.

No. 18.

To turn any given Currency into any Currency required.

RULE 1.—Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in Shillings or Pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in the form of a Fraction.

and making the { required / given } Currency the Numerator / Denominator } of the Fraction.

Reduce this Fraction to its *least terms*, and it will serve as a constant Multiplier, by which any sum of the *given* Currency being Multiplied, it will be converted into the Currency required.

N. B When the Fraction is not an Improper one the *Multiplier* will become a Divisor.

EXAMPLE—To form a rule for changing Sterling at 4s. 6d. per Dollar into New York at 8s per Dollar.

Here *Sterling* is *given* and *York required*: The Dollar is, { York 8s or 96 Pence Numerator, / Sterling 4s 6d. or 54 Pence Denominator.

Therefore $\frac{96}{54}$ is the Multiplier sought, which reduced to its least terms becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ or $1\frac{7}{9}$, therefore if Sterling

be Multiplied be 16 and divided by 9 the result will be York, thus, $\frac{16}{9}$ is the same as 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$, but $\frac{8}{9}$ is the same as 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, therefore 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$ is equal to 2 into 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$; which is that Rule, expressed shorter thus—
$\frac{16}{9}=2\times\frac{8}{9}=2\times1\frac{1}{9}$.

To turn Sterling into	Currency or Halifax,	add	1	9
	Army . .	add	1	27
Currency into	Sterling, . .	deduct	1	10
	Army pay, .	deduct	1	15
Army pay into	Sterling, . .	deduct	1	28
	Currency, .	add	1	14

A Half Joe is	£1	16	0	Ster'g.	£2	0	0	Cur'y.	£1	17	4 Army.
A Guinea is	1	1	0		1	3	4		1	1	9
A Dollar is	0	4	6		0	5	0		0	4	8

No. 19.

Disorder from Heat in a Hot Climate.

One drachm Camphor, desert spoonful of Brandy, half an ounce of Sugar; rub the camphor and brandy together, then add the sugar; when well mixed, add one pint of boiling water by degrees; cover up, keep till cold, and take a quart or half a pint or all, in a day after, James's powder If a tendency to putrefaction, two drachms sweet spirit of vitriol to the pint.

James's Powder—Pulvis antimonialis according to the last Dispensatory—Take going to bed, 4 or 5 grains; if necessary as far as 12 grains a day, at three or four times, may be taken.

No. 20.

Powder for Rheumatism when first coming.

Pulvis Ipecacuanha Compositus, of the last London Dispensatory In common cases with no violent pain 10 grains at going to bed; in great pain, 20 grains, wash down with diluting liquor.

No. 21.

For Rheumatic Pains, or the Lumbago.

Dissolve as much salt in water as will make it swim an egg, rub it in with your hand on the part affected before a fire, for 15 or 20 minutes, just before going to bed; it is uncommonly effective.—*A. Young*

No. 22.

A Cement which equally resists both Fire and Water.

Make a pint of milk coagulate on the fire by means of an acid till it is quite clear; filtrate it, and separate perfectly the caseous particles; mix with the whites of four or five eggs, which beat well separately, and then again anew; then mix it with quick lime reduced to

an impalpable powder in such quantity that the whole may form a consistent mass to be adopted as a cement.
[G. E. Skoge Act, de L'Acad, Swen. Vol. 34, p. 1.]

No. 23.

To Extinguish Fire.

For preserving buildings from fire, Mr. Hartley's celebrated method of plates which is cheaper and more effectual than other modes that have been tried, is of the utmost importance in all buildings to be applied as a partial security in the spots most liable to be set on fire. To put out a fire an experiment has been tried which deserves further enquiry —A modern traveller gives this account at Augsburgh ;—"We saw an experiment for extinguishing fire ; they had made a fabrick of boards set rond with faggots, dry cloven wood and other combustibles, when all was thoroughly on fire, they threw in a little barrel, it made a small explosion, and the fire immediately abated ; but continuing still to burn at one end, they threw in another barrel and it was all extinguished The same I am told, has since been performed in England "* If I mistake not the Society of Arts offered a premium for something of the sort, and in consequence, some experiments were made long after this author wrote, which was in 1722, and Mr Godfrey, the chemist, produced a ball or barrel, which exploding had the same effect, and was very satisfactory ; but the composition was a secret which died with the great Mr. Boyle It is to be regretted that other, and greater premiums are not given to re-discover so valuable an art.—A. Young.

No 24.

To render White Wash durable.

White Wash of Lime is rendered fixed and durable without cracks if made with water, in which common salt is dissolved —[Lavavasseur Annales des Arts et Man]

No. 25.

Method of preparing a cheap substitute for Oil Paint, by M. Ludicke

It often happens that people do not choose, or cannot employ Oil Painting in the country, either because it does not dry soon enough and has an insupportable smell, or because it is too dear. M. Ludicke employed with the greatest success the following method, for painting ceilings, gates, doors, and even furniture.

The Process.

Take fresh curds and bruise the lumps on a grinding stone, or in an earthen pan or mortar, with a spatula ; after this operation put them into a pot with an equal quantity of lime well quenched, and become thick enough to be kneaded ; stir this mixture well, without adding water, and you will soon obtain a white coloured fluid, which may be applied with as much facility as varnish, and which dries very

* Wright's Travels, Vol. II. p. 500.

speedily; but it must be employed the same day, as it will become too thick the day following. Ocre, Armenian Bole, and all colours which hold with lime, may be mixed with it according to the colour which you wish to give to the wood; but care must be taken that the addition of colour made to the first mixture of curds and lime may contain very little water, else the painting will be less durable.

When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished with a piece of woollen cloth or other proper substance and it will become as bright as varnish. It is certain that no kind of painting can be so cheap and besides other advantages, in the same day two coats may be laid on and polished as it dries speedily and has no smell. If it be required to give it more durability in places exposed to moisture, go over the painting after it has been polished with the white of an egg, this process will render it as durable as the best oil painting.

No. 26.

Weather Boarding—To PAY.

Three parts air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand or sea coal ashes, sift through a fine sieve, add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working, with a painter's brush; great care must be taken to mix it perfectly, it is impenetrable to water, and the sun hardens it – [Patterson Society Trans Vol. XII p. 265]

No. 27.

To Paint Boards, &c.

Melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot; add three gallons of train oil; and three or four rolls of brimstone; when melted then, add as much Spanish brown ochre, first ground fine, with as much of the oil as will give your colour; lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as possible, and some days after the first coat is dry lay on another. It will preserve the plank for ages —Bath Papers, vol. ii. p. 144.

Dr Parry recommends this improvement;—

Take twelve ounces of rosin, and eight ounces of roll brimstone; each coarsely powered, and three gallons of train oil. Heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of bees wax cut in bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be remelted on subsequent occasion —[Bath Soc papers, Vol. XI. p 240.

No 28.

Cracks in Iron Vessels.

Six parts of yellow potter's clay, one of filings of iron, and linseed oil sufficient to form the whole into a paste of the consistence of putty.—[Katcleyn]

No 29.

A useful recipe for making Family Wine.

Take black currents, red currents, ripe cherries, (black hearts are best) raspberries, each an equal quantity, or nearly so: if the black currents are most abundant, so much the better.—To four pounds of

mixed fruit well bruised, put one gallon of clear soft water; steep them three days and nights in open vessels, frequently stirring up the mass; then strain through a hair sieve The remaining pulp press to dryness. Put both liquors together, and to each gallon of the whole, put three pounds of good rich, moist sugar of a bright yellowish appearance; let the whole stand again three days and nights, frequently stirring up as before, after skimming the top, then turn it into casks and let it remain, full, and purging, at the bung-hole about two weeks Lastly, to every nine gallons put one quart of good brandy, and bung down If it does not soon drop fine, a steeping of isinglass may be introduced, and stirred into the liquor, in the proportion of about half an ounce to nine gallons.

N B. Gooseberries especially the largest, rich flavoured, may be used in the mixture to great advantage; but it has been found the best way to prepare them separately, by more powerful bruising or pounding, so as to form the proper consistence in pulp, and by putting six quarts of fruit to one gallon of water, pouring on the water twice, the smaller quantity at night, the larger the next morning

This process, finished as aforesaid, will make excellent wine, unmixed; but this fluid added to the former mixture, will sometimes improve the compound.—[Bath Soc. papers, Vol. XI. p. 224.

ADDENDA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOWER CANADA.

Gov. Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America, Lieut General the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G C B.
Aides de Camp. Cap HAY, h. p and Ensign MAULE 79th Regt
Mil Sec'y. Col DARLING, h p
Ast Sec'y L MONTIZAMBERT.
Lt. Gov The Hon Sir FRANCIS N BURTON, K C H
Civil Sec A W COCHRANE Esq
Governor of Quebec, Maj Gen'l. W G STRUT
Bishop of Quebec, Rt Reverend JACOB MOUNTAIN, D D
Catholic Bishop of Quebec, Rev. J O PLESSIS
Arch Deacon of Quebec, The Venerable GEO J. MOUNTAIN
Chaplain Rev. J. S MILLS
Chief Justice and Speaker of the Two Councils, JONATHAN SEWELL.
Chief Justice of the King's Bench at Montreal, J. MONK.
Secretary and Registrar of the Province, T AMYOT.
Deputy, J TAYLOR.
Clerk of the Executive Council, H W RYLAND.
Receiver General, The Hon J. HALE,
Inspector General, THOMAS A. YOUNG, Esq
Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. J KERR, Esq.
Clerk of the Crown, H BLOOMFIELD
Attorney General, J STUART,
Solicitor General, —— OGDEN,
Dep'y Adj't. Gen'l. Lieut Col. J HARVEY, C B.
Dep'y Qr M'r. Gen. Lieut Col. COCKBURN.
Superintendant of Indian Department, Sir J. JOHNSON, Bart.
Surveyor General, J BOUCHETTE, Esq
Deputy Post Master General, D. SUTHERLAND Esq.
Collector of the Customs at Quebec. M H. PERCIVAL, Esq.
Comptroller, GEO A. GORE, Esq.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lt. Governor, Major General Sir JAMES KEMPT. G C B
Aides de Camp. Captain YORKE, 52d Regt Ensign Lord F LENNOX 62d Regt.
Mil'y Sec Lt Col COOPER h. p.
Dep'y Adj Gen'l Lt Col H B. HARRIS h p
Bishop, Rt Rev. ROBERT STANSER, D. D.
Chief Justice, S. S BLOWERS, Esq.
Atty Gen R J UNIACKE, Esq.
Sol. Gen, S B R BIN,
Naval Officer J BRENTWITH,
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary W THOMPSON
Commissioner of the Navy, J. N. INGLEFIELD.
Dep'y. Qr. M'r Gen'l. Lt. Col. W. BERESFORD.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut. Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart
Chief Justice, Jonathan Bliss, Esq
Judges of the Supreme Court, J. Sanders, J. M Bliss, and Wm. Chipman,
Atty. General, T. Wetmore,
Sol General. W Batford,
Secretary and Clerk of the Council, W. F Odell,
Receiver General, A Rainsford,
Naval Officer, F. Gilbert.

TARIFF.

By which the Trade between Upper Canada and the United States of America is regulated.

By the Provin. Stat. of 2d. Geo. IV.

The following articles may be imported from the United States on payment of the duties respectively affixed to each :—

Apples one shilling per bushel
Beer in bottles six shillings per dozen
Beer in casks one shilling per gallon
Beef fifteen shillings per barrel
Beef ten shillings per hundred pounds
Boots fifteen shillings per pair
Boards of Pine twenty shillings per 1000 feet
Boards of Oak twenty shillings per 1000 feet
Barley two shillings per bushel,
Butter sixpence per pound,
Cable and tarred Rope three pence per pound
Cordage untarred three pence per pound
Cider one shilling per gallon
Calf Skins and Skins dressed as Upper Leather two shillings and six pence each
Cattle (young) from two to four years old, thirty five shillings per head
Cows twenty five shillings per head
Cheese six pence per pound
Chord Wood or Wood intended for fuel five shillings per chord
Distilled Spirits two shillings and six pence per gallon
Flour ten shillings per barrel of one hundred and ninety six pounds
Flour six shillings per hundred weight
Flax seed Oil, one shilling per gallon
Harness Leather four pence per pound
Hogs (alive) twenty shillings per head
Hog's Lard six pence per pound
Hams and Bacon six pence per pound
Indian Corn two shillings per bushel
Lumber of Pine, twenty shillings per 1000 feet
Lumber of Oak, twenty shillings per 1000 feet
All other Lumber hewed or sawed, thirty shillings per 1000 feet.

Nails two pence per pound
Oxen fifty shillings per head
Oats one shilling per bushel
Pork 20 shillings per barrel
Pork not in barrel, ten shillings per hundred weight
Potatoes one shilling per bushel
Rye two shillings per bushel
Salt six pence per bushel
Sole Leather three pence per pound
Shoes five shillings per pair
Shingles five shillings per 1000
Sheep one shilling per head
Tobacco manufactured three pence per pound
Wheat two shillings and six pence per bushel

The *second clause* of the same Act affixes a Duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all other articles except Iron Castings, and Tinware, which are subject to a duty of 20 per cent.

The *third clause* of the same Act exempts the following articles from any duty, viz;—Unmanufactured Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Tallow, Raw Hides, Printing Paper, the personal Baggage, travelling Horse or Horses, travelling Carriage or Carriages, of any person or persons, Subjects or Foreigners, who may lawfully come into or reside in this Province

The *fourth clause* of the same Act admits the following articles, *Duty Free*, for exportation only, Flour, Pork, and other Provisions, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salt, Lumber, Wheat, Meal and Grains, Fur and Skins undressed.

By Stat. of 3d. Geo. IV.

COMMONLY CALLED THE CANADA TRADE BILL.

[*Passed in the British Parliament, the 5th August*, 1822]

The following articles may be imported into Canada from the U. States.

Ashes
Barley
Biscuit
Beans
Bread
Beaver and all sorts of Fur
Bowsprits
Calavances
Cocoa
Cattle
Cochineal
Coin and Bullion
Cotton Wool
Drugs of all sorts
Diamonds and precious stones
Flax
Fruit and Vegetables
Fustick and all sorts of Wood for Dyer's use
Flour
Grain of any sort
Garden Seeds
Hemp
Heading Boards
Horses
Hogs

Hides	Pitch
Hay	Rye
Hoops	Rice
Hardwood or Mill Timber	Staves
Indigo	Skins
Live Stock of any sort	Shingles
Lumber	Sheep
Logwood	Tar
Mahogany and other wood for Cabinet wares	Tallow
	Tobacco
Masts	Turpentine
Mules	Timber
Neat Cattle	Tortoise Shell
Oats	Wool
Peas	Wheat
Potatoes	Yards
Poultry	

By the same Act the articles enumerated below may be also imported subject to the duties annexed to each. But where any of the articles specified are liable to a *Colonial Duty*, equal to the one imposed by *this* Act, such articles shall not be charged with these duties in *addition*. But, if the duty payable under the Colonial Law shall be *less in amount* than the duty payable by *this* Act, then, and in such case, *the difference only* between the amount of the duty payable by this Act, and the duty payable under the authority of the Colonial Law, shall be deemed payable by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196lbs. nett weight.	0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196lbs nett wt	0	2	6
For every cwt of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100 lbs. of Bread made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in bags or packages.	0	2	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs made from Rye, Peas, or Beans.	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances,	0	0	7
Rice, for evey 100 lbs nett weight.	0	2	6
For every 1000 Shingles called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in length.	0	7	0
For every 1000 Shingles, being more than 12 inches in length.	0	14	0
For every 1000 Red Oak Staves.	1	1	0
For every 1000 White Oak Staves or Headings.	0	15	0
For every 1000 feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber of one inch thick.	1	1	0
For every 1000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber.	1	1	0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1000 feet.	1	8	0
For every 1000 Wood Hoops.	0	5	8

Horses, for every £100 of the value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every £100 of the value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every £100 of the value thereof	10	0	0

By a late Provincial Act of 4th Geo 4th, the following additional duties are affixed on the several articles mentioned below, being of the growth, &c or manufacture of the U. S of America, that is to say:

	£	s.	d.
Salt, per bushel	0	0	6
Tobacco, per pound	0	0	3
Snuff, per pound	0	0	4
Sole leather, per pound	0	0	3
Harness leather, per lb.	0	0	4
Calf skins, and other skins dressed as upper leather, per skin	0	2	6
Sheep skins dressed, per skin	0	0	6
Morocco, per skin	0	1	6
Beer, per gallon	0	1	0
Cider, per gallon	0	1	0
Distilled spirits, per gal.	0	2	6
Shoes, (men's and women's) per pair	0	2	6
Boots, per pair	0	5	0
Childrens' boots & shoes, per pair	0	0	9
Nails, per pound	0	0	2
Scythes, each	0	0	7½
Oxen, per head	1	5	0
Young cattle from 2 to 4 years old, per head	0	15	0
Cows, per head	0	15	0
Live hogs, per head	0	10	0
Pork, per barrel	0	10	0
Pork, not in barrel, per cwt.	0	5	0
Flour, not in barrrel, per cwt.	0	2	6
Beef, per barrel	0	10	0
Beef, not in barrel, per cwt.	0	5	0
Hams and Bacon, per lb.	0	0	3
Iron castings and Tinware for every £100 of the value thereof	20	0	0
Saddles, Bridles, & Harness, for every £100 of the value thereof	15	8	0

And on all other goods, wares, and merchandize not herein before enumerated, which are not subject to the payment of duties by the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the growth, &c. of the U S. of A for every £100 of the value thereof, the sum of £10.

The following Articles allowed to be imported free of duty; that is to say:—

Raw Hides, Tallow, Wool, Printing Paper, Cotton-Yarn, and Personal Baggage

Free from the payment of any duty such articles intended for exportation only, with the exception of such as are subject to duty by the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 3d year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces"

In addition to the above commercial information, it may be proper to remark, in this place, that the *Navigation Laws*, in regard to our intercourse with the great lakes are very strictly inforced.

SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1824

Imports		Exports.	
Wine,	£ 44,412	New Ships,	£ 76,280
Spirits,	255,149	Lumber,	330,937
Mollasses,	7,968	Ashes,	382,016

Imports.		Exports.	
Sugar,	64.280	Grain,	6.962
Coffee,	12 958	Flour, Meal, & Biscuit,	70.311
Tea,	47.565	Beef Pork, &c.	37.768
Tobacco and Snuff,	629	Fish and Oil,	14.768
Salt,	11.319	Miscellanies,	6,411
Cards,	1.313		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ pr. Ct. & free Goods	796.633		
	£1,212,217		£926.433

The imports in 1824 exceed those of 1823 in value £186,000 of which are the article of Rum from the advance in price obtained, the quantity exceeding that of the former year only 17000 Gallons.

The other articles making up the increase are Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Goods paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and no part of the Harlequin's cargo has appeared in the imports.*

As to the exports the most prominent article is Ashes. In 1823, the quanty exceeded that in 1824 only 46 pounds weight, but in value £76000.

Lumber is much greater in quantity, but only £17.000, more in value, rating it at the shipping prices Flour is 14,000*l.* less Pork and Provisions 20,000*l* more The whole amount of exports exceeds the previous year in the small sum of 3625*l.*

The most encouraging view of he exports is the value of new ships, or the money circulated throug so many thousand hands from the disbursements to pay the labour in building—even the chips afforded warmth and comfort to the poor. The increase under this last head exceeds £60,000.

* Ships for Quebec lost having valuable Cargoes on board, Cumberland, Robsons and Marjery

THE Account of a TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE, *which convulsed and ravaged a great part of Canada, in the year 1663. Written and preserved by the* JESUITS *in their College, at Quebec; now republished in this place, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure further confirmation of so extraordinary a catastrophe, either by geological evidence, or traditionary lore from the Indians.*

IT was on the 5th February, 1663, about half past five o'clock in the evening, that a great rushing noise was heard throughout the whole extent of Canada —This noise caused the people to run out of their houses into the streets, as if their habitations had been on fire; but instead of flames and smoke, they were surprized to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving, as if they were detached from each other. The bells sounded by the repeated shocks —The roofs of the buildings bent down, first on one side and then on the other. The timbers, rafters, and planks, cracked The earth trembled violently, and caused the stakes of the palisades and pailings to dance, in a manner that would have been incredible had we not actually seen it in many places. It was at this moment that every one ran out of doors. Then were to be seen animals flying in all directions, children crying and screaming in the streets; men and women seized with affright, stood horror struck with the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and ignorant where to fly for refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth, which threatened every instant to crush them to death, or sink them into a profound and immeasureable abyss.

Some threw themselves on their knees in the sn[illegible] crossing their breasts and calling upon their saints to relieve them from the dangers with which they were surrounded. Others passed the rest of this dreadful night in prayer; for the earthquake ceased not, but continued at short intervals, with a certain undulating impulse, resembling the waves of the ocean; and the same qualmish sensation, or sickness at the stomach, was felt during the shocks, as is experienced in a vessel at sea.

The violence of the earthquake was greatest in the forests, where it appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees; for not only their branches were destroyed, but even their trunks are said to have been detached from their places, and dashed against each other with inconceivable violence and confusion—so much so, that the Indians, in their figurative manner of speaking, declared that all the forests were drunk.

The war also seemed to be carried on between the mountains, some of which were torn from their beds and thrown upon others, leaving immense chasms in the places from whence they had issued, and the very trees with which they were covered sunk down, leaving only their tops above the surface of the earth; others were completely overturned, their branches buried in the earth and the roots only remained above ground.

During this general wreck of nature, the ice, upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings, in many parts, there issued thick clouds of smoke, or fountains of dirt and sand, which spouted up to a very considerable height. The springs were either choaked up, or impregnated with sulphur.—Many rivers were totally lost; others were diverted from their course, and their waters entirely corrupted. Some of them became yellow, others red, and the great river of St. Lawrence appeared entirely white, as far down as Tadoussac. This extraordinary phenomenon must astonish those who know the size of the river, and the immense body of water in various parts, which must have required such an abundance of matter to whiten it.

They write from Montreal that during the earthquake, they plainly saw the stakes of the picketing, or palisades, jump up, as if they had been dancing; that of two doors in the same room, one opened and the other shut, of their own accord; that the chimneys and tops of the houses beat like the branches of trees agitated by the wind; that when they went to walk, they felt the earth following them, and rising at every step they took, sometimes sticking against the sole of the foot, and other things, in a very forcible and surprising manner.

From Three Rivers they write, that the first shock was the most violent, and commenced with a noise resembling

thunder. The houses were agitated in the same manner as the tops of trees during a tempest, with a noise as if fire was crackling in the garrets.

The first shock lasted half an hour, or rather better, though its greatest force was properly not more than a quarter of an hour; and we believe there was not a single shock which did not cause the earth to open more or less. As for the rest, we have remarked, that though this earthquake continued almost without intermission, yet it was not always of an equal violence. Sometimes it was like the pitching of a large vessel, which dragged heavily at her anchors; and it was this motion which occasioned many to have a giddiness in their heads, and qualmishness at their stomachs. At other times, the motion was hurried and irregular, creating sudden jerks, some of which were extremely violent; but the most common was a slight tremulous motion, which occurred frequently with little noise.

Many of the French inhabitants and Indians, who were eye witnesses to the scene, state, that a great way up the river of Trois Rivieres, about eighteen miles below Quebec, the hills which bordered the rivers on either side, and which were of a prodigious height, were torn from their foundations, and plunged into the river, causing it to change its course, and spread itself over a large tract of land recently cleared: the broken earth mixed with the waters, and for several months, changed the colour of the great River St. Lawrence, into which that of Trois Rivieres disembogues itself.

In the course of this violent convulsion of nature, lakes appeared where none ever existed before; mountains were overthrown, swallowed up by the gaping earth, or precipitated into adjacent rivers, leaving in their place frightful chasms or level plans.—Falls and rapids were changed into gentle streams, and gentle streams into falls and rapids Rivers in many parts of the country sought other beds, or totally disappeared. The earth and the mountains were violently split and rent in innumerable places, creating chasms and precipices whose depths have never yet been ascertained. Such devastation was also occasioned in the woods, that more than a thousand acres in our neighbourhood were completely overturned; and

where, but a short time before, nothing met the eye but one immense forest of trees, now were to be seen extensive cleared lands, apparently just turned up by the plough.

At Tadoussac, (about 150 miles below Quebec, on the north shore,) the effect of the earthquake was not less violent than in other places; and such a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell in that neighbourhood, particularly in the River St. Lawrence, that the waters were as violently agitated as during a tempest.

Near St Paul's Bay (about 50 miles below Quebec on the north shore.) a mountain, about a quarter of a league in circumference, situated on the shore of the St Lawrence, was precipitated into the river; but as if it had only made a plunge, it rose from the bottom, and became a small island, forming, with the shore, a convenient harbour, well sheltered from all winds.

Lower down the river, towards Point Allouettes, an entire forest of considerable extent was loosened from the main bank, and slid into the River St Lawrence, where the trees took fresh root in the water.

There are three circumstances, however, which have rendered this extraordinary earthquake particularly remarkable — The first is its duration, it having continued from February to August, that is to say, more than six months, almost without intermission! It is true, the shocks were not always equally violent. in several places, as towards the mountains behind Quebec, the thundering noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. In others, as towards Tadousac, the shock continued generally for two or three days at a time with much violence.

The second circumstance relates to the extent of this earthquake, which, we believe, was universally throughout the whole of New France, for we learn that it was felt from l'Isle Percée and Gaspé, which are situated at the mouth of the St Lawrence, to beyond Montreal, * as also in New England, Acadia, and other places more remote.

* It appears from this, that the Jesuits at Quebec had not then received any account of the devastation which the earthquake had committed in Upper Canada, and of course were unacquainted with its real extent.

As far as it has come to our knowledge, this earthquake extended more than 600 miles in length, and about 300 in breadth. Hence 180,000 square miles of land were convulsed on the same day, and at the same moment.

The third circumstance, which appears the most remarkable of all, regards the extraordinary protection of Divine Providence which has been extended to us, and our habitations; for we have seen near us the large openings and chasms which the earthquake occasioned, and the prodigious extent of country which has been either totally lost or hideously convulsed, without our losing either man, woman, or child, or even having a hair of their heads touched.

A sketch of the Length, Breadth and circumference of the following Lakes in Upper Canada by Estimation. *

Names	Length	Breadth	Circumference
	Miles	Miles	Miles.
Superior	450	Nearly 200	1525
Huron	250	190	1100
Michigan	260	90	1000
Erie	275	50	700
Ontario	180	80 *(from Port Hope to Genesee Riv.)*	500
Simcoe	40	30	120
St. Clair	35	30 *(bet. Lk's. Superior and Huron.)*	100
George	25		58
Rice Lake	24	2 1 2 to 5	58

* The Lakes of Upper Canada are innumerable, and we cannot pretend to notice an hundredth part of them in this place.—We can only give an estimate of those best known, and of which the banks are already partially settled.—In our next, we hope to add the dimensions of other Lakes.

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A

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS;

FROM THE

CREATION OF THE WORLD,

TO THE

PRESENT TIMES.

COMPILED FOR THIS WORK

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

BEFORE CHRIST.

4004 THE Creation of the World, according to the Hebrew text of the Scriptures.

4003 The Birth of Cain, the first born of woman.

3317 Birth of Methusalem, who died at the age of 969.

2948 Birth of Noah, who died aged 950.

2348 The Universal Deluge.

2247 The Building of the Tower of Babel, the Confusion of Languages, and the Dispersion of Mankind.

2217 Nimrod, supposed to have built Babylon, and to have founded the Babylonish Monarchy; and Assur to have built Nineveh, and founded the Monarchy of Assyria.

2188 Menes, (in Scripture *Misraim*,) founds the Egyptian Monarchy.

1897 Sodom and Gomorrah Destroyed by Fire from Heaven.

1856 The Kingdom of Argos, in Greece, Founded by Inachus

1825 The Death of Abraham.

1822 Letters Invented by Memnon, the Egyptian.

1571 Moses Born in Egypt.

1556 Cecrops founds the Kingdom of Athens.
1546 The Kingdom of Troy Founded by Scamander.
1493 Cadmus introduces Letters into Greece, and builds Thebes.
1491 Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt.
1480 The Foundation of the City of Troy
1452 The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, written.
1383 Ceres taught them at Athens to Sow Corn.
1307 The Olympic Games instituted by Pelops.
1252 The City of Tyre, the capital of Phœnicia, built.
1233 Carthage Founded by the Tyrians
1184 Troy Taken by the Greeks, (according to the Arundelian Marbles, 1209.)
1115 The Mariner's Compass said to be known in China.
1079 Saul, King of Israel.
1055 David, King of Israel.—Death of Saul.
907 Homer flourished; and Hesiod, nearly about the same time, as some suppose.
869 The City of Carthage Built by Dido, about this time.—Enlarged by her about 864.
779 The race of Kings ended at Corinth, and was succeeded by the Prytanes, or Annual Magistrates.
757 Isaiah begins to Prophesy, and continues to do so till his death, in 696.
752 Rome Founded by Romulus.
721 Samaria Taken by Salmanazar.—The Ten Tribes of Israel Carried into Captivity, and the End of the Kingdom of Israel.
The First Eclypse of the Moon on record, according to Ptolemy, this year, 3 hours 20 minutes before midnight, on the 19th of March.
601 A great Battle between the Medes and Lydians; they are separated by an Eclypse, predicted by Thales. (Newton, Chron. 525.)—End of the Assyrian Empire.
587 The City of Jerusalem Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months.
572 Tyre Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of

13 years.—Æsop, the Fabulist, is supposed to have flourished.

566 The First Census at Rome—84,700 Citizens.

538 Babylon taken by Cyrus, and the Kingdom of Babylon Terminated.

526 Learning Encouraged at Athens—A Public Library first Founded.

509 The Tarquins Expelled from Rome—The Regal Government Abolished, and the Consular Established.—Heraclitus, the Philosopher, flourished

490 The Battle of Marathon, and the Persians defeated by Miltiades.—Theano, the Philosopher, flourished.

480 The Spartans, under Leonidas, cut to pieces at Thermopylæ —The Victory of Salamis, gained by the Greeks over the Persians.—The Poet, Pindar, flourished.

445 A Law for the Intermarriage of the Patricians and Plebeians at Rome.—Military Tribunes Created, with Consular Power.—Herodotus, aged 39, reads History publickly, and is honoured at Athens.

440 Comedies Prohibited at Athens.—Phidias, the Sculptor, flourished; as well as the empiric Physician, Acron

413 The death of Herodotus.—Alcibiades accused at Athens—flies to Lacedæmon.

397 Zeuxis, of Heraclea, the Painter, flourished.—The Lake of Alba drained by the Romans.

391 Thucydides, the Historian, Died, aged about 80.

385 Rome Taken by the Gauls, under Brennus.—Ctesias, the Physician and Historian, Died.—Damon and Pythias, the Philosophers and Friends, flourished.

368 The Celestial Sphere brought from Egypt into Greece by Eudoxus

356 Alexander the Great Born at Pella, in Macedonia.—Diana's Temple, at Ephesus, burned by Erostratus

348 The Death of Plato, aged 81.—The Sacred War

Concluded by Philip.—A Comet appeared in Greece.

336 Philip Murdered by Pausanias; and Alexander the Great King of Macedon.

332 Alexander Takes Tyre, and Builds Alexandria.

324 Alexander Dies at Babylon, aged 33.—The Death of Diogenes, the Cynic, aged 90.

322 The Deaths of Aristotle, aged 63; of Demosthenes, aged 60; and of Demades and Hyperides, the Athenian Orators.

294 270,000 Effective Men in Rome.

293 Death of Menander, the Comic Poet, aged 52.—The First Sun Dial erected at Rome, by Papirius Cursor, and their Time divided into Hours.

288 Death of the Sculptor, Praxiteles, and of the Peripatetic Philosopher, Theophrastus, aged 85.

283 The Library of Alexandria founded.

277 The Septuagint Translation made, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. (*Playfair*, 285.)

266 Silver Money First Coined at Rome.

264. The Death of Zeno, the Founder of the Stoic Philosophy, aged 98.—The First Punic War begins.—The Arundelian Marbles composed.

247 Jesus, Son of Sirach.—A Census at Rome,—251, 212 Citizens.

242 Carthaginians Defeated.—End of the First Punic War.

236 The Tartars Expelled from China.

216 The Romans Totally Defeated at the Battle of Cannæ, by Hannibal.

170 Jerusalem Taken by Antiochus, and the Temple Plundered.—Paper Invented in China.

167 The First Library Erected at Rome, consisting of Books brought from Macedon.

146 Corinth Taken by the Consul Mummius.—Carthage Taken and Destroyed by Scipio.

135 The History of the Apocrypha Ends.—Antiochus Besieges Jerusalem.

107 Cicero Born.
100 Julius Cæsar Born.
82 Sylla Perpetual Dictator—His horrible Proscription.
55 First Expedition of Cæsar into Britain.
51 Gaul made a Roman Province.
49 Cæsar Passes the Rubicon; marches to Rome, and is proclaimed Dictator.
48 Defeats Pompey at the Battle of Pharsalia.
47 Pompey Slain in Egypt—Alexandria Taken by Cæsar, and the Library, consisting of 400,000 Volumes, destroyed.
44 Cæsar Killed in the Senate House, aged 56.
31 The Battle of Actium, and the End of the Roman Commonwealth.—Octavius First Emperor of Rome.
19 Death of Virgil, aged 51.
5 THE BIRTH OF CHRIST, in December, four years before the commencement of the Vulgar Era.

MEMORABLE EVENTS

AFTER CHRIST.

FIRST CENTURY.

2 CINNA's Conspiracy Detected at Rome.
4 Leap Year Corrected; having been formerly every Third Year.
8 CHRIST, at the age of 12, Disputes in the Temple with the Jewish Doctors.
14 Death of Augustus, aged 76; succeeded by Tiberius.
17 Twelve Cities Destroyed by an Earthquake in A-

sia.—Death of Ovid; and of Livy, aged 76.—Celsus, the Physician, flourished.

26 John the Baptist Begins to Preach.

32 John the Baptist Put to Death.

33 JESUS CHRIST Crucified.—Apion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian, (called "The Trumpet of the World,") flourished.

37 Death of Tiberius.—Caligula Emperor of Rome.

40 The name of Christians first given, at Antioch, to the Disciples of JESUS.

50 London Built by the Romans about this time.—St. Paul Preaches in the Areopagus at Athens.

51 Caractacus Carried in Chains to Rome.

55 Paul Preached at Ephesus.

60 The Christian Religion Published in Britain.—St. Paul's Defence before Festus.

61 The Britons, under Boadicea, Defeat the Romans.

67 St. Peter and St. Paul Put to Death.—The Jews Defeated by Vespasian.—Josephus, the Historian, Governor of Galilee.

79 The Death of Vespasian.—Titus Emperor of Rome.—Death of Pliny the Elder, the Natural Historian.—Herculaneum and Pompeii Destroyed by an Eruption of Vesuvius.

80 Agricola's Conquests in Britain.—The Capitol, Pantheon, &c. Destroyed by Fire at Rome.

85 Britain Discovered to be an Island.

95 The Second Persecution of the Christians.—Death of Quinctilian.—St. John Writes his Gospel, and the Apocalypse.

99 Julius Severus Governor of Britain.—Death of St. John the Evangelist, at the age of 99, and of Tacitus, the Historian.

SECOND CENTURY.

105 A Great Earthquake in Asia and Greece.

108 St. Ignatius Devoured by Wild Beasts at Rome.—Pope Alexander the First.
115 The Jews in Cyrene Murder 200,000 Greeks and Romans.—Assyria Subdued by Trajan.—An Earthquake at Antioch.
120 Adrian's Wall Built across Britain.—Nicomedia, and other Cities, swallowed up by an Earthquake.
135 The Romans Destroy 580,000 Jews in Judea, banish the Jews out of it, and end of the Jewish War, begun in the year 131.
137 Adrian Rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina.
167 St. Policarp Put to Death in Asia.
183 Marcellus Finishes a violent War in Britain.

THIRD CENTURY.

201 Symmachus Published a Version of the Bible.
207 Severus goes into Britain; 50,000 of his troops Destroyed by a Plague.
208 Repulses the Caledonians, and Builds a Wall between the Rivers Forth and Clyde. (Others say, in 209.)
212 Geta Murdered by Caracalla, his Brother.—Christianity Introduced into Scotland.
222 The Romans agree to Pay an Annual Tribute to the Goths.—Alexander Severus Emperor of Rome.—Diogenes Laertius Died about this time.
225 Mathematicians are Allowed to Teach Publickly at Rome.
236 The Sixth Persecution against the Christians.
252 The Romans become Tributary to the Goths.—A Dreadful Plague over the Roman Empire.
262 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and Three Days of Darkness.
269 The Goths and Heruli, to the number of 320,000 Defeated by Claudius; 300,000 of them said to

have been Killed.—Zenobia Takes Possession of Egypt.

276 Wines First Made in Britain.—Tacitus Died at Tarsus.

286 The Roman Empire Attacked by the Northern Nations, and several Provinces Usurped by Tyrants.—Carausius Usurps the Government of Britain, and Reigns Seven Years.

292 Partition of the Empire, by Dioclesian, between Two Emperors and Two Cæsars.

296 Britain Recovered by the Emperors from the Usurpation.—Alexandria Beseiged and Taken by Dioclesian.

FOURTH CENTURY.

304 The Empire Resigned by Dioclesian and Maximianus, who live in Retirement.

306 Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome; Stops the Persecution of the Christians.

319 Constantine begins to Favour the Christians.

325 Constantine Abolishes the Gladiator Combats, and Assembles the First General Council at Nice, where 318 Bishops were present.—The Doctrines of Arius Condemned there.

329 The Seat of the Empire Transferred, by Constantine, from Rome to Constantinople. (Others say, in 328.)

330 A Dreadful Persecution in Persia, which lasted Forty Years.

331 The Heathen Temples Demolished, by order of the Emperor.

337 Death of Constantine, in his 66th year.—Constans, and Constantius, Emperors of Rome.

341 The Gospel Propagated in Ethiopia, by Frumentius.

351 The name of Pagans first given to the Heathens.—Eutropius, the Historian, flourished about this time.

358 An Earthquake Ruins 150 Cities in Greece and Asia.

361 Julian, Emperor of Rome, Abjures Christianity, is elected Pontifex Maximus, and attempts in vain to Rebuild the City of Jerusalem. (Others say, in 363.)

364 The Empire Divided into Two Parts, the Western and Eastern.—The Emperors Enact Laws against Magicians.—Britain Harrassed by the Picts, Scots and Saxons.

378 The Bible Translated into the Gothic Tongue.

379 Theodocius, Emperor of the East.—The Lombards First Leave Scandinavia, and Defeat the Vandals.—The Death of St. Basil, in his 51st year.

390 A Fiery Column seen in the air for Thirty Days.

392 Theodocius, Emperor of the West and East.—Death of Ausonius, the Poet.

FIFTH CENTURY.

401 Europe Over-run by Alaric, King of the Goths.

410 Rome Taken and Sacked by Alaric.—His Death.

420 The Death of St Jerome, in his 78th year.—Pharamond, First King of the Franks, supposed to have begun his Reign.—China Divided into Two Empires.

426 The Romans Finally Leave Britain.

449 The Saxons First Come Into Britain.—The Heptarchy Established.

451 The Fourth General Council Held at Chalcedon.—Attila Defeated by Ætius.—The Saxons, under Hengist and Harsa, arrive in Briton.—The Christians Persecuted there.

475 Hengist Treacherously Murders Three Hundred British Nobles.

480 A Great Part of Constantinople Destroyed by an Earthquake, which lasts Forty Days.

490 Ireland, called "The Isle of Saints," famous for its Schools.
491 Death of St. Patrick.

SIXTH CENTURY.

510 Clovis makes Paris the Capital of the Kingdom of the Franks.
513 The Persian and Saracen Kings embrace Christianity.
515 Arthur, King of Britain, supposed to have begun his Reign.
516 The Computation of Time, by the Christian Æra, Introduced by the Monk Dionysius.
542 The Consulship of Basilius is the last at Rome.—Prince Arthur Murdered in Cornwall.
558 The Huns Defeated in Thrace by Bellisarius.—A Terrible Plague over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues nearly Fifty Years.
559 Belisarius Degraded, and Ungratefully Treated by Justinian.
569 The Turks First Mentioned in History.
570 Death of Gildas, (called "The Wise,") the British Historian.
571 The Birth of the celebrated False Prophet, and Impostor, Mahomet.
580 The City of Antioch Destroyed by an Earthquake.—The Latin Language Ceases to be Spoken it Italy about this time.
590 Antioch Again Destroyed, with Thirty Thousand Inhabitants, by an Earthquake.
596 John of Constantinople assumes the title of Universal Bishop.—Augustine, the Monk, Converts the Saxons to Christianity.

SEVENTH CENTURY.

604 Saint Paul's Church, in London, Founded by Ethelbert.

605 Death of Augustine, the Monk.—The Use of Bells in Churches began about this time.

606 The English Court of Chancery Instituted.

607 The Pantheon, at Rome, Dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.

611 Heraclius, Emperor of the East.—Westminster Abbey Founded by Sibert, King of the East Saxons.

612 Mahomet begins to Publish his Koran.

614 The Persians Take Jerusalem, Kill 90,000, and Carry Off the Cross of Christ.

622 The Era of the Hegyra, or the Flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, begins on Friday the 16th of July.

632 The Death of Mahomet, in his 63d year.—The Era of Jesdegird begins on the 16th of June.

636 Christianity Introduced into China.—Jerusalem Taken by Omar and the Saracens, who keep possession of it for 463 years.

640 The Saracens Take Alexandria, and Burn the Library.

644 The University of Cambridge Founded by Sigebert, King of East Anglia.—The Caliph Omar Killed in the Temple of Jerusalem, which he had converted into a Mosque.—The Laws of the Lombards Published.

653 The Saracens Take Rhodes, and Destroy the Colossus.—The Danes Invade England.

660 Organs First Used in Churches.

663 Glass Invented by a Bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine Monk.

685 Justinian II. Emperor of the East.—The Britons Totally Subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.

695 Money First Coined by the Arabians.

698 The Picts in Britain embrace Christianity —The Saracens Take Carthage, and Expel the Romans from Africa.

EIGHTH CENTURY

709 The Laws of the Saxons Published by INA about this time.

719 The Christian Religion Propagated in Germany by Boniface, an Anglo Saxon.

726 Leo, the Emperor, Forbids the Worship of Images, and orders them to be Demolished in the Churches; this occasions a Great Rebellion of his Subjects, the Pope Defending the Practice.

735 The Pope's Nuncio Instituted about this time.—The Death of the Venerable Bede, the Historian.

748 The Computation of Years from the Birth of Christ, begins to be used in Histories from this time.

755 The Temporal Dominion of the Pope Commences.

762 Burials, which used to be in the Highway, permitted in Towns.—Bagdad Built by Almansor.

763 A Violent Frost, which continued about 150 days.

770 Constantine Dissolves the Monasteries in the East, obliging the Monks and Nuns to Marry.

787 The Danes, for the First Time, Land in England.—The Seventh General Council, or Second of Nice, is held.

797 The Saracens Ravage Cappadocia, Cyprus, Rhodes, &c.—Alphonso Defeats the Moors.—Seventeen Days of unusual Darkness.

NINTH CENTURY.

827 The Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy United by Egbert, and the Beginning of the Kingdom of England.

838 Ethelwolf, King of England.—The Picts Defeated, and their Nation Extirpated by Kenneth, King of Scotland.

851 Pope Joan supposed to have filled the Papal Chair for Two Years.—The Normans Invade England.

852 The English Defeat the Danes at Oakley.

856 An Earthquake over most parts of the World.

878 Alfred Conceals Himself in the Isle of Atheluey, but soon after Defeats the Danes, and causes them to Leave England.—Death of Hubba, the Dane.

886 Leo, the Philosopher, Emperor of the East.—The University of Oxford Founded by Alfred.—Death of Anastasius, the Librarian, about this time.

890 Alfred Composes his Laws, and Divides England into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings.

891 The Danes again Invade England.—The First Land Tax in England.

TENTH CENTURY.

904 A Frost, of 120 Days, Begins at the End of the Year.

933 Another Frost, of 120 Days, Begins at the End of the Year.

987 Hugh Capet, King of France, Founder of the Third Race of French Kings.

991 The Figures in Arithmetic first brought into Europe, from Arabia, by the Saracens.

994 The Kings of Denmark and Norway Invade England with a Great Army.

996 The German Empire Declared Elective by Otho III.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1002 A Great Massacre of the Danes in England, by Ethelred.—The Emperor, Henry II, assumes the title of King of the Romans.

1005 Churches First Built in the Gothic Style.
1040 Macbeth Murders Duncan, and Usurps the Throne of Scotland
1061 Sirnames appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a Parliament at Forfar.
1066 Harold the Second, King of England, Conquered by William, Duke of Normandy, at the Battle of Hastings.
1070 The Feudal Law Introduced into England.
1072 Sirnames First Used in England.
1079 Doomsday Book, Begun by William I. and Finished in 1086.
1099 Jerusalem Taken by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Boulogne.—The Knights of St. John Instituted.

TWELFTH CENTURY.

1110 Learning Revived at Cambridge.—Writing on Paper, made of Cotton, became Common.
1118 The Order of Knights Templars Instituted.
1140 The Canon Law First Introduced into England.—The Doctrine of Abelard Condemned.—William of Malmesbury, the Historian, flourished
1157 The First Bank in Europe Established, being that of Venice.
1181 The Laws of England Digested by Glanville.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1208 London, Incorporated, Obtains a Charter to Elect a Mayor, and Magistrates.—King John Excommunicated by the Pope.
1215 Magna Charta Signed by John, June 15th.—The Doctrine of Transubstantiation Introduced.
1216 Scotland Excommunicated by the Pope.

1238 Russia Conquered by the Tartars.
1250 Painting Revived in Florence by Cimabue.—The Sorbonne, in Paris, Founded.
1251 Wales Subdued, and Magna Charta Confirmed.
1258 Bagdad Taken by the Tartars.—Empire of the Saracens Ended.—Representatives of the Commons First Present in the English Parliament.
1283 Wales Conquered by Edward I. and United to England.
1290 Edward I. Decides the Competition between Bruce and Baliol, for the Scottish Crown.—The University of Lisbon Founded.—The Jews Banished from England.
1298 Sir William Wallace, Regent of Scotland, Defeated at Falkirk.—Foundation of the Ottaman or Turkish Empire.
1299 Spectacles Invented by a Monk of Pisa.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1302 The Mariner's Compass Invented, or Improved, by Flavio.
1320 Gold Coined in Christendom.—An Earthquake in England.
1330 Gunpowder Invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne. (Others say, 1340.)
1331 The Art of Weaving Cloth brought from Flanders into England.
1340 Copper Money First Used in Scotland and Ireland.—Oil Painting Invented by John Van Eyk.—(Others say, in 1410.)
1342 The Knights and Burgesses First Sat Together in the same House of the English Parliament.
1344 Gold First Coined in England.
1346 The Battle of Cressy, Won by Edward the Black Prince.
1352 The Turks First Enter Europe.

1356 The French Defeated at Poictiers, and their King made Prisoner.—The Golden Bull Published.
1362 The Law Pleadings in England Changed from French to English.
1383 Cannon First used by the English in the Defence of Calais.—The Death of Albuteda, the Saracen Geographer.
1384 The First Act of Navigation in England.
1385 Death of Wickliffe, the First Reformer.
1391 Cards Invented for the Amusement of the French King.—The Papal Power Abolished in England by the Parliament.
1392 The Cape of Good Hope Discovered by the Portuguese. (Others say, in 1488.)

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1405 Cannon First Used in England, at the Siege of Berwick.
1411 The University of St. Andrews, in Scotland, Founded.—Algebra Introduced about this time from Arabia into Europe.
1417 Paper First Made from Linen Rags.
1440 Death of the Poet, Chaucer.—The Art of Printing Invented at Mentz, by John Guttenberg; or at Strasburgh.
1448 The Sea Breaks In on Dort, in Holland, and Drowns 100,000 Persons.
1453 The Turks Take Constantinople.—End of the Eastern Empire of the Romans.
1457 Glass First Manufactured in England.
1459 The Arts of Engraving and Etching Invented.
1462 Regular Posts Established in France.—The Vulgate Bible the First Book Printed in Two Volumes.
1483 Post Horses and Stages Established in England.
1485 Battle of Bosworth.—Houses of York and Lancaster United.—Henry VII. First of the House of Tudor, King of England.

1489 Geographical Maps and Charts brought into England.
1492 Hispaniola and Cuba Discovered by Columbus.—Death of William Caxton, the Printer.
1494 America Discovered by Columbus.
1495 The Venereal Disease Introduced into Europe.
1499 Sebastian Cabot Lands in North America.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1505 Shillings First Coined in England.
1513 The Scots Defeated at Flodden Field, by the English.
1515 The First Polyglot Bible Printed at Alcala.
1517 The Reformation begun by Luther, in Germany.—Five Books of the Annals of Tacitus Found.—Death of Cardinal Ximenes, aged 80.
1520 Sweden and Denmark United.—Deaths of Raphael, the Painter, of Boece, of Henry Stephens, sen. and of Leonardo da Vinci
1522 The First Voyage Round the Globe, by a Ship of Magellan's Squadron.
1531 Servetus Burned for Heresy at Geneva, by Calvin.—Post Offices in England.
1533 The Pope's Authority Abolished in England.—Death of Ariosto.
1534 The Reformation Takes Place in England.
1535 The Reformation Introduced into Ireland.—The Society of the Jesuits Founded by Ignatius Loyola.—Death of Sir Thomas More.
1536 The Learned Erasmus Dies, in his 70th year.
1539 The Bible Printed in English.—645 Monasteries and Religious Houses Suppressed in England and Wales.
1540 The Variation of the Compass Ascertained by Sebastian Cabot.

1542 Japan Discovered.—The Scots Defeated by the English at Solway Moss

1547 The Interest of Money fixed at Ten Per Cent. in England.

1550 The Eldest Sons of Peers first permitted to Sit in the House of Commons.

1560 The Reformation Completed in Scotland, by John Knox.

1564 Death of Calvin, aged 55, and of Michael Angelo, aged 89.

1577 Drake undertakes a Voyage Round the Globe, and returns in 1580.

1584 Virginia Discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1588 Spanish Armada Destroyed by the English.—The First Newspaper in England, dated 28th July.

1590 Telescopes Invented by Jansen, in Germany.—The Art of Weaving Stockings Invented by Lee, of Cambridge.

1591 The University of Dublin Erected—Tea First brought into Europe.

1592 The Presbyterian Church Government Established in Scotland.—The Falkland Islands Discovered.

1594 The Bank of England Incorporated.—The Jesuits Expelled from France.

1598 The Edict of Nantes, Tolerating the Protestant Religion in France.—Tyrone's Insurrection in Ireland.—Death of Spenser, the Poet.

1600 Gowrie's Conspiracy in Scotland —The English East India Company Established.—Death of R. Hooker, the English Divine.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1603 Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, in the person of James the First.—Death of Queen Elizabeth.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot, on the 5th of November.

1610 Henry IV. of France Murdered by Ravaillac.—Hudson's Bay Discovered.—900,000 Moors Banished out of Spain.

1611 Baronets First Created in England by King James the First.

1616 A Settlement in Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh.—The Death of Shakespeare, aged 53.—Cape Horne Sailed Round.

1619 The Circulation of the Blood Discovered by Harvey.—Vanini Burnt at Thoulouse, for Atheism.

1620 The English make a Settlement at Madrass.—Navarre United to France.—Copper Money First Used in England.—Death of Cervantes, in his 69th year.

1621 The Parties of Whigs and Tories Formed in England.—A Civil War in France with the Huguenots.

1623 The Institution of the Knights of Nova Scotia, by James the First.—Death of Camden the Historian, in his 72d, and of Father Paul Sarpi, in his 71st year.

1625 Charles I. King of England.—The First English Settlement in the West Indies.—A Plague in England.—Disputes between Charles I. and the House of Commons.

1626 A League of the Protestant Princes against the Emperor.—The Death of the great Lord Bacon in his 66th year.

1630 Gazettes First Published at Venice.—Death of Kepler.

1633 Galileo Condemned by the Inquisition at Rome.—Louisiana Discovered by the French.

1635 The French Academy Instituted at Paris.—War Begins between France and Spain.—Regular Posts Established in Great Britain.—Death of Lope de Vega, the Poet, in his 72d year

1640 The Long Parliament in England met on the 5th of November.—Death of Reubens in his 63d year.

1641 The Earl of Strafford Beheaded.—A Rebellion,

and Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland.—Deaths of the Duke of Sully, of Vandyke, and of Sir Henry Spelman.

1642 The Civil War Begins in England.—The King's troops Defeated at Edgehill.—Death of Galileo and of Cardinal Richelieu.

1643 Louis XIV. King of France.—Archbishop Laud Condemned by the Commons, and Beheaded.—Louis XIV Founds the Royal Academy of Painting.—Barometers Invented by Torricelli.—Death of John Hampden, the English Patriot.

1644 The Tartars effect a Revolution in China.—Cromwell Victorious at Marston Moor.

1645 Charles I. Defeated at Naseby.—The First Code of Russian Laws published.—The Death of Grotius in his 62d year.

1647 Charles the I. Delivered up to the English by the Scots.

1649 Charles I. Beheaded.—Beginning of the Commonwealth.—

1651 Charles II. Defeated at Worcester by Cromwell.—The Quakers appear in England.—Death of Inigo Jones, the Architect.

1656 The English, under Admiral Penn, Take Possession of Jamaica.

1660 Monarchy Restored, and Charles II King of England.

1662 The Royal Society of London Established by Charles II.

1665 The Great Plague in London.—War between France and England.—The Magic Lanthorn Invented by Kircher.

1666 The Great Fire in London: it extended to 600 Streets, and Destroyed 13,200 Houses, &c.—The Academy of Sciences Established in France.—The Scotch Covenanters Defeated on Pentland Hills.

1674 The First Establishment of the French in the

East Indies.—The Deaths of Milton, the Poet, and of the Earl of Clarendon.

1676 Carolina Planted by the English Merchants.—The Greenwich Observatory Built.—The Death of Sir Matthew Hales.

1680 The Anatomy of Plants made known by Dr. Grew.—Deaths of Butler the Poet, of Bartolin, and Kircher.

1681 Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy.—The Penny-Post begun in London.

1683 The Rye-House Plot Discovered.—Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney put to Death.

1686 The Newtonian Philosophy Published.

1688 The Revolution in England, and Abdication of James II.—Smyrna Destroyed by an Earthquake.

1690 King William Gains the Battle of the Boyne.

1692 The Sea-Fight off La Hogue, in which the French are Defeated.—The Massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland.—The Battle of Steenkirk.—Hanover made the Ninth Electorate of the Empire.

1694 The Bank of England Incorporated.—Messina Destroyed by an Earthquake.

1700 The New Style Introduced by the Dutch and Protestants in Germany.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1703 Gibraltar Taken by Admiral Rooke.—A Dreadful Tempest in England.

1704 The Battle of Blenheim Won by the Allies.—The French Fleet Defeated at Malaga by the English.—St. Petersburgh Founded by Peter the Great.—Death of Locke.

1705 The English Take Barcelona, and Defeat the Spanish Fleet off Gibraltar.—The French Lines at Brabant forced by Marlborough.—Death of Ray the Naturalist.

1706 The French Defeated at Ramilies by Marlborough.—The Articles of Union between England and Scotland Signed.

1708 The French Defeated at Oudenarde by Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

1709 Charles the Twelfth Defeated by the Russians at Pultowa.—The French Defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene at Malplaquet.

1714 The Interest of Money in England fixed at five per cent.

1715 The Rebellion in Scotland.—Treaty of Utrecht.

1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden Killed at the Siege of Fredericksshall.

1720 The South Sea Scheme begins April 7th, and ends on September 29th.—The Mississippi Company in France Dissolved.

1722 The Czar of Muscovy assumes the title of Emperor of Russia.—The Christians and Jesuits banished out of China.

1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton in his 85th year.

1744 Anson Completes his Voyage Round the Globe.

1745 Battle of Fontenoy.—The English Take Louisburgh and Cape Breton.—Rebellion in Scotland.—Death of Swift.

1746 The Victory of Culloden puts an end to the Scottish Rebellion.

1747 The French Fleet Defeated by Hawke.—Lord Lovat Beheaded.

1752 The New Style Introduced in England.

1753 The British Museum Established at Montague-House.—Deaths of Doctor Berkley and Sir Hans Sloane.

1759 Guadaloupe Surrendered to the English.—The Allies Defeat the French at Minden.—General Wolfe Takes Quebec.—Boscawen Defeats the French Fleet off Gibraltar.—The Jesuits Expelled from Portugal.—Death of Handel.

1760 The British Troops Take Montreal and Canada

1761 The English Take Pondicherry and Bellisle.—A Process against the Jesuits in France —Deaths of Doctor Sherlock, Bishop Hoadley, Doctors S. Hales and Leeland, and of Samuel Richardson.

1765 The Regency Bill Passed in England —Deaths of the Duke of Cumberland and of the Chevalier De St. George; and also of the Poets Doctor Young and David Mallet, and of the Mathematician, Doctor Simpson

1766 The American Stamp Act Repealed.

1767 The Jesuits Expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice.—The Discoveries of Carteret in the South Seas.—Severe Frost.—Riots on account of the high price of Bread, at Seven pence Farthing.

1768 Act making the Irish Parliament Octenial, Passed. —Mr. Wilkes returned for Middlesex, but his Election declared Void.—Riot in St. George's Fields — Captain Cook returned from his First Voyage.— The Royal Academy Established.

1769 Mr. Wilkes' Second and Third Elections declared Void.—The Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford.— Transit of Mercury.—Spittlefields Weavers Hanged for a Riot.

1770 Poland, which had been for some years a prey to anarchy, was this year afflicted with another dreadful scourge, the Plague, which made great havoc. The neighbouring Powers, who had long had their eyes upon this country, found this a convenient opportunity to draw forces round her, on pretence of defending themselves against the Introduction of that dreadful disorder into their dominions; but in reality, to be ready to act when an opportunity offered.

The Emperor Joseph, of Germany, wishing to acquire popularity, set apart one day in the week at Vienna, to receive Petitions, or Complaints from his subjects of all ranks without distinction.

1770 This year the Marriage between Louis, Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. and the Arch-Duchess Maria Antoinette, took place, and which formed a close connection between the Courts of Austria and France, by no means agreeable to the people of the latter country.

Settlement of the Falkland Islands by the British. —Election of Mr. Wilkes, for the Third Time, by a majority of nearly 1000.

Bingly, the Printer, who had been committed for refusing to answer Interrogatories, was Discharged, after two years Imprisonment, on a motion of the Attorney General.

At the Grand Fire Works at Paris, played off on the Marriage of the Dauphin, an alarm taking place, the crowd pressed so much to get away, that nearly 3000 persons were killed, drowned, crippled, or wounded. The deaths alone were 712. This accident was said to be ominous, which it really proved to be.

The Court of Chancery, in the Case of Miller *versus* Taylor, for Selling Thomson's Seasons, determined that Taylor should account to Miller for the Profits on the Books he had sold; by which means, the question respecting Literary Property was finally determined.

1771 The King of Poland Carried Off from the midst of his Capital by a small party of desperate Poles.

This Session the Great Question respecting the Printing the Debates came on. Some of the Printers of Newspapers were called up to the House for disobeying the standing orders of the House, in Printing their Debates. The Printers did not attend. The Speaker, by order of the House, issued a Warrant to take them into custody, and a messenger was sent into the City to arrest them. The

1771 Messenger who arrested Miller was carried before the Lord Mayor (Crosby,) and Alderman Oliver and Wilkes, who discharged the Printer, and held the Messenger to bail. The House of Commons, in a rage, committed their two Members, Crosby and Oliver, to the Tower, where they remained during the sitting of Parliament. The Printers have ever since continued to print the Debates, and the House of Commons have not thought proper to expose themselves to the like opposition again.

The Royal Academy Met for the First Time in the New Apartments, given them by the King, at Somerset House.

Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, (since Marchioness of Strafford,) then only Six Years Old, was, by the House of Lords, admitted as Countess of Sutherland.

The Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver Visited in the Tower by many of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Common Council determine to keep a Table for them during their confinement.

The Lord Mayor carried, by Habeas Corpus, before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but the Chief Justice declared he could give no relief.

A Solemn Hearing before the Court of Common Pleas respecting the Lord Mayor. The Court determined they could not give any relief.

Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, returned to Spithead, from his Voyage Round the World.

A Court of Escheats was held before the Lord Mayor, to recover the property of a Bastard, who died intestate, for the King. Such Court had not been held before in the City for 150 years.

An Oak Tree felled in Kent, which sold for £106.

A Tea Tree, in the garden of the Duke of Northumberland, in full flower; being the first which had flowered in England.

1772 This year disclosed one of the most infamous Treaties that ever disgraced the States of the Continent. The Balance of Power has employed the attention of the Polititions of Europe for nearly a century, but in this transaction it appears to have been totally lost sight of.—The House of Commons, from their conduct in the Middlesex Election, had lost much of their credit with the Public; and the Printers set them at defiance for this year; and ever since, they have Published the Debates, in defiance of their standing orders.

The Body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1427, was found in the Ruins of the Abbey of St. Edmonsbury, wrapt in lead.

By an Account made up to this period, it appears, that from March 25th, 1741, to Dec. 1771, there have been received into the Foundling Hospital 16,694 Children!

Lord Mansfield and the King's Bench determined, that Money standing in the Books of the Bank, in the name of the Husband and Wife, the Husband alone has a right to Transfer.

A Woman was Executed at Lisbon for the Murder of Thirty-three Infants committed to her care.

They write from the Archipelego, that no less than 700 Houses, and 5000 Inhabitants, have been Destroyed, since Christmas, by Earthquakes.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
In Fishmonger's Alms-houses, Mrs. Jane Simmonds.	119
At Ophurst, near Litchfield, the Widow Clun She left Two Daughters, each above 100 years old	168
At Utrecht, Margaret Aunfree.	119
John Simson of Stratford, Essex.	112
In Hackney Work-house, John Morse.	112

1772 Dr. Baroughton, formerly Master of the Charter House. - - - - 112
At Carney, in Cumberland, John Nobb. - 114
* Mrs. Williams, of Putney. - - 169

In Latham Coal-works a large Toad was found alive, in a Solid Coal, 180 feet under ground; on its being exposed to the air, it soon died.

A Masquerade was held in Scotland, the first ever known in that country.

By the opening of a Grave in the body of a Church at Saulica, in France, 180 persons were present, of whom all, except six, were taken ill with a putrid fever.

Mr. Powell, a celebrated Pedestrian, walked from London to York, and returned again, in Six Days. Total Distance, 400 miles.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
At Eamont Bridge, near Penrith, Jas. Ball.	115
At Birmingham, Mr. Clarkson. - -	112
In the Island of Grenada, James Forthner, Esq. He retained his faculties to the last, except his eye-sight. -	127
Charles M'Findlay, of Tipperary; he was a Captain in the reign of Charles I.	143
Mungo Humfries, a Fisherman of Folkestone.	113
At Ashbourne, Elles Hitchcock. -	115
Mrs Rebecca Weldemear of Deptford. -	115
In Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Spicer. -	121
Mr. Hopley, a Hop-merchant of Newenham.	114

The number of Horses Exported from England, in Fourteen Years of Peace, and Eight Years of War, were from 1750 to 1764.

* Amongst the Instances of Longevity given in this Chronology, all those below 112 years, which are very numerous, are purposely omitted, to avoid swelling this article too much.

Peace,	21.348
War, 1765 to 1772,	7,783
Total—	29,131

1774 Independence of the Crimea Acknowledged — Russia, by the great plan of Peter the Great, in founding the City called after him, had secured a port at the Baltic; and now, by the last treaty with Turkey, has obtained a free passage for her fleet into the Mediterranean.

Louis XVI. Ascends the Throne at the age of 20.—Turgot was made Minister of Finance.—Louis, unfortunately for himself and Europe, displays too much inclination for despotic power.

The Bostonians, in America, throw a large quantity of Tea, sent to their town by the East India Company, into the sea.

The Congress of America issues a spirited Declaration of Rights.

Judges first sent to the East Indies.

A Fine of £2000. laid by the Quarter Sessions on the County of Nottingham, for not raising their Militia last year.

A Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Public Advertiser, voted by the House of Commons a Breach of Privilege. The Printer ordered to attend next day.

He attended, and gave up the Rev. Mr Horne as the writer. Mr H. was ordered to attend, who, on the 17th, did so, and demanded to have Evidence brought against him; and there not being any, except the Printer, who was in custody, he was discharged. Mr. Horne is since known by the name of Horne Tooke.

This day the great cause respecting Literary Property was finally determined, when the House of Lords resolved, that the Statute of Queen Anne alone secured literary property; by that Statute, the Common Law Property being done away.

1774 The First Unitarian Church was opened by the Rev Mr. Lindsey, who, from conscientious motives, had quitted the Church of England and a good living.

The Society of Antiquaries obtained leave to open the Tomb of Edward I. in Westminster Abbey.—They found the body in perfect preservation, and most richly dressed.

The English Evacuated Falkland's Island, leaving an Inscription to support their claim to the same.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
Mr. William Beaby, near Dungarven, in the County of Londonderry. He was an Ensign at the Battles of the Boyne and Aghrim,	130
Allen Duncan, at Nize, Scotland, -	112
Mr Tice, of Hegley, in Worcestershire,	125
Shelah M'Allister, of Londonderry, -	118
Hugh Cuming, of Rathtarland, in Ireland,	114

By a Return made to the Congress of America this year, it appears, that the number of persons in the Revolted Colonies was 3,026,678, the Colony of Georgia was not included in the estimate.

The number of Newspapers published this year appears, by the books of the Stamp office, to be 12,300,000.

1775 Never did a new Parliament meet in this country, from which the People looked for more important measures. The fate of North America, and the power of legislation for that great country, were now to be determined. The Earl of Chatham, although almost worn out by the gout, attended, and proposed a plan of Reconciliation, which he supported with all his powers of oratory, but which was rejected by a great majority. He made a second motion, but that met the same fate.—Petitions from the West India Islands, from the Merchants,

Great Britain.

1775 and from the American Congress, were all disregarded; and there now appeared a firm resolution in the Ministry to enforce obedience by arms.

In this debate, Mr. Fox exerted himself with his accustomed abilities, and he soon after became the leader of the opposition.

Nine Women Burned in Poland as Witches.

A Farmer, near Bingley, digging in his field, discovered a Copper Chest, containing 100 weight of Roman Silver Coin, some as old as Julius Cæsar.

Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, returned from his Second Voyage of Discovery.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia appeared in the Badges of their Order at Court, which had been laid aside many years.

The Americans Defeated in an Attack on Quebec.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
At Auchterless, North Britain, Peter Gordon, he retained his senses almost to the last.	131
David Mullary, at Liney Ireland, -	127
In Camberwell Workhouse, a woman named Jones, - - - -	125
At Pinner, Middlesex, Mr. William Skillingsby,	110

1776 Lord Vicount Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, Resigned his Commission, being determined not to fight against the Americans.

Congress of America publickly Proclaimed their Independence of Great Britain.

At Zurich, the Grave digger Poisoned the Sacramental Wine, by which Eight Persons lost their lives.

The King's Troops Enter New York, being evacuated by the Provincials.

The Articles of Confederation Signed by the Thirteen Revolted Colonies of America.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

		Aged.
1776	Mary Coon, of Westborough, Ireland,	112
	Mr. Movat, Surgeon, near Dumfries,	139
	David Brian, of Tennicrane, Ireland,	117
	Mrs. Dorothy Clarke, near Southwell, Northamptonshire,	112
	Martha Jackson, of Kill James, Ireland,	127
	At Sheffnals, Mary Yates,	128
	Mrs. Sarah Brookman, of Glastonbury,	166

1777 Dr. Franklin, and two others, were despatched by the American Congress, as their Ambassadors, to France, where they were well, but not publickly, received.

A Bill passed the House of Commons to enable the King to Imprison Suspected Persons.

Doctor Dodd Tried, and found guilty of Forging a Bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for £4, 200.

The Rev. Doctor Dodd Executed.

The Person known in London by the title of the Chevalier d'Eon, and who had acted in a diplomatic capacity, proved, on trial before the Court of King's Bench, to be a Woman.

A Question at Law, which had been held doubtful by the lawyers for 200 years, was determined by the Court of King's Bench, who agreed, that the words in a Lease, "*of and from the date*," and "*from the date*," had the same meaning.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
Peter Derry, Dublin,	119
Mrs. Davis, of Hackney,	113
John Dyer, of Burton, Lancashire,	112

A Pleasure Boat of Fifteen Tons, built of Iron, Launched in the River Foss, in Yorkshire, several persons embarked in her.

1778 Ministers announce to the House that the French had acknowledged the Independence of the United States. On the Duke of Richmond's arguing in the House of Lords, a few days afterwards, that England should do the same, the great Earl of Chatham rose, with apparent heat, to answer the Duke, declaring his objection to what he called the Dismemberment of the Empire, when he fell into convulsions, and died in a few hours.

Pondicherry Taken by the English, which may be said to have extinguished the French Power in the East.

A Woman, who proved afterwards to be a lunatic, laid hold of the King as he was getting out of his chair at St. James's.

Nootka Sound Discovered by Captain Cook.

The Sandwich Islands Discovered.

The Courts of Session at Edinburgh unanimously gave their opinion in favour of the Unlimited Freedom of Negroes in this country, which went much farther than the Courts of England had done.

Messrs. Franklin, Dean, and Lee, publickly received at the Court of France, as Ambassadors from the United States of America.

The Count d'Artois and the Duke de Bourbon had a Duel at Paris. The Count having grossly insulted the Duchess of Bourbon, the King banished him to Choisi.

A party from on board an American Privateer, commanded by Paul Jones, landed and Burned one of the Ships in the harbour of Whitehaven. He had just before landed near Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, and pillaged the house of Lord Selkirk. They carried off his Lordship's Plate.

The King of Prussia opened the Campaign, at the head of an Army of 200,000 men.

A Verdict of £300. given against Three Officers of the Customs, for seizing goods which were not Contraband.

1778 Two Brothers died at a village near Reading, one 93, and the other 83, years of age, where for many years they had lived together in one room, in the meanest manner, and are thought to have died worth £100,000.

At Bourbon, in France, the Vault of the Church fell in, and 600 persons perished.

Five Hundred Men, of Lord Seaforth's Highland Regiment, deserted, and took possession of Arthur's Hill, near Edinburgh On inquiry, it was found they had imbibed an idea, that they were *Sold to the East India Company!* A pardon being offered, they returned to their duty.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
At Newton Regis, near Tamworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington, - -	117
In St. Giles's, Jonathan Williams, a soldier in the reign of Queen Anne, - -	113
At Blechingby, in Surrey, Thomas Cockey, a labouring man. - - -	132

1779 A Storm in London, which was one of the greatest ever known There was scarcely a public building in the Metropolis that did not receive damage. It extended several miles round London.

Ireland admitted to a Free Trade.

Interred in a most grand and solemn manner, in Westminster Abbey, the celebrated David Garrick.

Miss Reay Killed by Mr. Hackman, when coming out of Covent Garden Theatre.

Hackman Executed for the above murder.

The Rev. John Horne refused by the Inner Temple to be called to the Bar, on account of his being in holy orders.

Tobacco first allowed to be cultivated in England.

In Ireland, a man was brought in Guilty of Murder for Killing another in a Duel.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

		Aged.
1779	J. Simpson, in Derbyshire, - -	114
	John Aragus near Ragusa, - -	123
	Mrs. Mary Pollard, of Barbadoes, -	115

1780 Lord George Gordon, at the head of 20,000 men, carries up his famous Petition to the House of Commons; the rejection of which occasions very serious riots.

An Account was received of the melancholy Death of Captain Cooke, the celebrated Circumnavigator, at the Island of Owy-hee, in the South Seas.

From the Province of Tucuman, in America, they write, that they have now a Negro-woman living there, who, from authentic testimony, must be 175 years old.

During the night, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky: the light resembled a great fire, and the elements seemed in a flame, and flashes of sparkling fire seemed to shoot from the horizon. The same appeared in France and Germany.

The Court of King's Bench, in the cause of the City of London against the Inhabitants of Richmond, determined, that the Owners of Lands have no property in the soil of a navigable river.

The Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, Recanted the Errors of the Church of Rome before the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Man under sentence of death, having been released from Newgate by the Rioters, prudently surrendered himself to Mr. Akerman, the keeper, and was granted a Free Pardon.

A Cluster of Syrian Grapes, grown in England, was presented to the Duke of Portland, which weighed 11 lb. 10 oz.

Newgate Burned by the Mob.

The Resolution and Discovery, armed ships, ar-

1780 rived at Sheerness, from their voyage of four years on discoveries They lost both their Captains in the voyage—Captain Cooke killed, and Captain Clarke died of a consumption.

Actions were brought against the City of London, and County of Middlesex, for Damages done in the late Riots.

June 2d, The Riots in London at their height.—Many of the Members of both Houses compelled to wear cockades, with "*No Popery!*" inscribed.—Sir George Saville's House attacked, King's Bench Prison, Fleet Prison, the New Bridewell, and many private houses destroyed The Bank was attempted, but the military defended it, and killed many of the mob.—In the whole, during the riots, 210 persons were killed, and 248 wounded.—Lord George Gordon, the chief cause of the trouble, was committed to the Tower.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged
Robert M'Bride, a fisherman in the Island of Herries,	130
At St Just, Cornwall, Maurice Bengham, a fisherman,	116
Thomas Hume, Esq. of York,	115
Jane Pettit, in St. Martin's Workhouse,	113
Mr. German, of Louth, Ireland,	125
At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ellis,	130
In Queen's County, Ireland, Mr. John Woodworth,	112
At Carrickfergus, in Ireland, Mr. James O'Brian,	114

Doctor Hutton proved by Experiment, that a Hill has the greatest power of Attraction at one fourth its height.

1781 Mr. Burke moved to bring in his Bill of Reform, in which Mr. William Pitt, then just of age, made

1781 his Maiden Speech, and a motion was made by Mr. Fox, respecting the American States.

The Clarendon Printing Office at Oxford was Founded.

It was determined in the Exchequer, that Milk, Calves, Potatoes, Peaches Melons, Pines, Exotic Trees and Shrubs, were Titheable

The Exclusive Right of the King's Printer to print the Forms of Prayer, was fully established in the Exchequer.

One Townsend, a Lieutenant of a Privateer, executed for Murder on the High Seas, by ordering a gun to be fired into a Neutral Ship, which killed the Captain.

1782 A Dreadful Fire broke out at Constantinople, wherein 40,000 Houses were Burned; and the Plague raging both in the Capital and the Province, would have excited pity; but the savage heart of Catharine only induced her to take advantage of these misfortunes. She not only drew her troops to the Turkish confines, but the Emperor of Germany did the same; and the latter refused to renew the treaty with Turkey, which was nearly expiring.

The Marquis of Rockingham's Administration, which was so justly popular, was formed this year. —An Act, disqualifying Officers of Customs, Excise, &c. even from voting for Members of Parliament, was passed, as did Mr. Burke's Bill of Reform in the Household.—Mr. Pitt, about the same time, made a motion for a Reform of Parliament, which was lost by a majority of 20 only.

The City of London paid £27,000 for damages done in the City by the Rioters of 1780.

Rodney Defeated the French Fleet.

The Royal George man of war, 100 guns, overset at Spithead, and 800 persons perished.

Many Emigrants from Geneva having come to Ire-

1782 land, His Majesty ordered £25,000. to be paid to settle them there.

A Monument was erected in Guildhall, to the memory of the Earl of Chatham.

Died at Preston, near Hull, Valentine Catesby, aged 116.

1783 Several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and upwards of 40,000 Persons, of Naples and Sicily, were destroyed this year by earthquakes.—Of the town of Castel Nova, the following account is given:—That an inhabitant of that place, being on a hill at no great distance, looking back, saw no remains of the town, but only a black smoke —4,000 people perished in that town.

The Parliament of England, in fact, ceded the right of Taxing Colonies; and France had introduced into the minds of her people, both civil and military, those notions, which in the end, brought about the Revolution.

After eight years' struggle, the United States of America were acknowledged to be Independent.

His Majesty created a new Order of Knighthood for Ireland, to be called Knights of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

It was determined in the Court of King's Bench, when two parties, not in partnership, drew a bill to their order, both must endorse it, to make it negotiable.

It appeared by official returns, that 43,633 men, exclusive of officers, were killed or died in the military service in America.

At the Interment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, a coffin of a Bishop of Ely was found; the date on the plate 1570; the body and clothes were perfectly sound.

A woman at Koningsburgh brought to bed of five children.

1783 It was determined in the Court of King's Bench, that an inn keeper is bound to keep his guests in security; and therefore, a verdict was given to a gentleman who had been robbed in an Inn.

A member expelled the House of Commons, who had been proved guilty of perjury.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
At Paris, Joseph Butler, . .	114
In Russia, Hadel, a gentleman who served under Prince Sobieski. . .	124

1784 Muslins First Manufactured in England.—Mail Coaches First Established.

Several of the Estates Forfeited by the Rebellion of the year 1745, were restored to the families.

Some thieves broke into the house of the Lord Chancellor; and, among other things, carried off the Great Seal of England.

The Poll for Westminster having been kept open forty days, a Scrutiny was demanded.

A beautiful Coach, imported from England, and belonging to Lord Muskerry, was tarred and feathered by the mob in Dublin.

Died at Llan Vier, in Anglesea, Hugh Rowland Hughes, aged 114.

1785 The Parliament assembled in January. Mr. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Prime Minister, had pledged himself to bring forward the subject of Parliamentary Reform: he did so early in the Session, and suffered the question to be carried against him by 278 to 174—a fine specimen of Mr. Pitt's character.

Great Britain.

Animal Magnetism first introduced into France.

A Frost lasted 115 days.

The Court of King's Bench determined, that an Officer on Half Pay is not subject to a Court Martial.

1785 In a Salute fired by one of our India Ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertantly fired, which killed a native; the Government demanded that the gunner be given up; he was soon strangled.

Came on, at Shrewsbury, the trial of the Rev. Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel, in publishing Sir W. Jones's Dialogue on Government; when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"*Guilty of Publishing, but whether a Libel or not, the Jury do not find.*"

By an edict of the Emperor of Germany, Vassalage was entirely abolished in Hungary.

An important Cause was tried before the Court of Session in Scotland, respecting literary property. The Proprietors of the Encyclopedia Britannica had printed a great part of Mr. Gilbert Stuart's History in their Work; the Court determined, they were subject to the penalty of the Acts.

A Frenchman, of the name of Blanchard, had been up in Balloons two or three times, when he and a Mr. Jefferys ascended from Dover Castle, with a view to Cross the Channel to Calais: They succeeded, but gained the land with considerable difficulty.—Pilatre de Rosier and another, ascending in a balloon, called a Mongolfier, it took fire; they fell from a considerable height, and both perished.

1786 The life of the King of Prussia had been spent in wars, and plans to aggrandize himself at the expense of his neighbours; yet the infatuated world has bestowed on this man the title of GREAT.

The Halswell East India ship lost; nearly 100 persons perished.

The right of Vicars to clover seed, turnip seed, and all small tithes, was this day settled in the Court of Exchequer.

A Plague in Levant; nearly 800,000 persons perished.—Crown Lands, to the value of £102,627, ordered to be sold.

1786 Mr. Fox recovered £2000. damages against the High Bailiff of Westminster for not returning him as member for the City of Westminster.

An Earthquake in the North of England.

Margaret Nicholson made an attempt to Assassinate His Majesty as he was getting out of his carriage at St. James's, but did him no harm.

A man contrived, by a most ingenious scaffolding, made of twigs, to bring down the Weather-cock from the old Abbey Church of St. Albans; he was a basket maker.

The Countess of Strathmore, who had, since her first husband's death, married a Mr. Robinson Stoney, was forcibly carried off by him, and other armed men. She was brought up to the King's Bench on the 23d, by habeas corpus, and released, and her husband committed to prison.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged.
At Fionia, in Sweden, Christian Souchen,	114
Magnus Reid of Dunbar,	114
James Buller, a Savoyard,	113
At Ottery, Devon, Mrs. Heath,	119
In Portugal, Vicessimo Noguiera,	117

1787 Two Bishops consecrated for the British Colonies in America.

A Forged Gazette Extraordinary was circulated, with a view to affect the Funds. The principal in this business has never been discovered.

A Shark was taken in the Thames, near Poplar; in his belly was found a watch, with the name of Watson engraved on it. The watch had belonged to a young gentleman who had been drowned near Falmouth.

The Root of Scarcity introduced into England by Doctor Lettsom.

The Colony of Botany Bay Settled.

1787 The Agricultural Society Formed.

Died at Horton, near Leek, in Staffordshire, Mary Brook, aged 148.

1788 The Quakers at Philadelphia emancipated their Slaves, and opened schools of instruction for them.

A Bog in Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, was observed to swell, which soon burst, overflowed a vast tract of fertile land adjoining, and tore up several trees by the roots.

By a verdict in the Court of King's Bench, it was determined, that Interest may be charged on a Debt, after the usual term of Credit is expired.

Lady Strathmore recovered an Estate of £12,000 a year from her husband, which she had assigned under the influence of terror.

A Society was formed for Exploring the interior parts of Africa.

The Chancellor Refused a Bankrupt's Certificate, because he had lost £5, at one time in gaming.

Upwards of 5000 head of Horned Cattle perished for want of sustenance, owing to the dryness of the season.

The real Cinnamon Tree of Ceylon successfully cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica.

The first Bishop of Nova Scotia consecrated.

Iron pipes, to the length of forty miles, cast by Mr. Wilkinson, to supply the City of Paris with water.

At St. Lucia, 900 persons were destroyed by an Earthquake.

The King became Deranged in Mind.

A Leather Cannon was proved in the King's Park, at Edinburgh, which was found to answer; it was fired three times.

M. de Lesseps arrived in France from Kamptchatka, from Mons. de Perouse, who, with his two ships, the Boussole and Astrolabe, were never more heard of.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

		Aged.
1788	At Galway, Patrick Conolly, Esq.	114
	At Selkirk, Mr. Riddell,	116

1789 The National Assembly one morning finding the hall they met in shut, with a view to prepare a throne for the King, took offence, and hastened to a Tennis-court to deliberate, and there took an oath not to separate until they had formed a Constitution.

France.

Italy. The Pope, in addition to the Mortification he had already suffered, now saw his power in, and profit from, France at an end. He heard with dismay the decree of the National Assembly, that Tithes were Abolished, and the Possessions of the Clergy declared National Property.

The quackery of Animal Magnetism brought from France into England.

A most Severe Frost, which began on the 25th of November, and continued unremitted for Seven Weeks; the Thames was frozen in a remarkable manner, and the ice this day, (Jan. 14th,) for the first time, broke up, at the time that a fair was held thereon.

The King pronounced by the physicians perfectly recovered.

The King and Royal Family went in Procession to St. Paul's, attended by the Peers and the House of Commons, to return Thanks.

Three Magistrates were sentenced to a Fine of one hundred pounds each, for discharging Messrs. Bannister and Palmer, who had been committed as vagrants for Acting Plays without a Licence.

The King of Prussia ordered a Newspaper to be printed, and distributed throughout his dominions.

A Vessel was Launched at Deptford, built of Copper.

The Bastile at Paris taken and destroyed.

1789 Many of the Princes and Nobles of France emigrate.

The Liberty of the Press in France decreed.

The weekly consumption of Coals at the Carron Manufactory, is stated to be 11.000 Tons.

1790 Ismael captured by Suwarrow, the place was taken by storm, and the most horrible excesses committed; 15,000 of the besieged fell, and all the inhabitants were massacred.

A Dispute takes place between the English and Spaniards, respecting Nootka Sound.

Letters received from the philanthropic Mr. Howard, which say, that from the bad state of the Russian Hospitals at Riga, Cronstadt, &c. nearly 70,000 men have perished within the last year.

Nuns and Friars turned out of the Convents of France.

The Court of King's Bench determined, that a Vender of Goods has a right to stop them in Transitu.

Advice was received of a meeting on board the Bounty, armed ship, which had been sent from Otaheite, with the Bread Fruit. The mutineers put the Captain and seventeen men into one of the boats, in which they ran nearly 4,000 miles, and were miraculously preserved.

In digging for a new dock at Blackwall, after passing several strata of sand, clay, &c were found a number of large Trees, and a Hazel nut Hedge.

A Verdict was given in the Court of King's Bench in favour of a Slave, who sued his master for Wages.

The grand Anniversary Festival, in honour of the Destruction of the Bastile, when all present took an Oath to observe the Constitution. 600,000 citizens are thought to have been present.

Mr. Powell, the Pedestrian, performed his second journey from London to York, and back again, in Five Days and 18 Hours,—400 miles.

1790 It was determined that a Livery stable-keeper cannot detain a Horse for his Keep, although an Inn keeper may.

Spirits of Turpentine applied with success to the rot in sheep; one-third spirit diluted with two-thirds water.

Galvani, of Italy, discovered the Crural Nerve of a Frog to be convulsed when touched with a wet knife; hence Galvanism.

1791 A most important Debate took place respecting Mr. Hastings' Trial: The question was—Whether an Impeachment abated on a dissolution of Parliament? and it was determined that it did not.

The Canadian Division Bill agitated; on which an irreconcileable quarrel occurred between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke.

The Riots at Birmingham, when many disputing-meeting-houses, and several private dwellings, were destoyed.

The Fog was so dense at Amsterdam, that above 230 persons fell into the canals, and were drowned.

Females debarred from succeeding to the Crown of France.

The Court of King's Bench determined, that the half pay of an Officer of the Army was not Assignable.

The House, Library, and valuable Philosophical Apparatus, belonging to the celebrated Dr. Priestly, destroyed by the Rioters at Birmingham.—The houses of Messrs. Ryland, Russell, Hutton, and others, were likewise demolished.

A Jury at Sudbury, not being able to agree, oppressed by hunger, broke open the door, and went home.

In the course of this year, above 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

1792 France declared a Republic, and the Trial of Louis XVI. which lasted to the end of the year.

1792 On the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Fox brought in his Bill to make the Jury judges of law as well as of fact, in cases of Lib[illegible]sed into a law.

A piece of ground, near W[illegible]haven, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, sunk down without any apparent cause; the quantity about an acre, and of nearly a circular form.

The King of Sweden Assassinated by Ankerstroom at a masked ball.

A Verdict of £50. given against the Printer of a Newspaper, for advertising for stolen goods, and that no questions should be asked.

Ankerstroom Executed at Stockholm, for the murder of the King.

All Records of Nobility ordered to be Burned in France.

Dumourier totally defeated the Austrians at Jemappe.

The Kalendar, and names of the Months, altered by the French Convention.

Egypt visited by a Plague; 800,000 persons died.

The Americans began their gold coinage of Eagles, Half eagles, and Quarter eagles.—An Eagle is worth ten dollars, or £2 5s. sterling.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

	Aged
At Islington, Mrs. Judith Scott,	162
At Deretend, near Birmingham, Mr. Johnson,	120
At Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Will. Marshall, a Tinker,	120

1793 In the West Indies, the English took Tobago, and their troops were admitted into St. Domingo by the Royalists.—The Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon also fell into our hands

This year the Board of Agriculture was established by Parliament.

Louis XVI. Guillotined.

1793 Captain Bligh, with two ships, arrived from Otaheite, at Jamaica, with 300 plants of the Bread fruit in a healthy state.

The Lake of Harrenton, in Ireland, above a mile in compass, sunk into the earth.

Marat Assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

Verdict against the Crown, for property in a Royal Forest, which had been inclosed for 60 years.

The Royalists Defeated at La Vendee; lost 5,000 men.

The Queen of France Guillotined.

The Duke of Orleans Guillotined by the Factions in power.

Christian Religion suppressed in France.

The celebrated Madame Rowland condemned and executed.

The first Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte arrived in London, and made a public entry.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

Aged

At Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, Hora Gale, a Negro, ... 120

The Tide, at Plymouth rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and retired again; and this recurred three times in one hour.

1794 Kosciusko, the Polish Patriot, appears at the head of an army. He had been a soldier under General Washington.

Suwarrow storms the City of Warsaw, and allows no quarter.

The Partition of Poland, which ceased to be a Kingdom.

The British fleet, under Lord Hood, brought from Toulon 14,877 Emigrants, many of them women and children.

Kosciusko gained possession of Warsaw.

The Marriage between the Duke of Sussex and

1794 Lady Augusta Murray, declared by the Dean of Arches, to be null.

The Republican Danton, and eight others, Guillotined under Robespierre.

The Princess Elizabeth of France Guillotined at Paris.

The Colours Taken at Martinique carried, with great military parade, to St. Paul's

Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, and Thelwall, taken into custody for alledged high treason.

Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, and took Seven Sail of the Line.

A Bailiff Arrested a Dead Body.

Robespierre and his Partizans destroyed by the Convention—himself, his brother, and others, the leaders, executed.

The Press declared Free in France.

A Treaty of Commerce signed between Great Britain and America.

This year the Slave Trade was prohibited by the French Convention.

The Island of Corsica was put under British protection.

The French, at the battle of Fleurus, made use of a Balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, and convey the observations by Telegraph.

A bale of yarn, soaked in rape oil, spontaneously takes fire.

1795 Notwithstanding the severe winter, the French continued the campaign in Holland. They pressed on the Allied Army, and compelled it to retreat.—The English forces suffered greatly before they reached a place of safety. The towns of Holland opened their gates to the French, and they entered Amsterdam in triumph. The Stadt-holder, finding the Dutch much inclined to the French interest, prudently withdrew, and took refuge in England. A Provisional Government was established.

1795 The famous "Gagging Bill" passed.—The treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States, commonly called 'Jay's Treaty.'

Five Men Executed for a Mutiny on board the Culloden man of war.

The Prince of Orange and his son fled from Holland, and landed in England.

In this year commenced the popular political lectures of Mr. John Thelwall, which continued to draw prodigious audiences, till they were interdicted by Acts of Parliament, passed avowedly for the purpose.

Free exercise of all Religions allowed in France.

In the National Convention of France it was asserted that they had gained twenty seven Victories, taken 116 Strong Places, 91,800 Prisoners, and 5,800 Pieces of Cannon.

The Princess Caroline of Brunswick arrived, and was Married, on the Eighth of April, to the Prince of Wales.

Admiral Hotham Defeated the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, and took Two Sail of the Line.

Mr. Hastings, after a Trial which lasted Seven Years before the House of Lords, Acquitted.

Louis, son of Louis XVI. Died in Prison.

The East India Company granted Mr. Hastings a pension of £5,000 per annum.

The Arch Duke Leopold, Palatinate of Hungary, in making fire-works, was blown up, and expired in a few hours.

Three French Ships of the Line Taken by Lord Bridport.

An Army of Emigrants, who had landed at Quiberon, totally destroyed.

One hundred and eighty-eight French Emigrants Shot at Quiberon Bay.

The Cape of Good Hope Taken by the English.

At the Old Bailey Session, it was solemnly decla-

1795red, that Gleaning was not a Matter of Right, but of Courtesy.

The Discovery, Captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of Survey and Discovery on the N. W. coast of America.

Stanislaus, King of Poland, Resigned his Crown; and his Kingdom was partitioned among Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

The Princess of France Exchanged for the Five French Deputies delivered by Demourier.

A Stone, from the Atmosphere, fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, which weighed Fifty five Pounds.

Mr. Herschell completed his celebrated Telescope. The tube 40 feet long, and the great mirror 40 inches in diameter.

1796 The Empress Catharine of Russia was succeeded by her son, Paul I. a man who had been ill brought up, and whose eccentricities bordered on insanity.

Bonaparte, in his 27th year, takes command of the French Army in Italy.

Moreau began his celebrated Retreat, which he executed in such a manner as established his reputation as one of the first generals of the age.

England this year attacked the Dutch Settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, and Cochin, and took them.

Moreau Defeated the Austrians, and took Kreutznach.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales Born.

The Justices at a Quarter Sessions determined, that Dissenting Chapels are not subject to Poor-Rates.

The Fleet of Admiral Christian returned to port, having suffered storms for a month; they sailed with 200 sail, but returned with only 50.

A Tragedy, called Vortigern, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, as one of Shakespeare's, but since acknowledged to be a forgery.

1796 Sir Sidney Smith taken in a boat while landing Spies and Emigrants on the coast of France.

Bonaparte Defeated General Beaulieu at Lodi.

Crossfield and three others, charged with conspiring the Death of the King, tried and acquitted

The Venetian War concluded by General Hoche.

A Verdict for £100. given against D. Stuart, proprietor of the Morning Post, for sending a Forged French Paper to the proprietors of the Telegraph.

Bonaparte Defeated Wurmser, and took 4,000 prisoners.

The British took the Island of Elba.

The Archduke Charles Defeated Jourdan, with the loss of 7000 men.

Moreau Defeated the Austrians, took Augsburg and Munich.

Bonaparte completely Defeated Wurmser, and in five days took 16,000 prisoners.

General Washington Resigned the Presidency of the United States of America.

Moreau Defeated the Austrians, and took 5,000 men

The Empress of Russia Died suddenly.

The whole of the Dutch Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, with 2,000 troops on board, taken by Admiral Elphinstone.

Subscription to the Loyalty Loan began, and £18,000,000. subscribed in fifteen hours and twenty minutes.

Paul, the Emperor of Russia, set Koskiusko, and other Polish prisoners, at liberty.

The Telegraph, which had been some time in use in France, adopted in this country, and two erected over the Admiralty Office, to convey orders to, or receive news from, the great naval ports.

Stones fell from the Atmosphere both in Russia and Portugal.

The most intense Cold ever known in London; Dec. 25th, the Thermometer 2°. below Zero.

1796 A Patent granted to Mr. Watt, for lessening the consumption of Fuel in Steam Engines.

1797 Frederick William of Prussia approached his end, hastened by his excesses; before the expiration of the year he died, and left the kingdom to his son Frederick William III.

The French having failed in their attempt on Ireland, invaded Wales with about 1200 men, who were soon obliged to lay down their arms, but not before they had caused a serious alarm.

The new Emperor of Russia ordered all his subjects to wear Cocked Hats and Bags to their Hair!

Bonaparte Defeated the Austrians near Mantua, and took 23,000 prisoners.

Bonaparte Defeated the Army of the Pope, and took 12,000 prisoners.

Sir John Jarvis obtained a signal victory over the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent.

An Earthquake in South America; 40,000 persons perished.

The Austrians again Defeated, and driven from the Venetian States, with the loss of 20,000 prisoners besides killed and wounded.

Twenty Shilling Notes first issued by the Bank.

Bonaparte Defeated the Archduke Charles in Carinthia.

A Mutiny began on board the Fleet at Spithead.

The Prince of Wirtemberg Married to the Princess Royal.

A Mutiny among the Seamen at the Nore.

Koskiuski, the Polish Patriot, arrived in London.

The Mutiny in the Fleet at the Nore quelled, and the ringleader, Parker, taken into custody.

A Conspiracy announced in France: Carnot, one of the directors, fled: Barthelemi, Pichegru, and several of the deputies, imprisoned.

Admiral Duncan Defeated the Dutch Fleet off Camperdown.

1797 Count Rumford gave £1000. 3 per cent. annuity, the interest of which is to be disposed of every other year, to the person who shall communicate any discovery on Heat and Light. The preference to be given to such discovery as tends most to promote the good of Mankind, and to be determined by the Council of the Royal Society.

1798 Nearly 2,000 Gentlemen assembled at the Crown and Anchor, to Celebrate Mr. Fox's Birth Day; when the Duke of Norfolk gave as a toast,—"*Our Sovereign's Health—the Majesty of the People!*"—The King, in consequence, took from him the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of York, and his Regiment of Militia.

Louis XVIII. received an Asylum in Russia.

Pope Pius Deposed by the French, for the Murder of the Ambassador, &c. and quitted Rome.

Bonaparte embarked at Toulon for Egypt.

Sir Sidney Smith escaped from France, after an Imprisonment of two years.

The Canal at Ostend destroyed by forces under Sir Home Popeham, but a British Regiment was taken prisoners

Lord Edward Fitzgerald taken into custody in Dublin; when he was wounded and died.

The name of Mr. Fox struck by the King himself out of the List of Privy Councillors.

Public Schools and Printing-offices Suppressed by the Emperor Paul.

Bonaparte Landed in Egypt with 30,000 men.

The Toulon Fleet Defeated by Lord Nelson at Aboukir, called the Battle of the Nile. Nine Sail of the Line taken, Two burnt, and Two escaped.

A French force, under Humbert, Landed in Ireland, and Surrendered to Lord Cornwallis.

It was estimated, that during the Civil War in Ireland, 30,000 Irish were killed, and a greater number wounded.

1698. Sir J. B. Warren Captured a French Squadron, full of troops, bound for Ireland.

Mr. Pitt proposed the Income Tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of £100,000,000; taking the rent of Land at £500,000,000, of Houses at £5,000,000, and the Profits of Trade at £40,000,000

Doctor Herschell discovered four additional Satellites to the planet bearing his name.

A Shower of Stones, some very large, fell at Sales, on the Rhine, March 8th, and in Bengal, Dec. 19.

1799 The Irish parliament divided, 105 to 106, against the Union with Great Britain. The English House of Commons, on the same question divided 140, 141, and 149, for the Union, against 15, 25, and 28, respectively.

Sir Sidney Smith Repulsed Bonaparte at Acre.

Suwarrow arrives in Italy with a Russian Army.

Seringapatam Taken, and Tippoo Sultan Killed.

Suwarrow's Army Defeated the French, under Moreau, near Alexandria.

Bonaparte again Repulsed before Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith.

Duke d'Angouleme Married to the Daughter of Louis XVI at Mittau.

Suwarrow Defeated the French, under M'Donald, on the Trabia, when the latter lost 18,268 men, 7 cannon, and 8 standards.

Suwarrow Defeated M'Donald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men, and four generals.

Suwarrow Defeated Moreau.

Plague in Barbary, by which Fez and its vicinity, lost 274,000 persons.

A Complete Skeleton of a Mammoth discovered on the borders of the Frozen Ocean.

Rome and Civita Vecchia taken by the Neapolitans and English.

Joubert totally Defeated and Killed by Suwarrow, at Novi, with 10,000 killed, and 40,000 prisoners.

1799 Bonaparte Embarked in Egypt.

The Dutch Fleet, of twelve ships and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to the British Admiral Mitchell.

A Challenge sent by Sir John Orde to Earl St. Vincent, for preferring Nelson to the command of the Squadron detached for Egypt.

Bonaparte Landed at Frejus, with his Staff, from Egypt, and was hailed throughout France as saviour of the country.

After the funeral of Pope Pius VI. the Cardinals sent to Vienna for instructions.

The Director Sieyes, and General Bonaparte, arranged a change of government in France.—Bonaparte dispersed the Council of 500, at St. Cloud, and himself, Sieyes, and Ducos, declared Consuls.

A Train of Meteors, with vivid flashes of light, passed over England.

Mr. Orchard produced good Sugar from the White Beet Root.

Fifty six pounds of Mercury Frozen into a Solid Mass, by Artificial Cold, on Seguin's plan.

Artificial Cold first produced by eight parts of muriat of Lime, with six parts of Snow.

Mr. Ashly Cooper announces a remedy for Deafness, by Perforating the Tympanum.

1800 A Peace was concluded between the United States of America and France; and the Congress met, for the first time, in their new Capital of Washington.

Bank of England lend Three Millions, for Six Years, without Interest.

The Act of an Union with Ireland Passed.

The Marriages in England registered this year were 73,000; in 1750, they were 40,000.

The Irish House of Commons divided on the Union;—161 against 115; and again, on the 21st, 152 against 108.

1800 The Royal Institution, under the Patronage of the King, opened.

At a Field Day, in Hyde Park, a shot wounded a young gentleman who stood near the King.—The same evening His Majesty was at Drury Lane Theatre, when a man from the Pit fired a pistol at him, whose name was Hatfield, but he was found to be deranged.

Bonaparte re-proclaimed the Cisalpine Republic.

Great Battle of Marengo; 6,000 Austrians killed, 12,000 prisoners, and forty five pieces of cannon taken.

General Kleber Assassinated in Egypt.

Four Millions and a half voted by the House of Commons for Foreign Subsidies.

The Emperor of Russia established a Colony on the frontiers of China.

It appeared, by official statement, that in the Port of London there have been an increase per annum, within a century, 6,547 vessels, carrying 1,227,763 tons; and that the River employs 2,288 Lighters and Barges, besides 3,336 for loading and discharging vessels, 3,000 waterman's Wherries, and 350 other boats; the total Imports and Exports being £67,000,000. per annum.

Malta Taken by the English, after a long siege.

Mr. Grellier, in the Monthly Magazine, estimated the national income at £130,570,000.

Victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden, by General Moreau, who took 10,000 prisoners, &c.

An Attempt made on the Life of Bonaparte, in Paris, by a machine called the Infernale, and several lives lost.

Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The Scotch Distillers improved their art so much that they could charge and run off the same Still 480 times in 24 hours.

The Swedes invented a Stone Paper to serve as a Covering for Houses, Sheathing for Ships, &c.

1800 A French Prisoner at Liverpool exhibited a most extraordinary propensity to devour nauseous diet, particularly Cats, of which, in one year, he ate one hundred and seventy-four, many of them while alive.

The Chief Physicians and Surgeons of London sign a testimonial of the efficacy of the Cow-pox.

The Venus de Medici, and Apollo Belvidere, &c. were this year placed in the Louvre, at Paris.

Sugar, from Beet Root, Manufactured on a Large Scale in France.

The Population of the Russian Empire determined to be Forty Millions.

1801 The Union with Ireland took place. A standard hoisted on the Tower of London, and an Imperial Ensign displayed by the foot guards.

Treaty of El Arisch between the French and the Turks, by which the former agreed to evacuate Egypt, but were not permitted by Lord Keith.

An Attempt made to Cut a Tunnel for Passengers and Carriages under the Thames at Gravesend.

Rupture of England with the Baltic Powers.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie Landed in Egypt, after a loss of 2,000 men.

Aboukir Surrendered to the English, after a bloody conflict.

The Invincible, of 74 guns, Lost off Yarmouth, the Captain and 400 Men perishing.

Bloody Battle of Alexandria, in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded: but the attack of the French was repulsed.

The Emperor Paul found Murdered in his chamber, and Alexander, his son, succeeded.

The British Fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, passed the Sound in Hostility.

Copenhagen bombarded, and partly destroyed; and the Danish Fleet, of twenty-eight sail, taken or destroyed.

1801 Habeas Corpus, Suspension and Sedition Acts passed, 189 against 42.

The first vessel arrived at Paddington by the Grand Junction Canal.

Convention concluded between Great Britain and Russia.

The Articles of Capitulation Signed, and Grand Cairo delivered to the English by 6000 French, who were embarked for France, on the very terms of the Treaty of El Arisch.

Sir James Saumarez obtained a victory over the French and Spanish Fleet, near Cadiz, and took the St. Antonia, of 74 guns.

An Independent Republic established in St. Domingo by Toussaint.

Lord Nelson bombarded Boulogne, and disabled ten vessels, and sunk five.

Lord Nelson, in another attempt on the French Flotilla, was repulsed with considerable loss, and Captain Parker, of the Medusa, killed, with two-thirds of his crew.

A Mr Robinson, of Stockwell, left £70,000 for a Botanic Garden; but, by an error of the will, the heirs at law claimed, and procured the property.

At Shrewsbury Assizes, a prisoner stood wilfully mute, who was, notwithstanding, tried and convicted.

After a long negotiation between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, Preliminary Articles of Peace, fifteen in number, were signed.

General Lawriston arrived in London, with the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and France, and was drawn through London by the populace.

Violent Debates in the House of Lords, on the Preliminaries of Peace, but divided, 114 against 10.

A similar contention in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fox dissented in terming the Peace glorious,

1801 "as a glorious Peace was only the result of a glorious War."

Captain Barclay walked 90 miles in twenty-one hours and a half.

Massacre of Seven Beys in Egypt.

Bonaparte, on the invitation of the City of Paris, declined to have a Statue erected to him in his life time.

Mr. Martin Koops manufactured good paper from straw, hay, thistles, &c.

The number of Assessments for this year, was 320,750, of which 54,320 were from £60. to £65. per annum, and the total aggregate of income was £80,002 394

By a statement published this year in the Monthly Magazine, it appeared, that the Subsidies paid to Foreign States during the late war, was £22,599-288.

The Exports of British Manufactures amounted to £41,770,354.—The average Exports for the last ten years, were £40,890,000.

Nine Millions of Acres of Corn grown in England.

Milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 285,851 pieces of Broad Cloth, and 169,262 pieces of Narrow Cloth.

A List of Ships of War Taken or Destroyed during the late War.

	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Total.
Of the Line,	45	25	11	81.
Frigates,	133	31	20	184.
Fifties,	2	1	0	3.
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	248.
				516

1802 Governor Wall tried for a Murder committed by causing a man to be blown from a gun thirty years before, found guilty and executed.

1802 Bonaparte elected President of the Italian, late Cisalpine, Republic.

An Elephant's Tusk, six feet and a half long, discovered in a bed of gravel at Newton St Lee, in Hampshire.

A Deputation arrived from the people of Malta, offering to put that Island under the protection of England.

Francis, the patriotic Duke of Bedford, died in his 37th year.

The Land Forces for the year estimated in Parliament at 203, 237 men.

The Seamen for the year were taken at 130,000 men.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between France and England signed at Amiens, March 25th.

Mr. Shaw won a wager of 1000 Guineas, by riding 171 miles in 12 hours.

Bonaparte made First Consul for life.

Legion of Honour established in France, designed for the incorporation of all, whether military or otherwise, who had rendered themselves eminent for their services to the State, or by their Public Virtues.

The Pigot Diamond sold by auction, for 9,500 Guineas.

Peace with France, proclaimed in London, caused universal rejoicing, followed in the evening by the greatest Illuminations ever witnessed in London; during which the streets were so crowded, that two or three persons lost their lives.

Ten Thousand Pounds voted by Parliament to Doctor Jenner for the Introduction of the Vaccine Inoculation.

Angry Discussions commenced between France and England, on England permitting the residence of machinators against the French Government, and patronizing libellers in the ministerial newspapers.

1802 The King of Sardinia Resigned his Crown.

The first stone of the London Docks laid with much state, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

West India Docks Opened.

Mr. Fox visited Paris, and was received by the First Consul with the highest marks of distinction and regard.

M. Garnerin ascended in a Balloon into the air, to the height of 4,000 feet, and descended, by a parachute, without much injury.

A singular Robber taken in Germany, who robbed only the rich, and bestowed part of his gains on the poor. He particularly wished to rob the Jews and Clergy. He had a gang under him.

The Moniteur announced the resentment of the First Consul at the conduct of the Court of London.—It affirmed, that "every line printed by the English Ministerial Journalists, is a line of blood."

Colonel Despard, and nine others, taken into custody, on a charge of high treason.

Lord Ellenborough ruled, that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself.

Five women condemned to death by the Bramins at Patna, for Sorcery, and executed.

A Telescope, which cost £11,000, was manufactured in London for the Observatory at Madrid.

The art of Hatching Chickens by Artificial Heat, practised in England with success.

Mr. Greathead invented a Life boat, for which he had a premium from Parliament.

Lord Seaforth planted the Palm and Cinnamon Tree in the Caribbee Islands.

A Mountain of Rock Salt, eighty miles long, discovered in the Missouri Territory, in North America.

Yeast ascertained to be a Specific in cases of putrid fever.

1802 The Medal of the Royal Humane Society presented to Mr. H. Greathead, of Shiels, for his invention of the Life-boat.

It was announced, that 20,000 per day, of the Moniteur, French Newspaper, were printed.

The Plant discovered by which Serpents were charmed.

The Bread Fruit Tree, Pepper Tree, and Clove-Tree, cultivated in French Guiana.

Messrs. Robertson, of Glasgow, manufactured Furnaces capable of consuming their own smoke.

A Horse without hair.

Powder of Ginger announced as a paliative for Gout.

By an official report, it appeared that 5,000,000 of barrels of Strong Beer had been brewed during the last 15 years in London.

There were milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1802, 264,082 pieces of Broad Cloth; and 137,231 pieces of Narrow Cloth.

By returns to the House of Commons, it appeared that the total money raised for the poor from Easter, 1802, to Easter, 1803, was £4,952,421: that the average rate was 4s 6d ¾ in the pound: that the money expended on the out-poor, was to in-poor, as three to one: that the number of out-poor relieved were 750 000, and the number of in-poor, 77,995: and that the annual expenditure for the poor, from Easter, 1765, to Easter, 1766, was £1,495,104, being to that in 1803–4, as one to three nearly.

1803. Colonel Despard, and six others, executed for high treason.

Bonaparte offered a provision for life to Louis XVIII. at Warsaw.

A Duel between Captain Macnamara of the navy, and Colonel Montgomery, a much esteemed man of fashion; the latter killed, and deeply lamented.

1803 Aslett, Assistant to the principal Cashier of the Bank of England, committed to Newgate, for embezzling Exchequer Bills to the amount of half a million.

War commenced between England and France.

Lord Whitworth returned from France, and General Andreossi, the French Ambassador, in consequence, left London.

Orders issued by Bonaparte to arrest all the English, whether military or not, and of both sexes, residing in France, and to keep them as hostages.—The number was 7,500.

The Episcopalian Church, the Jesuits' College, and the prison, burned at Montreal.

British Troops at Columbo murdered by the Adigar of Candi.

Hanover occupied by the French.

Great Britain declared war against the Batavian Republic.

An Elector of Durham convicted in a penalty of £500 for receiving a bribe for his vote.

The Bank Directors informed the General Court, that their loss by Aslett was upwards of £300,000.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and his nephew, put to death by the people in Dublin.

Hostilities commenced between the British forces and the confederated Mahratta Chieftains.

The Mahratta Chief, Scindia, Defeated by the British.

A man who had leaped twice from the Bridges in London, undertook a third leap, and perished.

Sir A Wellesley Defeated the Mahrattas.

Several persons in the month of September executed in Dublin for high treason.

Battle of Delhi.

Battle of Assaye.

Agra Surrendered to the English.

St. Domingo given up to the Blacks.

1803 The French Forces evacuated St. Domingo, and Surrendered to the British Fleet.

By the falling of a cliff near Harwich, the skeleton of an enormous animal was found, nearly thirty feet long, supposed to be that of the Mammoth.

In consequence of preparations made by France for the invasion of England, the yeomanry and volunteer corps in Great Britain were swelled to the amount of 379,943 men.

Habeus Corpus Act suspended, in consequence of the Irish Rebellion.

Treaty of Peace with Scindia.

A Shower of near 3,000 stones fell at Aigle in France, April 26, and some at Avignon, October 5th, and in Batavia, Dec 13.

Showers of red snow fell in Carniola, at Carma, Belluno, &c. alternately with white.

The Ring of Saturn became invisible this year for a time

The population of Bengal, by recent advices, appears to amount to 22,000,000.

The average expenditure for the poor, from 1785, was £4,268,000. but this year was £5,246 506.

1804 French Fleet Defeated by the homeward bound East India Fleet, under Captain Dance.

Moreau, Pichegru, Georges, &c. charged with a conspiracy against Bonaparte.

The Bible Society commenced, under the auspices of Mr Granville Sharpe.

The Duke d'Enghien seized at Eltenheim, carried to Paris, and, after a military trial, shot at Vincennes, by torch light.

Moreau permitted to retire to America; Pichegru strangled in prison, and Georges and several others executed.

Surinam taken by the English.

A Change in Administration took place. Mr. Pitt again Premier.

1804 Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, under the name of Napoleon I.

Verdict against a man for £1060, for having given a trader a false character.

Three men stood in the pillory, for fraudulently drawing bills on each other.

Emperor of Germany assumed the title of Emperor of Austria.

A Lady, Mrs Thornton, rides a race on York race ground.

Dessalines crowned King of Hayti, or St Domingo.

Three Spanish Frigates taken, with upwards of 3,000,000 dollars on board.

Sir George Rumbold, a British Minister, siezed in Germany by some French troopers, and carried off to France.

Holkar's army Defeated by the British near Deeg.

The celebrated Master Betty made his first appearance at Covent Garden; the crowd to see him was unparalelled.

Bonaparte Crowned Emperor of France by the Pope in Paris.

1805 War declared by England against Spain.

The London Docks Opened.

The first Stone of the East India Docks laid.

It was determined in the Palace Court, that a tenant, holding ten pounds a year, must give 6 months notice to quit.

The Chancellor determined, that a Legacy for charitable purposes, not defined, is void.

Holkar Defeated by the English at Bhurtpore.

Peace with Holkar.

Trotter, Lord Melville's deputy, with an income £800. a year, had increased his funded property, since 1791, to £11,308. per annum.

Three men, who had falsely sworn themselves freeholders of Middlesex, were transported for 7 years.

1805 Napoleon Crowned King of Italy at Milan.

Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte Crowned King of the whole.

The Commons of England Impeached Lord Melville.

A Brewer fined £500. for using Illegal Ingredients

Sir Robert Calder Defeated the French and Spanish Fleets.

Earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples; 20,000 persons perished.

War between France, Russia, and Austria.

Ulm Surrendered by Mack.

Lord Nelson Defeated the French and Spanish Fleets off Trafalgar, and was killed: twenty-four ships of the enemy taken and destroyed.

French Fleet Taken by Sir R. Strachan.

French Entered Vienna.

The Stupendous Aqueduct on the Ellesmere Canal opened; the length 1007 feet, the height 126 feet 8 inches.

The Austrians and Russians Defeated at Austerlitz by the French.

Joseph Bonaparte Crowned King of Naples.

Committed for crimes in England and Wales 4605, of whom 350 received sentence of death, and 68 executed; and 595 transported.

It appeared by investigation, that since 1770, the various expenses of Farming had risen in England 52 per cent. and in Scotland 70 per cent.

The number of horses which paid duty this year was 1,178,000, of which the pleasure horses exceeded 200,000; the whole consuming the produce of 7,000,000 of acres.

Total Property actually Insured in the United Kingdom, £270,000,000.

Insurable Property in the United Kingdom, £611, 975,000.

1805 The Society of Arts bestowed their Gold Medal on the Earl of Breadalbane, for planting 4000 Scotch Acres with Trees.

To Mr. Jones of Hafod, for 922,000 Oaks.

A Premium to Mr. Smart, for a Machine to prevent the practice of Boys sweeping chimneys.

1806 The Cape of Good Hope taken by Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham.

Public Funeral, upon a magnificent scale, of Lord Nelson, at St. Paul's

Mr. Pitt died at Wimbledon.

The French Fleet Defeated in the West Indies by Sir Thomas Duckworth.

British Ministry changed. Lord Grenville First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Fox Secretary of State.

Mr. Pitt Interred with great funeral pomp.

Sir J B. Warren Captured Admiral Linois.

At Rye, an Old Miser died, worth £10,000: he complained of the expense of living, which, last year, cost him £13, and which formerly cost but £6.

King of Prussia declared himself Sovereign of Hanover

A Live Toad found in a block of stone near Newark.

Lord Melville Impeached by the House of Commons, and Acquitted.

Holland erected into a Kingdom, and Lewis Bonaparte Crowned King.

Resolution in the House of Commons, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

A Match at Whist, for 6000 Guineas.

Buenos-Ayres Taken by the English.

The Fishing boats of Lowestoft caught as many Mackarel in one night as sold for £1260

Sir John Stuart Defeated the French at Maida, in Sicily.

Peace between France and Russia, signed at Paris

1806 A Jewish Sanhedrim summoned by Napoleon at Paris.

The Emperor Francis Abdicated the Throne of Germany.

A poor man found in a wood on Kingsdown, near Bath, who had been struck senseless in a thunder storm. He existed almost twenty days with scarcely any sustenance, not being able to use his legs.

Mr. Fox Died at Chiswick, and had a Public Funeral.

The Bank of England declared a dividend of seven per cent. per annum; and gave to the proprietors a bonus of five per cent. besides paying the Property Tax.

Conduct of the Princess of Wales investigated by a Committee of the Privy Council. This delicate investigation lasted for some time.

The Battle of Auerstadt. The Prussians totally Defeated.

Two fine Oxen at Gatehouse, in Surrey, died suddenly; on opening their stomachs, it appeared to have been occasioned by white lead and oil, which they had licked from a painted gate

A Professor of Military Surgery instituted by the King, at Edinburgh

French Squadron Captured by Sir S. Hood.

Thirteen Sail of the fleet from Jamaica foundered at sea; of 109 ships, 71 only arrived.

A man committed for theft, who had been tried seventy times, and fifty times whipped.

French Entered Warsaw.

French occupy Prague.

Ney Entered Thorn.

Saxony erected into a Kingdom.

Bonaparte Defeated the Russians and Prussians at Pultusk.

Ancient Christians discovered at Malayala.

Dr. Cartwright invented a Three-furrow Plough.

1806 A large Sarcophagus was brought from Egypt, supposed to have been the Tomb of Alexander the Great.

Five hundred and fifty seven ships employed in the Newfoundland Fisheries

1807 Orders in Council issued against trading with the alledged enemies of Great Britain.

Sitting of the Great Sanhedrim of the Jews at Paris, convened by Napoleon.

Advice received of a mutiny at Vellore, in India, in which about 800 Sepoys were killed before it was suppressed.

Monté Video Taken by the English.

Russians Defeated by the French at Eylau, with the loss of 20,000 men on the part of the former, and 15,000 on the latter.

Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles.

At an execution, before Newgate, of two men charged with the Murder of Mr. Steele, on Hounslow heath, the crowd was so great, that 30 persons were pressed to death.

British Ministry changed;—Mr. Perceval made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Slave Trade Abolished by the British Parliament.

Alexandria Surrendered to the British Forces under General Fraser

The Great Contested Election for Yorkshire, when the numbers, *mostly plumpers*, were—

For Wilberforce,	11,808
Milton,	11,177
Lascelles,	10,990

A Duel between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paul, on account of the Westminster Election; the former wounded.

Messrs. Coutts paid the produce of £10,000 Consols to the Treasury of the Derby Infirmary, from a Gentleman who concealed his name.

1807 Napoleon Defeated Alexander at Friedland, with the loss of 50,000 men.

Interview between Napoleon and Alexander on a Raft, in the River Niemen, followed by the Treaty of Tilsit.

General Whitelock disgracefully repulsed, with great loss, in an attack on Buenos Ayres.

American Proclamation, prohibiting British Armed Vessels entering the United States.

A Miller indicted for a Nuisance, his Mill being too near the road; although it appeared that the road had been turned since the mill was erected, the Judges determined that the mill must be removed.

At Clockton, between Colchester and Harwich, many large bones found at a great depth, supposed to be the bones of the Mammoth.

Peace between France and Russia.

Street Gas-lights first introduced in Golden Lane.

A female Servant at Cuckfield, Sussex, had an uninterrupted sleep of seven days.

A Horse at Gaddesdon, in Hertfordshire, stung to death by hornets.

The Copenhagen and Danish Fleet Surrendered to Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier.

A Globe of Fire passed over Fuen, Denmark, in the day-time. A similar phenomenon observed at Jutland.

Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, and took up his residence at Gosfield-hall, in Essex.

The Emperor of Russia breaks off all communication with Britain.

Russia declared war against England.

The orders in Council issued for blockading the ports of France and her allies.

A Fiddler, near Alston moor, returning home in a snow storm, took shelter in a hovel, which was

1807 soon overwhelmed with snow. Some shepherds heard him next day playing on his fiddle, and relieved him from his perilous situation.

Jerome Bonaparte King of Westphalia.

A Justice of the Peace in Scotland fined £105 for illegally imprisoning a clergyman, and sending him to sea.

A seaman, named Robert Jeffery, cruelly put on shore on the uninhabited Island of Sombrero, and left to perish, by the hon. Captain W. Lake. Jeffery afterwards escaped, and prosecuted Lake.

Bonaparte issued a decree at Milan against any continental intercourse with England.

Sir Humphrey Davy proved, that fairy-rings arise from a fungus, which exhaust the central soil, and expands.

Lord Stanhope's Improved Printing Presses introduced.

Messrs. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite length.

Earl Stanhope took out a patent for sub marine navigation.

The Methodists reported their numbers at 270919.

1808 News arrived of the Surrender of the Island of Madeira to Hood and Beresford.

Prince Regent and Court of Portugal arrived in Brazil.

Pius VII. protested against the demands of the French, who entered Rome, and usurped the Government.

A Specimen of Virgin-gold, weighing two ounces, found in a Tin Stream work in Cornwall.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, petitioned both Houses for Parliamentary Reform, and the abolition of Sinecure Places and Pensions.

The King of Spain dismissed the Prince of Peace from his employments; and, on the 19th, abdicated in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias.

1808 Charles IV. of Spain resigned his Crown, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VII.

Sicily, by treaty, garrisoned by British troops.

Charles IV. of Spain, in a letter to Napoleon, protested that his abdication on the 19th, in favour of Ferdinand, was an act of compulsion.

A Bill to prevent the Grant of Places in Reversion, thrown out in the House of Lords; but fourteen Peers entered their Protest.

Charles IV. of Spain again abdicated in favour of "his Friend and Ally" the Emperor of the French, at Bayonne.

Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, and the Infants, Don Carlos and Don Antonia, in a solemn proclamation, renounced all right and claim to the Spanish throne.

Insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid.

General Murat entered Madrid, and invited the Regent to attend the conference at Bayonne, between Ferdinand and Napoleon, who declined — Murat ordered a large force to enter Madrid, but the inhabitants attacked them with great resolution, took their cannon, and drove them out.

Bonaparte published a decree, in which he assigns as a reason for depriving the Pope of his power, that he would not declare war against England.

Napoleon issued a decree, commanding the Notables of Spain to assemble at Bayonne.

Two Spanish Noblemen brought information to England, that the Province of Asturias had risen *en masse*, 40,000 men being embodied, with intention of repelling the French; in consequence, the English Government determined to assist them.— The Spanish prisoners were immediately released, and sent back.

The House of Representatives in America, opened, for the first time, at Washington.

The Emperor of Austria called out a national levy *en masse*.

1808 Governor Picton Tried in the Court of King's Bench, for inflicting the Torture on a young woman in Trinidad, and Acquitted.

A Verdict of £10,000. given against Sir Arthur Paget for crim. con. with Lady Boringdon.

Murat made King of Naples.

Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a Duel. in Ireland, found guilty of Murder, and executed.

Battle of Vimiera; Junot Defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The Spaniards in the North of Germany under the command of the Marquis de la Romana, embarked on board English ships for Spain.

Convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to return from Portugal in British ships.

The greater part of the vineyards of Tokay, in Hungary, destroyed by a storm; the hailstones were the size of walnuts; seven men and a boy lost their lives, and great numbers of cattle perished.

Russian Fleet in the Tagus Surrendered to the English.

The Queen of France, and Duchess of Angouleme joined the King of France at Gosford.

Bonaparte and the Emperor of Russia met at Erfurth, where they offered peace to England.

The British, under Generals Moore and Baird, entered Spain.

An Imposter, named Ann Moore, said to have abstained from food twenty months.

A Sheep. one year old, buried in the snow ever since the 19th Nov past, found alive.

A Complete Mammoth found, in a state of perfect preservation, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, by Schoumachoff, a Tungoose Chief.

A new Spring discovered near the Grotto del Cane, at Naples, so hot as to boil an egg in a few minutes.

The art of Polyautography, or multiplying De-

1808 signs by means of Stone, now called Lithography, announced.

Sliced and Baked Potatoes, which had been to New South Wales and back, exhibited in a sound state.

That singular natural curiosity, the Floating Island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwentwater three times in about 30 years, appeared above the surface; it contains about an acre, and is quite stationary, and is entirely unconnected with the bottom and the shore: the soil is three yards thick.—*Monthly Magazine.*

The Stone Coffin and Ashes of Offa, King of the Mercians, who died in the eighth century, discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead. Inscription legible.

A Sea-snake cast ashore in Orkney, which was 55 feet long, and the circumference equal to the girth of an Orkney pony.

Total of Waste Lands in Great Britain:—

England, , , ,	6,259,470 Acres.
Wales, , , ,	1,629,307
Scotland, , , ,	5,218,224
Total Acres in England,	31,909 455.

By other Returns, the following appeared to be the state of the Established Church in Ireland:—

Number of Churches, , , ,	1042
————Benefices, , , ,	1172

1809 The Foundation Stone of Covent Garden Theatre laid.

Battle of Corunna, in which Sir John Moore was killed; the English embarked on board their fleet with very great loss, although the victory had been theirs.

Drury Lane Theatre destroyed by fire.

The English destroy Four Sail of the Line in Basque Roads.

On opening the body of a Sailor, who died in Guy's

1809 Hospital, several clasp-knives were found; the handles were decomposed, and the iron-work nearly so. It appeared he had swallowed them some years ago in a frolic.

Captain Manley made a successful trial of a small mortar to communicate with shipwrecked vessels, and save the crew by a line.

The French Take Vienna.

Bonaparte unites Rome to the French Empire.

Battle of Asperne; the Bridge on the Danube destroyed, and the French endangered.

The wife of a tailor at York, incautiously holding a frog in her hand for some minutes, felt much pain, and in the end, was obliged to have her thumb and two fingers amputated.

A bottle taken up at Martinique which had been thrown into the sea on the 18th of April, in the latitude 14° 48' N. long. 25° W. which had therefore been driven 2020 miles in 224 days.

Austrians Totally Defeated at Wagram.

Captain Barclay concluded his Walking Bet to walk 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, which he performed.

A Duel took place between Lord Castlereigh and Mr Canning, the latter wounded.

A Jubilee on account of His Majesty entering the fiftieth year of his reign. On this account a pardon was issued to all deserters, and many crown debtors were discharged.

The O. P. Riots at Covent Garden Theatre continued until this day, (December 10th,) when they terminated.

Sir William Clarges constructed a Life Boat, which will not overset, sink, or be water logged.

Two creatures called Mermaids, said to be discovered near the Isle of Man.

An experiment tried of Swimming in a Canvas Battery, and succeeded; it was 70 feet long, 3 deep,

1809 and would carry thirty persons; it was made of prepared canvas.

The use of Gas in lighting streets and houses was now brought into practice in Pall Mall, London.

By a report of the National Institute of France, eighteen new Comets have appeared since the year 1789.

At Bagnolet, near Paris, a Fossil Palm Tree was dug out of the earth.

1810 The Marriage of Napoleon with the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria, took place, followed by festivities and addresses of congratulation.

The Common-hall of the City of London asserted their right to deliver their addresses and petitions to the King on the throne.

A Toad found alive in the heart of an Oak Tree at Rainford, in Lancashire.

Mr. L. Levy, an eminent Jew dealer in diamonds, being in debt, threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was dashed to pieces.

Captain Lake of the Navy, tried for putting a man on shore on a desolate island, and dismissed the King's service.

Riots in England on account of Sir Francis Burdett, which continued two days, the escort, on their return from town, fired on the mob, and one man was killed.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in a verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

A man shot by the military in a shop in Fenchurch Street; the Jury returned their verdict, Wilful Murder.

News arrived that the people of Caraccas had declared themselves independent.

The Island Engel, in the Danube, moved eight miles.

Sir Francis Burdett Liberated from the Tower: he quitted privately, to the disappointment of many

1810 thousands, who intended to form a grand procession to escort him home in triumph.

Louis Bonaparte abdicated the throne of Holland as his own act.

At St Michaels, one of the Azore Islands, a village was destroyed by an earthquake; it sank, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place.

Mr. Payne being killed in a duel, the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

In opening the earth at Windsor Castle, the workmen discovered a coffin, with a woman and child, preserved in spirits, supposed to be the Queen of Edward IV. and her child.

Nineteen Journeymen Printers of the Times Newspaper, sentenced to confinement for a Conspiracy.

The Isles of France and Bourbon Taken by the English.

Lucien Bonaparte landed at Plymouth.

A Pond, in Bedfordshire, nearly dry, emitted from the bottom water and sediment, and overflowed for some time.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.	*Aged.*
Elizabeth Barnet of Edgeworth, Ireland,	116
Sarah Malcomson, of Drumgerlin, -	121
Ann Taylor of Speechley, - -	114

A complete Skeleton of a Mammoth found in the River Lena, in Siberia.

A Horse Shoe found in the heart of an oak, at Koningsberg.

Quicksilver frozen hard at Moscow.

A New College opened at Hailebury, Hertfordshire, for the education of youth designed for the service of the East India Company, in which annual premiums are to be bestowed, according to the student's proficiency in Oriental Languages.

1810 Signior Gonzatti discovered a liquid that instantaneously extinguishes fire.

Between two mines in Sweden, the body of a man was found in complete preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic acid. He had been there fifty years.

Steam applied to the purposes of Navigation.

Iron Roofs for Houses have lately been used in Wales, and succeeded.

Mr. Morrison received from the Society of Arts the Gold Medal, for inventing artificial hands and arms

Meteoric Stones, which fell at Weston, in Connecticut, have been analysed, and contain of 100 parts, silver 50, iron 27, sulphur 9, magnesia 7, nickel 1, leaving a loss of 5.

Mr. Figuer, of Montpellier, discovered that animal charcoal, (ivory black) possesses the extraordinary power of purifying oil, syrup, and water.

A Large Stone fell in Shahabad, in India, burned a village, and killed several persons.

A Stone fell in the county of Tipperary.

Stones fell in the department of Loiret, one weighing 40, another 20 lb.

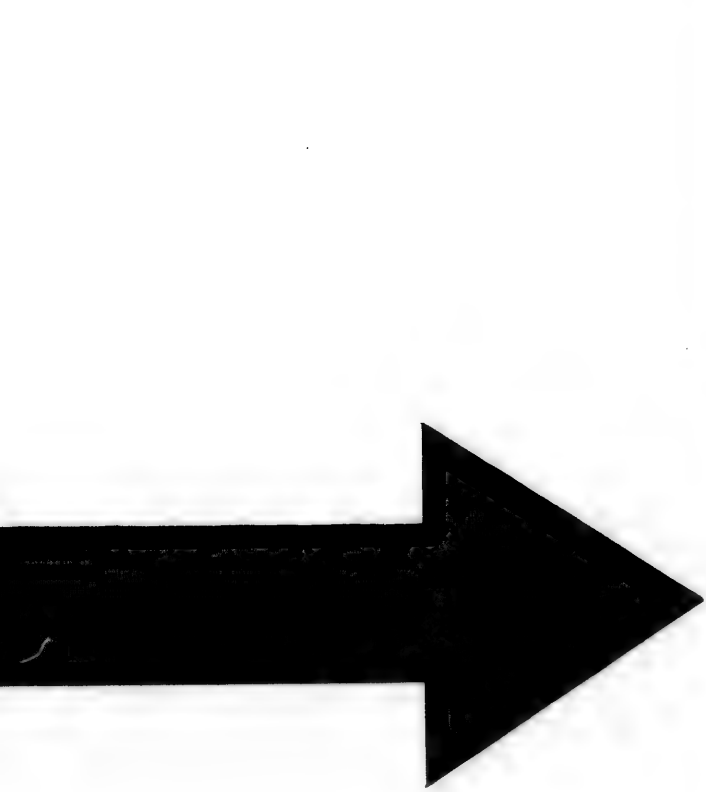
1811 Bernadotte, who now governs Sweden, says, that he no longer considered himself a Frenchman, but a Swede.

The English had taken possession of the Island of Anholt, which the Danes attempted, with 4,000 men, to retake, but were repulsed.

On the 1st of January, the French Flag was hoisted on Hamburgh, and that City declared a part of the French Empire.

On the 20th April, the Empress was brought to bed of a son, who was immediately declared King of Rome.

Lucien Bonaparte settled at Ludlow, in Shropshire.



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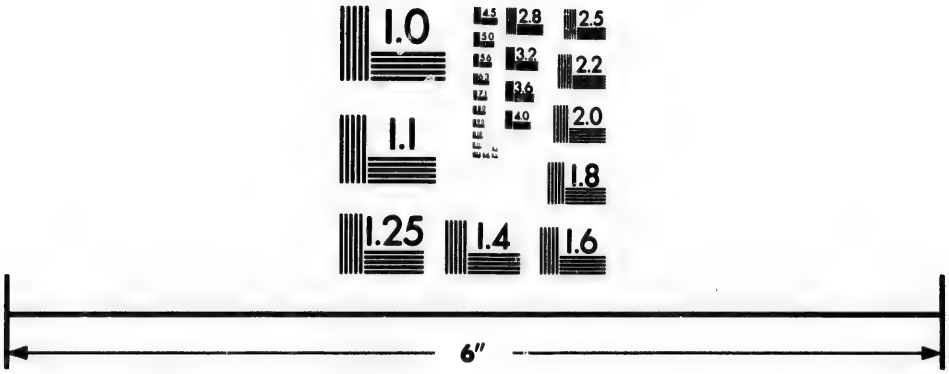

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1811 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sworn in before the Privy Council as Regent: He went in great state.

The Prince, as Regent, gave his first grand fete at Carlton House, 2,000 persons present.

General Graham Defeated the French at Barrosa.

Action near Cape Henry between the President American Frigate and the Little Belt.

The French issued a decree that their prisoners of war should be employed on public works, and paid for their labour.

A Volcano appeared in the sea near St. Michaels, one of the Azores, in a place where there were eighty fathoms of water.

Beresford Defeated Soult at the Battle of Albufuera.

At Tortola, a planter of the name of Hodge executed for the murder of one of his negro slaves.

The Speaker's Warrant for the Arrest of Sir F. Burdett, declared to be legal.

A Female who had lately been in the Poor-house of Bala, in Wales, by a decree in Chancery, obtained the moiety of £150,000. as next of kin to Mr. Jones of London, brandy-merchant.

Christophe, a man of Colour, crowned King of St. Domingo.

Lord Wellington Defeated Massena near Almeida.

Mr. Sadler ascended with a balloon at Birmingham, and in one hour and twenty minutes, landed at Heckington, in Lincolnshire; the distance 100 miles.

General Hill defeated Gerard, near Merida.

A Brilliant Comet appeared in the month of September, October, and November.

£100,000 given by the English Parliament to the sufferers in Portugal.

Simonbourne, a Living in the gift of Greenwich Hospital, divided into Six Rectories of £550. each.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

		Aged
1811	Mrs. Anne Gerard of Lynn,	117
	John Leary, in the County of Limerick,	112
	——Gordona, Military Invalid at Koningsberg,	114

1812 A Motion respecting the Droits of Admiralty was lost; they amounted to £7,344,000

The Court of Teinds at Edinburgh settled, that in future, no Clergyman of the Established Church should have less than £150 a year income.

Lord Wellington Stormed Ciudad Rodrigo.

Russia declared war against France.

The City of Caraccas, containing 4,500 houses, destroyed by an earthquake; the number of persons killed supposed to be 8,000 La Guira suffered also.

Badajos Stormed by Lord Wellington.

The Souffrier, a mountain in St Vincents, vomited flames, after slumbering 100 years. Six estates damaged, and about 40 negroes killed

Bonaparte left Paris for Poland.

Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by a person of the name of Bellingham, who did not attempt to escape, and was committed. He was tried on the 15th, and executed on the 18th May.

General Hill assaulted and took Almarez.

The Lord Chancellor declared, that a bankrupt coming from a meeting of the Commissioners, is privileged from arrest.

Lord Wellington took Salamanca.

A copy of the De Cameron of Boccacio sold at the Roxburgh sale to the Duke of Marlborough, for £2,260.

The Inquisition of Spain abolished by the Cortes.

Prisoners of war in England, 54,517.

The Souffriere of St. Vincents stopped throwing out flames, and the sources of two rivers were dried up

The Americans Invaded Canada.

1812 At Cambridge, a man named Dawson sentenced to death for poisoning Race-horses.

The first stone of the Breakwater at Plymouth lowered down. The officers of the navy, the army and the mayor and aldermen of Plymouth, attended at the commencement of that great national work.

Lord Wellington enters Madrid.

Battle of Smolensko; the Russians Defeated.

Seville taken by the English and Spaniards by assault.

One Hundred barrels of Herrings taken and salted in two days at Peterhead, in Scotland.

Battle of Moskwa; the Russians Defeated.

The French entered Moscow, it had been previously set on fire, and great part destroyed.

Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from Dublin; he fell into the sea, and was nearly drowned.

French Defeated, and Moscow recovered.

A man on board a ship of war cut off his hand to avoid the service; but, on trial before a court martial, he was sentenced to be employed in the meanest capacity.

Wilna Retaken by the Russians.

An Island called Sabrina, in the Azores, gradually disappeared, leaving an extensive shoal, and smoke issued from the spot.

At Guissen, in Germany, a piece of ground gradually sunk 15 feet in about a month, and the place formed a pool of water.

The much-famed whirlpool, called Maelstroom, on the coast of Norway, increased its phenomena. Vessels eight or nine miles distant now agitated by its vortex.

A man at Bengal slept three days and nights without intermission, and this has been repeated every ten or twelve days.

INSTANCES

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

		Aged.
1812	At Jamaica, Ann Wignell, a black woman; she was brought to Jamaica before the destruction of Port Royal by the earthquake of 1692.	114
	Mr Heath, near Falmouth. -	1 3
	Ann Harris, of Badcock, in Cornwall. -	113
	Louisa Sharp, of Gateshead. -	114

M. de Trugays discovered a Sub marine Forest, near Morlaix.

Chain cables introduced into the navy.

The Population of Napoleon's empire declared to be—Of French, . . 28,000,000
Italians, . . 6,453,000
Dutch, . . 4,063,000
Flemish, . . 1,000,000

and others, which made the whole 43,937,144

1813 Russia, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, supported by the wealth of England, united, and their armies advancing against France, Napoleon returned to Paris, and laid the state of his affairs before the Senate, who voted him 350,000 men to repair his losses.

Napoleon soon learned that a counter-revolution had taken place in Holland, that Hanover was recovered, the Dalmatian coast possessed by the Austrians, and in every place his ill fortune prevailed. At last the Allies entered France.

The Americans Defeated at Riviere au Raisin.

The Scotch Court pronounced for a divorce in favour of the Duchess of Hamilton on account of adultry committed by the husband.

The Vault of Henry VIII. opened, and the body of Charles I. inspected by Sir Henry Halford, and another gentleman.

The new officer lately appointed by act, the Vice-Chancellor, took his seat in Court.

American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon, Capt. Broke.

1813 Battle of Vittoria; French Defeated by the English.

Battle of the Pyrenees; French Defeated by the English.

Near Wolverhampton, a large quantity of earth fell into a mine in which were nine men; several persons set to dig, and at the end of seven days, found them, being all alive, except one.

Battle of Dresden, French Defeated by the Allies.

San Sebastian, in Spain, taken by Sir T. Graham.

A Caravan of 2000 persons, from Mashab to Aleppo, in crossing the Desart, overwhelmed by the sand, and not more than twenty escaped.

An Oak, near Marmion, in Monmouthshire, fell, which, by Penant's Tour, grew in the time of Owen Glendour.

A Commission being issued to inspect the Records, several very valuable ones were found, especially the Charta de Foresta of 14th Henry II.

Decisive Battle of Leipsic.

Pampeluna Surrendered to the English.

The French, in their retreat from Moscow, left behind them above 1000 pieces of cannon, which the Emperor ordered to be employed in two Colossal Pillars, at Moscow and Petersburgh, to commemorate the transaction.

Prince of Orange entered Amsterdam, and was proclaimed Sovereign Prince of the Untied Netherlands.

Remarkable Fog, which extended fifty miles round London, and continued eight days accompanied by a severe frost, which lasted six weeks.

A Boa Constructor killed in the Isle of France, 14 feet 6 inches long; in his stomach were found several animals, as monkies, &c. half digested.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY. *Aged.*

Elizabeth Freer, Wigton, Leicestershire .	116
Charles Cavaray, Newry, . .	115

1813 Mrs. Mary Meighan, of Donoughmore. 120
Sarah Anderson, a free black. She was brought 140 from Congo in 1687.

A successful experiment to cut cast iron, heated to a certain degree, with a common saw, made at Glasgow.

The Sheep in the Shetland Islands calculated at 150,000, and the finest of their wool is wrought into stockings of two guineas a pair.

1814 The Norwegians fought some brave actions for their independence, but were defeated. The Prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the Diet elected the King of Sweden to be their king.

It was agreed by the allied powers that the King of Sardinia should be restored to his dominions, of which he took possession, and acted with great prudence, for he took no cognizance of what had passed in his absence. This was an act of justice in the allies, but to this they added a flagrant act of injustice, for they bestowed on him the dominion of Genoa, the constitution of which had been promised by a British Officer.

The Thermometer, exposed to a north-eastern aspect, stood 19 deg. below the freezing point in England.—In Ireland the winter was nearly as severe.

First action on French territory between the allies and the French; Mortier Defeated, Jan. 24.

Battle of St. Dizier, in Champagne, between the Allies and Napoleon in person, who was defeated.

The Custom house of London burned down, with most of the adjoining warehouses. Many papers were lost, with books, bonds, and documents of vast importance.

The Minister of Dalmeny, in Scotland, being convicted of publishing from the pulpit a libel on the Schoolmaster of the parish, fined by the Court of Session 25 guineas, and the cost of suit.

The British entered Bordeaux.

1814 Fontainbleau entered by the Austrians.

Defeat of Soult at Orthez, by the British.

A man at Monmouth confessed himself guilty of a murder for which he had been tried and acquitted 27 years before

Deputies from Bordeaux arrived in London, to invite Louis XVIII. to return to France.

The Empress Maria Louisa, and her son, quitted Paris.

Battle of the Barriers of the City; Marmont evacuated Paris, and on the following day, (March 31,) the Allies entered.

A decree of the Senate of France declared Napoleon Bonaparte, and all his family, to have forfeited the Imperial Crown.

A verdict of £50. given against the Landlord of an Inn at Preston, at the Lancaster Assizes, for preventing a gentleman from departing from his inn with horses hired from another inn.

Bonaparte signed his abdication of the Crown of France and Italy.

Battle of Toulouse; Soult finally Defeated by the British

Genoa Surrendered to the British.

Louis XVIII. entered London in much state from his retreat at Hartwell, attended by the life-guards and many of the King's carriages, and accompanied by the Prince Regent. He stopped at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle Street.

Here he kept his Court, and was congratulated by the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, and by most of the nobility.

Louis embarked at Dover in the Royal Yacht, and landed in France in four hours.

Preliminary Treaty between Britain and France, signed in Paris.

Napoleon embarked at Frejus, in Provence, for the Isle of Elba, in the British Frigate Undaunted.

1814 A Grand Funeral Service performed in France for the Kings Louis XVI. and XVII. of France, the Queen, and the Princess Elizabeth.

At Truro, in Cornwall, two millers fined £10 each for mixing white clay with their flour.

By a return made to the House of Commons, the number of officers of the British army was—Field Marshals, 5; Generals, 81; Lieutenant Generals, 157, Major Generals, 221; Colonels, 152; Lieutenant Colonels, 618; Majors, 612; Captains, 2960; Lieutenants, 4725; Ensigns, 2522.

The Empress Josephine buried in France with considerable funeral pomp.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia reached London. The former took up his residence at the Imperial Hotel, Piccadilly, and the latter at St. James' Palace. They were attended by many Princes and Nobles. The City was illuminated.

The Monarchs and Princes received in state at the Court at Carleton House. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia invested with the Order of the Garter.—They visited Oxford.

They were entertained by the Corporation of London. They were met by the Lord Mayor, &c. and conducted to Guildhall, which was fitted up in a splendid manner, and a most sumptuous entertainment given.

A Naval Review at Portsmouth before the royal visitors.

The Emperor of Russia, with his sister, and the other royal and noble foreigners, departed, and, on the 28th of June, embarked at Dover.

Ferdinand VII. restored the Inquisition, which had been suppressed by the Cortes.

A Fanatic of the name of Johanna Southcote much followed.

Jesuits restored by Pius VII.

The Banner of Lord Cochrane, as a Knight of

1814 the Bath, removed from Henry VII.'s Chapel, his Lordship having been implicated in the fraud on the Stock Exchange.

The City of Washington taken by the British.

A Gentleman's gardener at Leighton Buzzard having had his green house robbed, sat up therein to watch, but in the morning was found dead, evidently destroyed by the mephetic gas.

Hanover declared a Kingdom, and Hesse Cassel a Grand Duchy.

One of the large vats in the brew-house of Meux and Co. St. Giles's, burst, and demolished two houses; 3,500 barrels of beer were lost, and several persons killed.

At Myfod, in Montgomeryshire, twelve cattle having eaten of some branches of the yew-tree, six of them were found dead near the spot.

Peace signed at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States of America.

Mary Jones, Isle of Sky, died at the age of 137.

William Ruthven, Avondale, North Britain, 116.

Mr. Blenksop invented a carriage to be propelled by steam.

1815 Bonaparte escaped from Elba, and landed in France with less than 1000 followers, but was soon joined by various bodies of the army, and marched for Paris, which he entered.

A Goose died near Titchfield, Hants, aged sixty-four years.

Candy, the capital of Ceylon, taken by the British

Duc d'Angouleme taken prisoner by Napoleon's troops, and allowed to depart.

Joachim, King of Naples, defeated by the Austrians in the north of Italy, and totally routed on the 16th of May.

A meeting of the Champ de Mai, at Paris, to swear to the Constitution.

Napoleon left Paris to join the armies on the Belgian frontier.

1815 The Prussian army, under Blucher, attacked at Ligne, and totally defeated June 16th.

Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon Bonaparte at the head of about 80,000 men, and the Duke of Wellington at the head of about 69,000 men, June 18th.

Cambray taken by the English.

Bonaparte arrived at Rochfort, with an intention of sailing to America.

Paris evacuated by the French, and occupied by the allied army.

Louis XVIII. returned to Paris, and resumed the Government.

Napoleon Surrendered to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon, and on the 24th of June arrived in that ship in Torbay; on the 26th sailed to Plymouth.

At York assizes, a coachmaster paid £450 damages for an accident to a lady, occasioned by the breaking of the axle tree.

The season was so backward this year in Canada, that snow fell on the 20th of May, and the trees were not in leaf before the 4th of June.

Marshall Ney executed, notwithstanding the capitulation of Paris, which guaranteed the safety of all.

The first ship from India, that sailed after the trade was opened, returned to Liverpool.

A fellow at Queensborough having left his wife and family, was taken and ordered to be flogged. As no one could be found to flog him, the Mayor himself performed the duty.

Murat shot in Calabria.

Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena.

King of Candy made prisoner by General Brownrigg.

By Treaty between Russia and Britain, the Ionian Isles placed under the protection of the latter power.

Treaties of a general peace signed at Paris.

Lavalette condemned at Paris for high treason.

1815 Lavalette escaped from prison dressed in the clothes of Madame Lavalette.

Lord Cochrane sentenced to £1000 fine for escaping from the King's Bench Prison, which was paid by subscriptions of one penny.

The Tonnage of Shipping in England registered at 2,139,310.

Average Charge of the Poor the three last years, per annum—£6,147,000.

1816 Several Laplanders arrived in England with game, in fine preservation, after travelling 1000 miles.

One hundred and twenty houses in St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire.

A tract of land, amounting to 120 English acres, and of the depth of 60 feet, slid with a tremendous crash into the river Nid, near Drontheim, Norway.

Captain Tuckey's expedition for exploring the cost of Africa sailed; Captain Tuckey died, with some of the officers, and the expedition failed.

A Bill passed for detaining the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.

Major general Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq. and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, convicted in Paris of assisting the escape of the Comte de Lavalette, condemned for high treason, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales married to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; the annual sum of £60,000 settled on them by Parliament.

Several spots observed in the sun, that in the centre of the apparent size of the earth.

Public Funeral of the accomplished orator, Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

The Duke of Gloucester married to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Twelve hundred Houses, and 3,000 shops destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

A Tunnel completed on Tavistock Canal, above a

1816 mile and a half in length, and 400 feet below the surface of the ground

Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth; a treaty followed, and Christian Slavery was abolished.

Vaughan, a police officer, and others, sentenced to five years imprisonment for a conspiracy to induce a man to commit a burglary, in order to get the reward.

Holy League, a convention so called, signed at Paris by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, by which, it is said, they bound themselves to be governed by Christian Principles in their political transactions.

Every person from 20 to 30 years, in Poland, a soldier, by order of Alexander of Russia.

Exeter Mail-coach attacked by a lioness that had escaped from a caravan.

Harpooner transport, from Quebec, with invalids and other troops, foundered on the coast of Newfoundland, and more than half the persons on board perished

Sir Humphrey Davey invented a safety lamp to prevent the accidents which happen in coal mines from fire damp.

Elastic Marble found in a quarry at Pittfield, Massachusets Bay.

A Human Mummy found in Kentucky.

A Canoe was found under the river Witham, Lincolnshire.

The Sculptures brought by Lord Elgin from Greece, purchased by Government, and deposited in the British Museum.

The British army, during the years of peace, 1783 to 1792, was from 36,276 men, to 39,253:—The peace establishment this year was 149.000.

1817 Both Houses of Parliament met The Prince Regent, on his return to Carleton House, was shot at, and, according to the statement of Lord George

1817 Murray, two shots perforated the glass of the carriage

A Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, by which Spain agreed to renounce the Slave Trade.

Lord Cochrane presented to the House of Commons, the Spafields Meeting Petition, signed by 24-000 persons It prayed for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Amendments in the Public Expenditure —It was laid on the table. He also presented a petition from Manchester, signed by 30,000 persons, praying for a Reform in Parliament, and Economy in the Public Expenditure.—It was rejected for its indecorous language.

The Prince Regent surrendered £50,000 per annum to the Public Exigencies.

Marquis Camden surrendered his Tellership of the Exchequer, worth about £30,000 a year, reserving only £2,700.

Cobbett's Register attained a sale of 50,000 copies per week.

Chili declared Independent.

The Pope issued a Bull against Bible Societies.

Six hundred Petitions for a Reform in Parliament, presented this session to the House of Commons.

A number of the proscribed French Officers purchased 100.000 acres of land in the Mississippi Territory, to settle there.

Extraordinary Phenomenon seen at Rhemes. Luminous purple and red circles observed in the heavens.

The Royal George man of war, which sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, surveyed by means of a diving bell, and found a mere mass of shapeless timber.

The State Prisoners, Messrs. Thistlewood, Watson, Preston, and Hooper, conveyed from the Tower to the Court of King's Bench, to be tried for high treason. Watson was the first tried. His trial lasted seven days, and the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The Attorney General

1817 then gave up the prosecution against the others.

Sir Francis Burdett called the attention of Parliament to the conduct of Oliver the spy, and others, who had incited distressed persons to riot.

A new code of criminal laws promulgated in the Isle of Man.

Public Schools established over the whole Russian Empire.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales died, soon after she had been delivered of a still-born male child.

William Ashford appealed Abraham Thornton for the atrocious Murder of his sister, Mary Ashford, in the Court of King's Bench.

Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed for high treason at Derby.

Mr. Horne the bookseller, tried for publishing a parody, in the Court of King's Bench, and acquitted, after an extemporaneous defence of 7 hours.

Tried for a second parody, and acquitted, after a defence of eight hours.

Tried for a third parody, and acquitted, after a defence of nine hours.

A New Printing Press invented, to act by the power of Steam; which, aided by two or three boys, will print 1000 sheets in an hour.

The Lithographic Art introduced into England by Messrs. Ackermann and Willich.

Mr. Daniel performed his curious experiments, proving that all solid bodies are chrystallized.

A Committee of the House of Commons decided against the University Claims to New Books.

The Cow tree, which supplies milk, described by M. Humboldt.

M. Schroter determined the elements of the Comet of 1811, whose diameter, it appears, was 10,900 miles, and whose tail, or refracted rays, extended 131,852,000 miles.

Lancastrian Schools, for educating black children, instituted in Senegal.

1817 Captain Granholm took out a patent for preserving animal and vegetable substances for any length of time.

It was announced that the Imperial Museum at Vienna contained nineteen specimens of different meteoric stones.

Mr. John Want announced the Colchicum Autumnale as a certain cure for the Gout.

The Magdalen Hospital since 1758, had admitted 4,594 females, of whom 3,012 were restored to their friends.

The Magnetic Needle, which had for many years taken a western declination from the meridian, returned towards the north.

Tea consumed in England, 20,480,000 lbs.
The Duty on which was above £3 000,000

The number of Benefices ascertained by returns to parliament to England, , ,	10,421
Churches and Chapels, , ,	11 743
Glebe Houses, , , ,	5,417

Licensed Country Banks,—509 in England and Wales, and 27 in Scotland.

Gold Coined in the reign of Geo. III.	71,639,243
Silver ditto. , , , ,	4,306,120

The Turnpike roads of England and Wales determined to extend 19,755 miles, and the highways 95,104 miles, costing per annum £1,415,883; also that the area of England and Wales is 37,094,400 acres.

The Sheep and Lambs consumed in London within 12 months, were 1,062,500, and the cattle 164-000. The Horse hides produced at Leadenhall market were 12,900.

1818 Sir Thomas Plomer, vice chancellor of England, sworn into office.

The King of Spain demanded of the British Government £400,000, in consideration of the partial abolition of the slave trade which he had granted;

1818 An extraordinary meteor at Thoulouse, which discharged atmospheric stones.

Mr. Croker brought in a bill to the House of Commons to consolidate the Acts of Parliament respecting the Longitude, and to confer rewards on discoveries in the north west ocean.

Lord Palmerston fired at in the War Office, by Lieut. David Davies.

Vehicles of German construction, called Velocipedes, appeared, which were impelled by the feet with great celerity.

In the case of appeal of Murder, Ashford against Thornton, before the Court of King's Bench, the Court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager of battle. But the apellant, the brother of the young woman who had been murdered, not feeling himself justified in accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged.

The Attorney General brought in a bill to take away the right of appeal for murder.

The German Prince Leopold obtained a shilling damages against an English country gentleman for shooting on his grounds

The Monthly Magazine contained an analysis of the progress of crime during the last seven years; by which it appeared, that 56,308 persons had, in that time, been committed to the goals of England and Wales for criminal offences: that 4,952 had received sentence of death; 6,512 had been sentenced to transportation; and 23.795 subjected to minor punishments, while no bills were found against 9,287. In the same period 584 had been executed, and every number was tripled in the last year.

Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands for abolishing the slave trade.

The Duke of Clarence Married to the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Duke of Kent to a Princess of Saxe Coburg.

1818 The son of Napoleon created Duke of Reichstadt by the Emperor of Austria, his Grandfather.

The Pope issued a Bull, allowing the King of Spain to suspend filling ecclesiastical benefices for two years, and to apply the revenues to the purposes of the state.

In many parts of England and France the trees blossomed twice or three times, and at Paris the thermometer rose to 98 on the 18th August.

At Cornwall Assizes, Miss Tucker was acquitted of the charge of writing a libel on the Vice-warden of the Stannery Court. She pled her own cause, and ably defended herself on the ground of the truth of what she had written.

It appeared from an official report, that in the last 28 years, 146 persons had been executed for forgery.

A Treaty agreed to at Aix-la Chapelle, between the Allied Powers and France, for the evacuation of the French territory by their troops. The amount of the contributions to be paid by France, was between eleven and 12 millions.

The American navy announced to consist of six ships of the line, 11 frigates, and 22 sloops.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in a paroxism of brain fever, destroyed himself, to the great regret of the nation.

The Isabella and Alexander, discovery ships, arrived at Deptford, after an unsuccessful attempt to explore a north-west passage.

Queen Charlotte Died at Kew, on the 17th Nov. in her 75th year.

Two Juries at the Old Bailey, one of the Middlesex, and the other of London, acquitted the person tried before them on the Capital Charge of passing forged notes, because the Clerk of the Bank would not explain the marks by which he believed the notes to be forged.

It appeared by an article in the Monthly Mag-

1818 zine, that from 1774 to 1780, the average heat was 51. 68; and 1787 to 1800, was 50 54; from 1801 to 1816 was 50. 93; the hottest day in the 43 years, in July, 1808, being 93. 5, and the coldest, December, 1796, at 5.

Houses heated by steam, by means of pipes carried from a boiler.

A River of great magnitude discovered in New-Holland, running through the lakes of that country.

Two Expeditions to penetrate to the North Pole sailed, one to the north east, and the other to the north west, but neither succeeded.

The Himala Mountains discovered to be higher than Chimborasa, in Peru

Major Peddy's expedition of discovery in Africa failed by the death of the principal parties.

Mr. Samuel Lee introduced to public notice, who had taught himself seventeen languages in fourteen years.

It appeared by the report of the House of Commons that four millions of pounds weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England.

It appeared by a report that the Telegraph from Calais to Paris communicates in three minutes, and from Paris to Lyons in eight minutes.

Total Funded Debt of the United Kingdom,——	£1,106,759,015.
A mount of Exports,	£53,509.701.
of Imports,	45,188,249.
Number of Vessels Registered,	24,207.
Number of Seamen,	167,402.

1819 The Will of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, proved in Doctors Commons; the personal property sworn under £140,000.

A great sensation arose in the Metropolis in regard to the number of persons capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for passing forged bank notes.—

1819 The London Jury presented an address to the Court, hoping that Capital Punishments for those offences might be altered.

In several parts of England, the parishes benevolently allotted to the poor small pieces of land in aid of their maintenance.

Many distressed persons embarked, under the sanction of Government, to establish a new colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

Southwark Bridge opened, making the sixth metropolitan bridge over the Thames.

Kotzebue, the popular Dramatist, assassinated at Manheim by a Student of Wurtzberg named Sandt.

The States of Bavaria, to prevent duelling, wisely established a Court of Honour

Twelve Millions of the sinking fund applied to make the income of the State equal to the expenditure.

Mr. Grattan lost his motion in favour of the Catholics of Ireland, by a majority of two only, 243 against 241.

Marquis Camden received the thanks of the House of Commons, and of the Country, for giving up his profits of the Tellership of the Exchequer to the public.

Sale of Bullock's Museum in Piccadilly, in which the carriage, and other articles formerly belonging to the Emperor Napoleon, were purchased as relics, at extravagantly high prices.

The unique copy of Boccaccio, purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for £2,260, knocked down for 875 guineas.

The Bill to abolish Wager of Battle passed both Houses.

Numerous meetings held about this time throughout the country for Parliamentary Reform, Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage.

The Attainder on the Children of Lord Edward Fitzgerald reversed.

1819 Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli in a balloon at night, surrounded by fireworks; shortly afterwards the balloon took fire, and she was precipitated and killed on the spot.

A meeting of Parliamentary Reformers held at Newhall Hill, near Birmingham, to the number of 50,000 persons; elected Sir C. Wolseley legislatorial attorney and representative for Birmingham, with directions that he should apply to the Speaker to take his seat.

Some of the heir looms, or unalienated family property of the Marlborough Family, taken in execution.

A Steam Vessel arrived from America.

The Grand Jury of the County of Warwick returned true bills of indictment against Major Cartwright, Mr. Wooler, and others, for a misdemeanor committed on the 12th of July, in electing Sir Charles Wolseley representative for Birmingham.

The famous Manchester Meeting on the 16th of August, when nearly 100,000 men, women, and children, were assembled to hear Orator Hunt, and others. The Magistrates thought proper to order the military to charge, though no riot was committed. Eight men, two women, and one child were killed, and about 600 wounded.

A Letter from Lord Sidmouth, as Secretary of State, thanking the Magistracy and Military for their conduct on the 16th, in the name of the Regent.

The Keys of the Bank, eight in number, stolen — They were afterwards found in the possession of an insane female, named Elizabeth Dunham, together with 2,000 other keys, belonging to various public offices. She was tried at the Old Bailey, Sept. 28th, but acquitted.

The Grand Jury threw out the bills preferred at the Lancaster Assizes against certain members of

1819 the Manchester corps of yeomanry, charged with cutting and maiming the assembled multitude on the 16th of August. The same jury found bills for a Conspiracy against Mr. Hunt, and others, for presiding and conducting a meeting of petitioners.

Another Expedition was fitted out to try a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Hunt entered London in grand triumphal procession, attended by the acclamations of unparalleled multitudes.

Earl Fitzwilliam removed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of the County of York.

About the 1st of November, several distinguished persons resigned their commissions in various Yorkshire corps, in consequence of the removal of Earl Fitzwilliam from the Lieutenancy.

Accounts received of a dreadful Earthquake near Poonah, East Indies, on June 16th; the earth opened and a considerable district of the country of Kutch sunk, with 2,000 inhabitants.

Sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of £10,000, and two years imprisonment, for bribing at the Grampound Election.

Mr. Cobbet landed at Liverpool from America, where he went on the passing of the Suspension Bill.

Thirty-two Pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards, a second arrived; the remainder on the following day.

The Irish labourers of St. Giles's petitioned the House of Commons to be employed in cultivating part of the four millions of bog land in Ireland.

At Liskeard a bird's nest discovered in the interior of a sound ash tree.

Oyster-shell powder found an excellent manure; Forty bushels equal to eighty tons of dung.

1819 New Zealand Grass manufactured at Portsmouth into large and small ropes.

Linen and thread manufactured in Ireland from the fibres of nettles.

Mr Leroi communicated that gunpowder may be inflamed by a blow, without the previous production of a shark.

Captain Manley announced a light fire cart, to be applied by one man only, on the first alarm of fire.

The bone of a large sized whale discovered in Airthry, Clackmannanshire, one of the ribs measured ten feet.

Mr. Dumont discovered that fruits may be preserved by carbonic acid gas.

M. Monge discovered that pyroligneous acid will prevent the putrefaction of flesh for any length of time.

A Stone of 60 lb. weight fell near Smolensko, in Russia, and showers of stones near Weston, Connecticut.

Seven Theatres constantly open in London, producing half a million per annum, or £300,000 more than the Parisian Theatres.

The Lancastrian system of mutual instruction introduced throughout the Russian Empire.

Burnt Cork discovered to be efficacious in Cholera Morbus.

Messrs. Perkins and Co of Philadelphia, introduced into London a mode of Engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copperplates and fine impressions indefinitely.

The New Testament completed, and printed in most of the Oriental Tongues.

By a report of the Small Pox Hospital, it appeared that in 20 years previous to the introduction of vaccination, there died in that hospital 1867 patients; but in the subsequent twenty years, only

1813 814; while in London generally, the deaths in the former period were 36,189, but in the latter, 22, 480

Matthews's Safety Stage Coach introduced this year, and Birch's Bivecter and Trivecters, for travelling without horses.

The Swedish Consul at Tangiers reiterated the known fact, that oil, administered externally, is a preventative, and internally, a cure for the plague.

Mr. G. Inglis announced that trees cut after the fall of the leaf, are not subject to the dry rot.

Sugar extracted from potatoe starch at the rate of 16 per cent.

A Shower of red and rose-coloured snow fell in Carniola, and the neighbouring countries; the red matter consisting of silex, alumine, and oxide of iron.

1820 His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent died, much regretted.

King George III Died, Jan. 29th, in the Eighty-Second year of his age, and the Sixtieth of his Reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York Died, August 6th.

Her Majesty the Queen landed at Dover from the Continent, June 6th.

1821 Her Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth Died, August 7th.

1822 His Majesty embarked at Greenwich for Scotland, August 10th.

Death of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Congress of Sovereigns at Verona, Oct. 22.

GENERAL

GENERAL EPOCHS

WITHIN THE LAST FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

	YEARS.
PARTITION of Poland,	1772
Commencement of the American War,	1775
Declaration of American Independence,	1776
Meeting of Deputies at London for Parliamentary Reform,	1780
Recognition of American Independence,	1782
Taking of the Bastile,	1789
French Republic Proclaimed,	1792
Louis XVI. Guillotined.	1793
French Declaration of War against England and Holland,	1793
Robespierre Guillotined,	1794
The Bank of England Suspended its Payments in Cash,	1797
Bonaparte made Consul,	1799
Battle of Marengo,	1800
Peace of Amiens,	1802
War Renewed between England and France,	1803
Bonaparte Crowned Emperor,	1804
Battle of Austerlitz	1805
Battle of Trafalgar,	1805
Battle of Jena,	1806
Battle of Friedland,	1807
Peace of Tilsit,	1807
Napoleon Seizes Ferdinand at Bayonne,	1808
Marriage of Napoleon with the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa,	1810
Moscow Burnt, and the French Armies Destroyed,	1812
Battle of Vittoria,	1813

Battle of Leipsic,	1813
Paris Surrendered to the Allies,	1814
Treaty of Fontainbleau,	1814
Treaty of Vienna,	1814
Napoleon Returns from Elba,	1815
Battle of Waterloo,	1815
Napoleon Surrenders to the Bellerophon,	1815
Treaty of Ghent, between England and America,	1815
The Republic of Colombia Proclaimed,	1819
Death of George III.	1820

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NOTE —Any useful information, or hints for improvement in future editions, will be thankfully received, as it is the wish of the Proprietor to render the "*York Almanack, and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada*" a standard book of reference in this Country.

U C Gazette Office,
February 1st, 1825.

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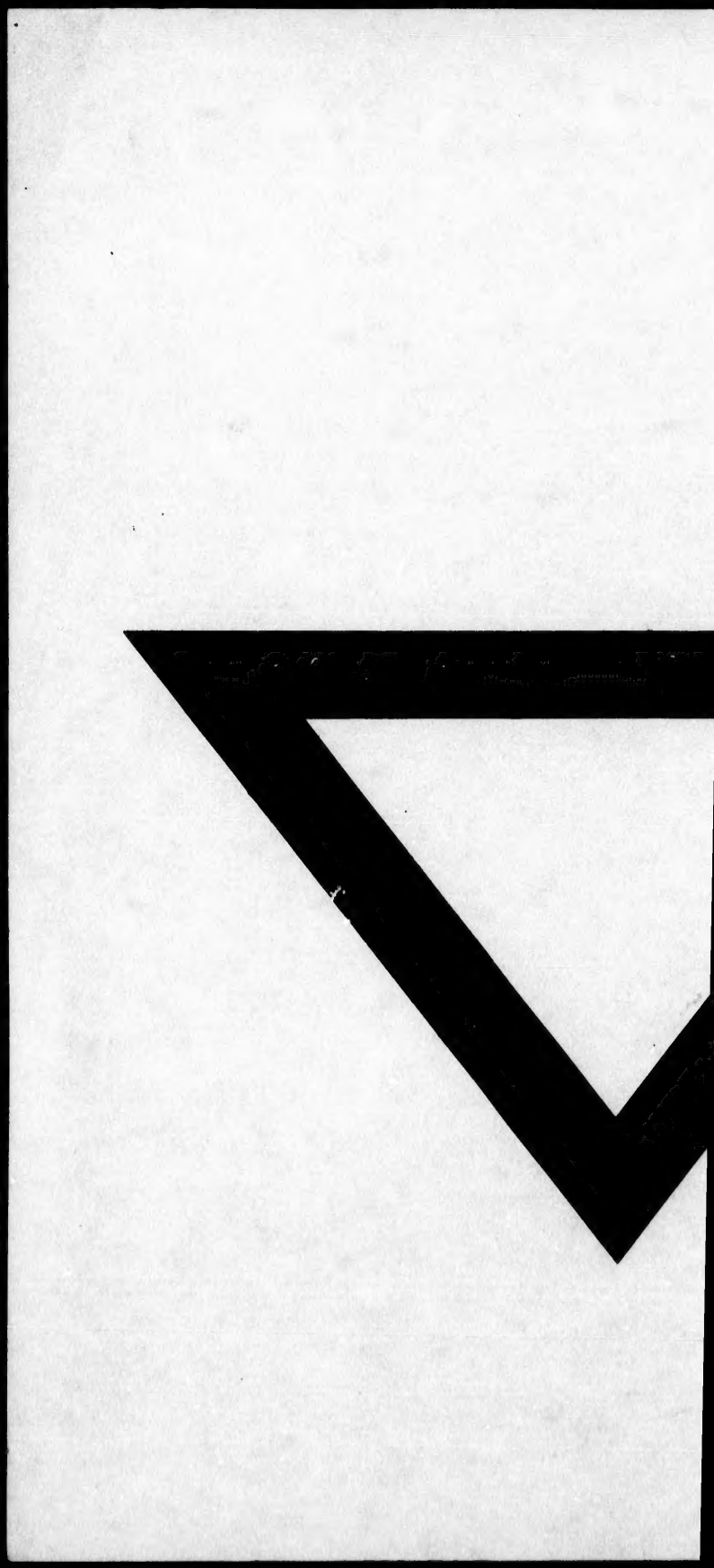
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